cial..
hionable outer
ss skirts—in plum,
ns trimmed with black
ntury
eir entire stock
s the true trade
d—where *bona fide*
or parlors.
Hall's choicest.
pular price.
e and embroidered.
d shams.
sets.
ts.
and bordered.
ts and figures.
wide.
ns—5-inch ruffles.
curtains—52 in.
curtains—52 in.
ved.
ND ADAMS-ST.
Great
rille Work
Sale
NS.
Mills & Gibb
New York, Lace
an cost to manu-
he choice patterns.
of Grilles, latest
ar.
OODS.
ide.)
Our Price.
.....a yard, 30c
.....a yard, 50c
.....a yard, 75c
.....a yard, $1.00
.....a yard, 1.50
.....a yard, 2.00
.....a yard, 2.50
.....a yard, 3.00
lso Drapery Pillows, etc.
of the finest and
bought the entire
ors, double doors,
on Fifth Floor.
& CO.
TORY.
T LAWYERS.
NS, 1027 Monadnock. T. Har. 258
Randolph-st. Pamphlet free.
1208, 100 Washington. M. 4593.
YSICIANS.
a CO., 70 Dearborn-st., Chica-
ano and specialists in delicate
o man and woman kind.
RE FRAMES.
5 Wabash. Wholesale & retail.
, 103 Wabash-av. To order.
APH DEVELOPERS.
IN. CO., 608-9 Champlain Bld.
OLD AND SILVER.
Madison. Silverware repaired.
S AND BINDERS.
, 22 and 24 Custom House-pl.
E SAVINGS BANK.
ING ASSOCIATION. Est. 1867
OOFERS.
CO., 631 Madison. Tel. W. 954.
AMPS AND SEALS.
W., 148 Monroe-st. Main 2303.
SAFES.
SAFE CO., 207 Wabash-av.
ET MUSIC.
MUSIC CO., 231 Wabash-av.
AND CUT GLASS.
CO., 224 Wabash-av.
KS, AND BRUSHES.
., 140 AND 142 MONROE-ST.
TORAGE.
ORAGE WAREHOUSE. Wm
-ave. Tel. West. 253.
AND SUIT CASES.
NK WORKS, 130 W. Madison.
ORMITY APPARATUS.
72 Randolph-st. M. 2238.
& CO., 75 and 77 Wabash-
5th-av. Ruptures positively
improved truss. Trusses for
stockings, etc. Catalogue.
TARY SOCIETY GOODS
ON & CO., 184 E. Madison-st.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LVI.—NO. 84. THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1897—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE { ONE CENT IN CITY CARRIER DISTRICT. TWO CENTS OUT OF CARRIER DISTRICT.

IT IS A VAIN QUEST.

Path of the Officeseeker Leads to Disappointment.

FIRST CABINET DINNER.

Miss Ella Russell Sings at the Musicale Following.

VISIT OF "DOC" JAMIESON.

Will Explain the Situation in Chicago to McKinley.

POSTAL SERVICE ON THE LAKES.

Washington, D. C., March 24.—[Special.]—President McKinley has shown his knowledge of political life at the capital by the comparative ease with which he has shifted the responsibility for making appointments on the shoulders of the Secretaries and heads of the various departments. There has been a marked falling off in the attendance of lean and hungry-looking office hunters who came to the White House with their Congressmen to get an audience with the President, hoping thereby to benefit themselves. But there is no decrease in the long lines of Congressmen and constituents to be encountered in every one of the departments and about the corridors of the Capitol. It is all in vain that the harassed bureau chiefs point to the regulations of the Civil Service Commission as a preventive for carrying out the wishes of applicants for office.

"Just let us in on the ground floor for something good," is the usual response, "for there must be some way to get around this pesky civil service bugaboo. Look up this particular case, for the applicant is a good fellow and performed good service in the last campaign. He ought to be rewarded with an office now that his party has come into power."

This kind of talk is gone over day after day between Secretaries and Congressmen, the latter being bent upon straining every possible point for the benefit of their constituents.

Pursuit of this civil service will-'o-the-wisp known as office is bringing men to the departments who have probably never set foot inside them before, and they cannot understand why their wishes are not promptly complied with. Grave and reverend seniors do not hesitate to mix up indiscriminately with younger statesmen in this mad hunt for spoils, and the lives of appointment clerks are becoming a burden owing to the demands made upon their time and patience. Even after a chance is found for a spoilsman by the resignation or removal of a Democrat it is more than likely that some former employé takes advantage of being an ex-soldier to be reinstated and transferred to the vacancy which was thought to exist. Under existing circumstances there is only one resort left for the outs, and that is for the civil service barriers to be thrown down and kept down.

* * *

Covers were laid for twenty-two guests in the private dining-room of the White House this evening for the first social function of the administration. Invitations which were sent out several days ago called the attention of the guests to the fact that dinner would be served at 7:30, and at 9 o'clock there would be a musicale in the east room, at which the prima donna, Miss Ella Russell, would be the principal singer. There were no declinations received for the first public dinner at the White House, and those who sat at the table were the President and Mrs. McKinley, Secretary Sherman, Secretary and Mrs. Gage, Secretary, Mrs., and Miss Alger, Attorney-General McKenna, Postmaster-General and Mrs. Gary, Secretary and Miss Long, Secretary Bliss, Secretary Wilson, Col. and Mrs. Herrick of Cleveland, O.; Mrs. McCallum, Secretary Sherman's daughter; Mrs. Saxton, who is a guest at the White House; Miss Boardman, and Secretary and Mrs. John Addison Porter.

Mrs. McKinley's gown was of an exquisite shade of orchid heliotrope brocade satin trimmed with darker bands of wine-colored velvet. The modish skirt with demi-train hung to perfection. The bodice was finished with point lace, and a small diamond brooch was worn. Mrs. Gage's toilet was a superb white satin gown glistening with silver sequins and embroidered effectively with rose-colored chiffon.

* * *

A number of distinguished guests were entertained at a musicale given in the White House this evening after the conclusion of the Cabinet dinner. Those who had been invited earlier in the evening adjourned to the green parlor, where they met the Vice-President and Mrs. Hobart, Senator, Mrs., and Miss Hanna, and Ambassador and Mrs. John Hay. There were thirty persons in the audience before whom Miss Ella Russell, the talented vocalist from Cleveland, O., and Franz Wilczek, the violinist, appeared, with Herbert Van Vleet as pianist. Miss Russell came to Washington to sing for the first time after a most successful European tour, her first appearance in this country being at New York on Saturday with the Symphony Society. Miss Russell's numbers were as follows:

Scena and Aria—"Freischuts".....Weber
"Loreley".....Liszt
Scotch songs—
(a) "Robin Adair".....
(b) "Within a Mile of Edinboro Town".....

After her evening at the White House Miss Russell returned to New York to sing the soprano solos in Mendelssohn's oratorio, "Elijah," which is to be given at Carnegie Hall by the Oratorio Society of New York.

* * *

"Just as soon as navigation opens on the great lakes," said Supt. Machen of the postal free delivery service, "we will inaugurate the marine delivery, which has been such a success in the past. As far as we are concerned we would be glad to begin the delivery of mail by the first of next month, but the condition of affairs may be such that we may be delayed until April 15. This marine service has proven a great success, and on all sides the only comment we hear is: 'How did mariners do without it?' Not only those who are working on the ships are benefited by this new departure, but vessel-owners and commercial houses all up and down the chain of great lakes are incalculably benefited. This is in evidence every day by letters received at the department commending the service and the good that has been accomplished since it was inaugurated. There is no intention to make it a paying institution, because that would be well nigh impossible, owing to the nature of the service, but it is the intention of the Postoffice Department to expedite the delivery of mail matter to those who are compelled to see almost continuous service in the lakes while navigation is open."

* * *

"My visit to Washington at this time," said Doc Jamieson in Willard's lobby this evening, "is for the purpose of stating the exact situation in Chicago to President McKinley. Arrangements were made tonight for me to meet Senator Hanna tomorrow forenoon and discuss matters with him before going to the White House. When I see the President I shall tell him frankly just how Chicago stand politically at Chicago so there can be no complaints hereafter about not being informed as to the status of affairs in our city. A Republican convention has nominated one of the best and cleanest men in our city for Mayor, and it is no more than right that the rank and file of our party should go to the polls and vote for Judge Sears. There is nothing in it for me, but I do not want the Republican organization of Cook County stabbed in the back by professed friends, who are to be rewarded for their perfidy with offices.

"Thus far it has not been an encouraging campaign for us, and my mission is to interest the administration by every possible means with the end that a Republican protective victory will be the result of the municipal election to be held April 6. Within the last four or five days other Republicans who are entitled to consideration have gone to the President on this subject and I merely want to supplement their good work by a plain straightforward presentation of the facts. There will be no beating about the bush on my part for what I am saying in public will be told the President in private.

"We do not want a free silver Mayor in Chicago at the outset of a Republican administration, and for my part no stone will be left unturned to prevent such a backward step in this era of promising prosperity. If there is any knifing to be done let the victims be our enemies and not those whom we should protect by all fair and honorable methods. Judge Sears is pledged to a combination of municipal civil service reform, but this cannot be said of either of his opponents, and Carter Harrison is an outspoken and avowed spoilsman with all that such a term implies."

* * *

"It looks as though the charges against Gen. A. J. Smith of Leavenworth Soldiers' Home," said a member of the National Board of Managers, now in session here, "would result in a mere flash in the pan, just like previous investigations of this institution. Members of the Congressional committee who recommended the dismissal of Gen. Smith came before our board today and practically recanted all they hitherto have said. Upon being cross-examined, they said a different construction had been placed upon their report from what was intended, and they have been convinced they have been in the wrong in making the recommendation they did to Congress.

"While the National Board did not come to a definite conclusion in this matter so far as voting upon it is concerned, there was no doubt about a reaction favorable to Gen. Smith's side of this controversy. Incidentally it was brought out that most of the stories reflecting upon the conduct of affairs at Fort Leavenworth originated with malcontents, who oftentimes fancied they had grievances, whereas none existed save in imagination.

"Probably the best showing made for Gen. Smith related to the Keeley cure connected with this institution, the statement being uncontradicted that 800 men out of 1,400 treated have been enabled to go out into the world from the Soldiers' Home and do something for themselves. One case in particular was cited, where a former inebriate who had taken the cure is now earning $3,500 yearly in a big business house. When our board concludes its session tomorrow a quietus will be put on this controversy about the management of the house, which, by the way, originated in 1883, and has been a source of worry and agitation ever since."

* * *

Many of the gold Democrats in Illinois have been writing here and telegraphing as well to find out whether there is a disposition on the part of the administration to turn down these men who gave it help during the campaign. These queries in each case concern the incumbents of offices which were made vacant by President Cleveland. It does not seem to be generally understood that when Postmasters at Evanston, Waukegan, Springfield, and other towns failed of confirmation in the Senate at the last session the offices thereby became vacant and the President is required to send in new nominations at once.

No undue haste has been shown, but in the ordinary routine of business at the Postoffice Department the applications for the places have been considered, and the offices will be filled from day to day as soon as the papers are reached in their regular order. There will be no turning out of gold Democrats for the simple reason that these men are not now in office, never having been confirmed by the Senate, and can be brought before the Senate again only as new appointees. Under the circumstances, therefore, the President will appoint Republicans to all of these important offices, just as if the vacancy had occurred by resignation. As the Senate refused to confirm the gold Democrats at the last session, he is obliged to take it for granted that they could not be confirmed at the present session. This is not only an inference, but a fact, as the silver Republicans and silver Democrats, who control the Senate, have already announced that while they will in no case offer factious opposition to regular Republican appointees, they will continue to decline to confirm any of the gold Democrats nominated by President Cleveland to fill vacancies caused by removal for offensive partisanship.

* * *

Ex-State Auditor Bentley is among the latest aspirants for the United States pension agency at Chicago, but the friends of Clements and Pavey affect to be undisturbed by this new Richmond in the field.

There are four avowed candidates for the United States Marshalship, headed by John Ames, with Archibald Winne, J. R. Eden, and Thompson, who has the indorsement of the leading railroad people of Illinois.

For the Appraisership R. N. Pearson is the latest entry, and he is counting considerably upon the support of his brother-in-law, Judge Tuthill, to aid him in the contest he is making for this position. It seems to be generally understood that Sam Allerton will not ask any other favor of the administration than the appointment of his friend, John M. Williams, to be Subtreasurer. Secretary Gage, it is said, also looks favorably upon Mr. Williams for this place.

* * *

An announcement that President McKinley's brother Abner and his family have gone to Atlantic City for recreation led to a story that the President also contemplated a visit to this popular seaside resort. There is no foundation for such a yarn beyond the suggestion made by some well-wishing friends of the President that he should take a vacation for a few days and rest up somewhere near Washington. To all such suggestions the President turns a deaf ear, saying he regards it as impossible to get away from the capital at this time, and, in fact, he cannot see his way clear for a vacation for some time to come. Appointments to all kinds of places are being urged at the White House and some of them demand immediate attention. Within a few days it will be necessary to select several assistant Secretaries of the various departments and the papers of the applicants are now under consideration by the President.

* * *

Representative Graff of Illinois was among the callers at the White House today, his errand being in behalf of Dr. George A. Zeller, who wants to become Minister to Switzerland. Senator Mason is among the indorsers of Dr. Zeller, whose papers were intrusted to Secretary Porter for filing in the State Department.

* * *

Congressman Babcock had a talk with the President today in the interest of W. A. Jones of Wisconsin for the Commissionership of Indian Affairs. As Chairman of the Republican Congressional committee Mr. Babcock is high in favor at the White House, where his visits are few and far between. He does not believe in wearying the President by importuning him for offices because somebody asked him for a recommendation.

Policeman Sheehan Is Discharged.

Policeman Dennis Sheehan was yesterday discharged by the Police Trial Board. The testimony showed he had made several arrests without cause.

SHOW UP ANDREWS' BOOKS

RAILROAD AND WAREHOUSE COMMISSIONERS SUE FOR $40,000.

Examination of the Records Reveals a Long List on the Pay-Rolls Under Grain Inspector Noble's Predecessor Whose Services for Thousands of Dollars Received Are Undiscoverable — Democratic Workers the Favorites.

The State Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners yesterday listened to a report showing where some of the money has gone that poured into the treasury of the commission during the Altgeld administration, and yet disappeared as completely as if it had run through a sieve.

Based on these discoveries is the suit for $40,200 filed yesterday against ex-Grain Inspector Dwight W. Andrews and John P. Hopkins, his bondsman.

Work on the books that has been going on assiduously ever since Dwight W. Andrews went out of office and his Republican successor, Mr. Noble, was installed, has progressed so that it is possible for the new officials to arrive at some conclusions. One of these is that some one has evidently been in charge who was determined to get hold of everything in sight, and another is that, whoever he was, he has been forced to "do the right thing" by every Democratic worker who could bring "influence" to bear upon the source of supplies.

A review of the pay-rolls of ex-Chief Inspector Andrews for the last three months he was in office reveals a long list of names of men whose most intimate friends probably will be surprised to learn that they ever had any connection with the inspection of grain in Chicago.

Names on the Pay-Roll.

Some of these are, according to the showing:

R. A. D. Wilbanks, who drew $100 per month as a clerk. He is known throughout the State for his services to the Democratic party.

James D. Baker, the Warden of the Southern Penitentiary, who was short in his accounts, and who received $100 a month as a clerk, but has never been known to enter the offices of the Warehouse Commission to perform any service for it.

William Dorman, a brother of ex-Ald. Dorman, and formerly a foreman in the Water Department under the Hopkins régime, received $70 a month, and did no work of which any one connected with the office has any knowledge.

G. M. Haynes, the law partner of William Cantrell, Chairman of the Altgeld Commission, was paid $100 a month as a clerk, but he is said to have confessed to Inspector Noble the other day that he did nothing to earn it. He had a desk in the offices of the commission, and was given a convenient place for his law library and an opportunity to practice law at small expense.

Mayor Hopkins' Secretary.

Felix Senff, private secretary of Mayor Hopkins during the period of his administration, received $70 each month as a "helper." The duties of such a man, when he works, it is stated, are those of a common laborer, who opens cars for the inspectors. It is not known that Mr. Senff has done such menial work of late.

Charles A. Walters, otherwise "Big Sandy" Walters, one of the men who did yeoman service for Mr. Hopkins in the First Ward—a "ward worker," received $70 a month as a helper, but was never known to approach the office of the commission.

W. A. Brownlee, a nephew of Chairman William Cantrell, was employed by the commission at a monthly salary of $85, a part of which he doubtless earned, for he at least showed up in the office. His salary, it is said, was never cut, but he is credited by the books with receiving in November, 1896, $450 as "back pay."

George P. Bunker, whom Inspector Andrews succeeded in the office in January, 1896, received in December, 1895, a neat little sum of $1,137.37 as "back pay."

S. Ray, a Third Assistant Inspector, did no work after October, 1896, but received in November, 1896, $1,000 as "back pay."

B. F. Jenkins, the cashier, received a salary of $150 a month, and an additional allowance of $20 per month for the care of his horse. In October, 1896, he received an allowance of $2,250 as "chief clerk." In the following November he received for "back pay" a lump sum of $1,500.

Items for Carriage Hire.

An item of $228 was charged for carriage hire within the last seven months of the administration against the Inspection Department, and paid to the "Sixteenth Street Livery"—this in the face of the fact that every one in the department had a private means of conveyance.

An item of $470.35 was charged in July, 1895, for "special services of collector," something which none of the officials can understand.

An item of $1,245 was charged for "horses, buggy, and wagon, harness and robes," of which one-half is supposed to have been expended in 1896. All there is to show for it is one team of horses, a harness, and one light wagon.

In the presence of William Smillie, the

(Continued on second page.)

LEONARD JOHNSTON ATTEMPTS SUICIDE

Lovelornness Leads Him to Take Poison at His Dulcinea's Door—He Is Saved.

Lovesick and half crazed from the alleged excessive use of cigarets, Leonard Johnston, 17 years old, attempted suicide yesterday afternoon by taking carbolic acid at the temporary home of his sweetheart, Laura Jarvis, No. 4522 Cottage Grove avenue. Johnston's life was saved only by the greatest effort. His face was badly burned by the poison.

Young Johnston is the son of Louis Johnston, a roofing contractor, No. 8702 Vincennes avenue. Laura Jarvis is the 16-year-old daughter of Peter Jarvis, formerly a gripman on the Cottage Grove avenue line. Young Johnston made the acquaintance of Laura while the girl was attending the Doolittle school in Thirty-fifth street. Lately she is said to have accepted another suitor.

The girl's parents recently separated, and yesterday morning Mr. Jarvis took her to the home of his cousin, Mrs. Fred Blount, No. 4522 Cottage Grove avenue. In some way Johnston learned of her presence there, and at 2 p. m. came to the flat and demanded admittance. Laura told him that her love for him had vanished, and that she did not care for his company any more. Johnston threatened to commit suicide unless she would once more receive him into her good graces. Laura closed the door in his face, and Johnston went away.

He stopped at the nearest drug store and purchased the carbolic acid. He then returned to the flat and, knocking loudly at the door, swallowed the poison. When Mrs. Blount came to the door Johnston was writhing on the floor.

The youth was carried into the house and physicians were called. Powerful emetics were applied and his life was saved after hard work.

Mr. Johnston said last night that he was aware of the infatuation of his son for Miss Jarvis, but thought that the boy was half out of his head from the use of cigarets.

"I think a good thrashing would do him more good than anything else," the father said.

A. Inis, 45 years old, a horse trainer, committed suicide last evening by hanging himself in a rear room of Fred Lanyon's harness shop, No. 6238 Wentworth avenue. Inability to secure employment is supposed to have been the cause.

FIRST REHEARSAL OF THE MINUET.

Society People Meet at the Residence of Mrs. Potter Palmer and Make Enthusiastic Beginning for April 27.

Forty society and musical people met at the residence of Mrs. Potter Palmer, Lake Shroe drive, last night for the first rehearsal of the minuet which is to be the leading feature of the promenade concert and ball to be given in the Auditorium on the evening of April 27 for the benefit of the Chicago Orchestra.

Prof. Jacobson, the balletmaster, found the young people selected to take part in the stately dance thoroughly enthusiastic. They took their first lesson from him in the art gallery of the Palmer residence. Others of the guests looked on and applauded.

At the close of the evening it was announced that the second rehearsal would be held at the residence of Mrs. Hamilton McCormick, the Virginia Hotel, next Monday night.

The women who have charge of the quadrille practice are Mrs. C. H. Wilmerding, Mrs. George S. Willits, Mrs. Arthur Meaker, and Miss Annie Day. Each of these names the dancers for her set and will herself take part.

The drilling of the dancers last night was confined to preliminary work in learning the signals and practicing the simple steps. The grace and rhythm shown by the pupils in their first lesson indicated that not all of them were novices.

MRS. GAGE HOLDS FIRST RECEPTION.

Many Guests Pay Their Respects to the Wife of the New Secretary of the Treasury.

Washington, D. C., March 24.—[Special.]—Mrs. Gage held the first of her Wednesday receptions today and a number of prominent society people called to pay their respects. Each guest was cordially welcomed. Mrs. Gage expressed her pleasure at the prospective residence of the next four years and especially does she consider the circumstances of securing the furnished house of Mrs. Aldis, which will be their home until July. It is on one of the most desirable corners of the city, overlooking Dupont Circle, and an exceedingly inviting and attractive residence throughout

TWO BOSTON PAPERS FOLLOW HERALD

Advertiser and Record Sign Ninety-Year Contracts with Associated Press.

Boston, Mass., March 24.—Following the action of the Boston Herald, the Boston Daily Advertiser and the Boston Evening Record today signed ninety-year contracts with the Associated Press, at the same time dissolving all relations with the United Press.



THREE OF A KIND.

FOR A NEW CIVIC CHIEF.

CHICAGO FEDERATION SEEKS A MAN TO SUCCEED BAKER.

Nominating Committee to Be Appointed Tonight—Present Head Will Decline a Renomination—Josiah L. Lombard and Edward B. Butler Are Under Consideration for the Position—The Mayoralty Contest Has Its Influence.

The members of the Civic Federation will begin a search for a President tonight, when the monthly meeting takes place. A nominating committee will be appointed and a canvass will begin preparatory to the annual election, which is fixed for April 15.

The members of the federation are at a loss to find a capable executive head. William T. Baker, whose second term as President expires next month, will without doubt refuse a renomination and reelection. The active workers of the federation are therefore casting about for a suitable Moses to lead them during the coming year.

As the annual election does not occur until after the city election, the outcome of the latter probably will have considerable influence on the selection of the new officers. As one member of the Executive committee expressed it yesterday: "We will need more of a man than ever if Harrison is elected."

The only names thus far mentioned to any extent as likely to receive the nomination for President are those of Edward B. Butler, the present First Vice-President, and Josiah L. Lombard. The latter never has held office in the Civic Federation, and it is not yet known whether he would accept a nomination to the Presidency if it were offered him.

Mr. Lombard, who appears to be most in favor for the place, providing he will accept it, is a supporter of Judge Sears, and in the event of the latter's election as Mayor it is believed the Nominating committee of the Civic Federation can induce him to accept the nomination as President. First Vice-President Butler has been an active worker and has devoted a large share of his time to the work of the federation.

A member of the Executive committee said yesterday afternoon:

"The man who becomes President of the federation next year will find that he has his hands full. It is no wonder that no one is anxious to take the Presidency. All the reward he gets is a good conscience, and there are few men who care to neglect their own business for the sake of that.

"If C. H. Harrison should be elected Mayor the work of enforcing the laws will fall to the citizens who are interested in the good name of Chicago and to the police. The Civic Federation will have to perform the duties of the Mayor as far as seeing to it that the laws are enforced, and there is nothing attractive in that for men who otherwise might be willing to take hold.

"If Judge Sears is elected it will be a much easier matter to get some one to serve as President who will be in sympathy with the administration.

"One thing is certain, the gambling houses will not be allowed to run in Chicago even if Harrison is elected and tries to bring it about. I am just as certain his desire to abolish civil service will be frustrated. It will mean a whole lot of work for the Civic Federation, and also that we will need a President with plenty of nerve. But we are going to keep the gambling houses shut."

The members of the committees of the Civic Federation are far from unanimous in their affiliations with the Mayoralty candidates, excepting that they have no use for C. H. Harrison. Some of the most active members of the federation are out campaigning for Judge Sears, and others are silently supporting Harlan.

TRY TO EAT ANOTHER MAN'S DINNER.

Senator Sewell, Vice-President Hobart, Abner McKinley, and Secretary Porter Go Hungry.

Washington, D. C., March 24.—[Special.]—A difficulty occurred tonight at the exclusive Metropolitan club here between Senator Sewell of New Jersey and George Eustis, grandson of the late W. W. Corcoran and one of the heirs of the vast Corcoran estate.

Mr. Eustis had ordered a dinner for a party of ten and on arrival at the club found the private dining-room occupied by Senator Sewell and a similar party. It is claimed the Senator had got mixed in his dates, as his dinner was ordered for March 25. Mr. Eustis told Mr. Sewell he had arranged for the room and asked him to withdraw, but this he at first refused to do. Mr. Eustis then reflected adversely on the gentility of Senator Sewell from New Jersey and a personal difficulty was barely avoided.

The matter was finally taken to Judge John Davis, President of the club, who decided Mr. Eustis was entitled to the room and the dinner.

Mr. Sewell, with his party, indignantly withdrew, refusing to partake of another dinner, which had been prepared in the meantime.

It is now rumored if the Senator refuses to settle for the dinner ordered for the 25th matters may become still further strained.

In Senator Sewell's party were Vice-President Hobart, Abner McKinley, and Private Secretary Porter.

BOUND, GAGGED, ROBBED IN HER FLAT

Mrs. Agnes Tinan, No. 253 West Huron Street, Has a Terrifying Experience with Thieves.

Bound, gagged, and helpless, Mrs. Agnes Tinan lay on the floor in her flat, the second, at No. 253 West Huron street, yesterday, and listened to two thieves ransacking the building in search of money. Failing to find any they turned upon the woman and beat her, leaving her unconscious on the floor.

She revived some time later, and after an hour's struggle succeeded in releasing her hands from the ropes which bound them, and then quickly freed herself. She alarmed the house and the police were notified and half a dozen detectives took hold of the case.

Mrs. Tinan was alone about 2 o'clock in the kitchen when she heard a step in the hall, and, turning, found two men standing in the doorway. One of them covered her with a revolver and told her to keep quiet. Instead she made a dash for the rear door. In an instant the two thieves were upon her and had thrown her to the floor. They bound her hands and feet with a piece of clothes line and tied a gag in her mouth. Then the two robbers began their hunt for booty.

Mrs. Tinan, though she could neither move nor speak, managed to loosen the rope that tied her feet and kicked lustily on the floor in the hope of attracting the attention of those in the flat below. One of the thieves gave up the hunt for plunder long enough to give her a kick which partially stunned her and then tore her calico skirt into strips and tied her securely to the kitchen table.

Though they searched the flat for half an hour the intruders found little of value and departed almost empty-handed.

MILLIONS TO HELP POOR GIRLS.

William R. Grace to Found an Institution for Protection and Instruction of Young Women.

New York, March 24.—[Special.]—William R. Grace, who made a fortune in the Peruvian trade, has planned to perpetuate his name in the city which twice honored him by electing him as Mayor by establishing here a magnificent institution devoted to practical benevolent work.

There was incorporated at Albany today "Grace Institute of the City of New York." The institution is to be founded and carried on solely through the generosity of Mr. Grace.

The bill reads: "It is hereby empowered to furnish women and girls instruction in such of the trades and occupations in which women are or may be employed, as well as in such branches of domestic arts and sciences and of useful and practical knowledge as may from time to time be decided upon by the trustees, and to afford such protection, instruction, and assistance to young women to the end that they may become useful and virtuous citizens."

From another section it appears that the institute will be endowed with at least $2,000,000. While the scope of the work to be carried on has not been fully determined, the greatest attention will be given to those departments in which girls and women can learn useful trades or occupations.

IVORY WANTS $100,000 DAMAGES.

Makes a Personal Request for Secretary Sherman to Demand Indemnity for His Incarceration.

New York, March 24.—[Special.]—The United States Government has been requested to demand $100,000 from the British Government to indemnify Edward J. Ivory, who was branded as a dynamiter by the Queen's prosecutors and forced to spend five months in jail.

Lawyer McIntyre has been preparing the papers to accompany the demand for indemnification. Several affidavits, with Ivory's own sworn statement, are now in the hands of Secretary of State Sherman.

Lawyer McIntyre is confident the United States Government will take cognizance of the matter, but should the Secretary of State fail to move McIntyre says he will appeal to Congress.

BULLET IN B. L. GARBER'S BRAIN.

Belleville Man Found Dying in an Alley Near Fifth Avenue and Van Buren Street This Morning.

B. L. Garber, 45 years old, a traveling salesman of Belleville, O., was found in an alley near Van Buren street and Fifth avenue at midnight unconscious and with blood pouring from a wound in the head. The man was placed on the operating table at the County Hospital at 2 o'clock this morning. The doctors found a bullet in his brain. He is unconscious and will die. Garber was found by the police lying face downward in a pool of blood, and near by was a revolver with all the chambers loaded. His pockets had been turned inside out, and no money was found on his person. The police think Garber was assaulted and robbed by highwaymen and then dragged into the alley.

BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1897.

Weather for Chicago today: *Fair; warmer.*

Sun rises at 5:54 a. m.; sets at 6:18 p. m.

Moon rises at 1:47 a. m.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
GENOA	Fulda	F. Bismarck.
LIVERPOOL	Sylvania	
NEW YORK	Olympia	St. Paul.
NEW YORK	Schiedam	Teutonic.
NEW YORK		Westernland.
PHILAD'LP'A	Pennland	Belgenland.
ROTTERDAM		Amsterdam.
SOUTHAM'TON	Havel	Lahn.
SOUTHAM'TON	Paris	Majestic.

INDEX OF TODAY'S NEWS AND FEATURES

Pages.
1 Woes of the Officeseeker. Andrews' Books Shown Up. Civic Federation After a Leader. New Plan for Crete.
2 Spanish Force Cut to Pieces. Illinois Threatened by Floods. Fire Endangers Fifty Lives.
3 Day and Night with the Candidates. Frauds in Ward Lists. School Board Asks Interest Money.
4 Third Day of Tariff Talk. Erne Defeated by Dixon. Vegetarians Discuss Sorley's Death.
5 Colts Win a Fast Game. Disqualifies Chicago University. Cyclists in an Angry Mood.
7 Western Freight Pool Quits. Fuller Report of Anti-Pool Decision Teachers Discuss Pension Law.
8 Another Snag for Store Bill. Legislative Business at Springfield.
12 Pledge Aid to Omaha Fair. Detectives Watch West Park Board.

Pages.
6 Editorial.
8 Court Record.
9 Markets.
10 Short Story.
10 Book Reviews.
10 Society.
12 Insurance.

NEW PLAN FOR CRETE

Either Autonomy or Prince George for the Throne.

THIS MUCH IS DECIDED.

England Warns Turkey That Massacres Must Cease.

BLOCKADE IS A FAILURE.

Greece Addresses Another Note to Combined Powers.

SULTAN CALLS OUT HIS RESERVES.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY JAMES CREELMAN.]

Athens, March 24.—[Copyright, 1897.]—Out of the confusion of rumors about Crete only one thing is true. The powers have practically decided either to give the island an autonomous government, after the fashion of Bosnia and Herzegovina, or to place Prince George on the Cretan throne under the suzerainty of the Sultan.

The Prince's telegram yesterday stating that he would do "what the King and nation ordered," is taken to indicate his willingness to be Prince of Crete. This is the first hint of any kind the powers have been able to get regarding the disposition of the Prince or King. To all private diplomatic inquiries Greece has replied that when the powers formally offered a definite plan it would deal with it.

The Greek Ministry has prepared a stirring protest against the blockade of Crete. The situation of the islanders is pathetic. After the Cretans have won their liberty Europe has combined to starve them. All food or clothing from Greece is pitilessly shut out, and whole districts are famine-stricken. A Greek steamer bearing provisions to the Cretan people has been seized by an Austrian gunboat and taken to Suda. On board were two Greek Deputies, one of whom is a brother-in-law of the Minister of the Interior.

GREAT BRITAIN WARNS THE TURK.

Sultan Is Told That Europe Will Not Tolerate Further Massacres of Christians in Armenia.

Constantinople, March 24. — [Copyright, 1897, by the Associated Press.]—The steps taken by the Sultan to punish the Turkish officials who are held responsible for the massacre of 100 Armenians at Tokat, in the Sivas district of Asia Minor, and the pillaging of the Armenian quarter of Tokat for eight hours, are not satisfactory to the Ambassadors of the powers, and unless there is a change in the situation very soon it is believed that some of the powers will be compelled by public opinion to make a radical change of their policy towards Crete and Greece.

The remonstrance of Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador, was one of the strongest ever delivered by an Ambassador concerning the massacres in Armenia, and was intended for a stern notification to the Porte that further outbreaks in Armenia would not pass without vigorous action on the part of the powers. The immediate result was the calling of an extraordinary meeting of the Council of Ministers at Yildiz Kiosk last evening, at the end of which the Ambassadors were notified that the Sultan has ordered the dismissal of the Prefect of Police and Chief of the Gendarmie of Tokat for not preventing the massacres and for failing to promptly put an end to the pillaging of the Armenian quarter of that city.

Punishment Considered Insufficient.

The mere dismissal of the two Turkish officials is not considered sufficient to demonstrate the displeasure of the Sultan at the wanton killing of a hundred Armenians, and is further looked upon as being likely to encourage additional outbreaks of the same nature. Consequently Sir Philip Currie has made fresh representations to the Porte setting forth that serious consequences will follow the failure of the Sultan to really punish those who are responsible for the Tokat outrage.

The Ambassadors met at the residence of the British Ambassador last evening and thoroughly discussed the matter, after which dispatches were sent by those present to the capitals of the powers they represent.

Although the result of this meeting of the Ambassadors has not been allowed to become generally known in departmental circles here the opinion prevails that unless the Ambassadors put forth definite threats of coercion in the event of the failure of the Sultan to adopt prompt and efficacious measures to prevent further massacres in Armenia there is absolutely no hope of improving the situation, as it has been so frequently "intimated" to the Sultan that he must reform that he now pays little or no attention to such communications.

Public Opinions May Force a Change.

In well informed political circles it is generally believed that if fresh outbreaks occur public opinion in Great Britain, France, and Italy will compel the governments of the countries mentioned to change entirely their attitude on the Cretan question, not only towards Crete but in regard to Greece, which might mean the lifting of the blockade, so far as these powers are concerned, and their positive refusal to take part in the proposed blockade of the principal ports and coasts of Greece.

Indeed, it is directly intimated that this proposition has already been practically abandoned by the three powers referred to, not only because such a step is likely to force Greece into open hostilities against Turkey, but because the Sultan, with true Eastern cunning, has taken advantage of the blockade of Crete by the fleets of the powers and bombardment of the insurgents by foreign warships and the assistance given to the Turks by the foreign marines, to place himself and his government in an entirely new light before the populace here and elsewhere in the Ottoman Empire.

Crafty Policy of the Sultan.

An official communique was addressed by the Turkish Government to the Turkish newspapers and provincial officials yesterday, representing that the course adopted by the powers in the Cretan affair was an example of the success of the Sultan in that direction, and intimating that he has full support of the powers with their fleets and armies in the repressive measures which he may choose to adopt against the Christians in his dominions. This amounts practically to informing the Mussulmans that they have nothing to fear from the powers if they massacre Christians, as the Christian powers are supporting the Sultan against his so-called "rebellious" subjects.

This has caused a decidedly bad impression in diplomatic circles in Constantinople, and gives additional explanation of the determined stand which the British Ambassador has undoubtedly assumed, as well as showing clearly how the Sultan and his advisers regard the so-called "concert" of the powers. They know it does not exist, except as a hackneyed term, and they feel

it can never exist so long as the map of Europe is not radically changed.

Big Preparations for War.

In the meanwhile preparations for war on a large scale are being steadily pushed forward and the report of a possible agreement between Greece and Turkey on the basis of the appointment of Prince George of Greece as High Commissioner of Crete was following by the issuing this morning of a special irade calling out for active service forty-four battalions of the reserves of the Second Army Corps and also summoning to the colors the whole contingent of 1897. The Turks believe that war with Greece will break out sooner or later and they are nursing themselves with the belief that if they follow out the recommendations of the powers friendly to Turkey the armies of the Sultan will be permitted to cross the Greek frontiers of Macedonia and Epirus when the right moment arrives and push on to Athens, thus wiping the poor little Kingdom of Greece off the face of the globe.

This explains the restraints put upon the Turkish commanders on the Greek frontier. They have been instructed not to cross the Greek frontier at present under any circumstances, not even if attacked. The whole blame for an outbreak of hostilities must be thrown upon Greece. That is the program, and then who can forbid the Turk from chastising the little kingdom?

But there are slips between the cups and the lips and the wheels of diplomacy are revolving night and day in the task of trying to solve the intricate Eastern question without bloodshed. The future, however, from this city, looks very threatening and the outcome obscure.

FEAR AN OUTBREAK ON THE FRONTIER

Report of a Conflict Between Greeks and Turks Near Larissa Is Officially Confirmed.

London, March 24.—The war correspondent of the Times, now on the Macedonia frontier, says that in his opinion the Greek army is not yet ready to take any decisive steps. The officers must first drill the raw levies and organize an efficient transport system. But, he adds, the appearance of things along the frontier is in the highest degree warlike. Every post is held, and all the roads are patrolled by cavalry.

The Times correspondent at Athens says that all kinds of rumors are current there as to the expected rupture of the European concert. The danger of delaying a definite solution of the crisis increases daily. The Crown Prince Constantine is expected to start in a few days for the Greek camp at Larissa, and the risk of a serious outbreak is becoming more and more intense.

The report of the conflict between the Turks and Greek volunteers at Arta has been officially confirmed. Other incidents of the same character must be expected.

Neither Greece nor Crete has been benefited much in the past by compliance with European behests, and unless some visible proof is given of the complete abolition of Turkish rule in Crete the country will not be satisfied, so the correspondent says. It is alleged that the reserves will refuse to come out on a future occasion unless satisfaction is obtained now for Greek sacrifices.

The Ephemeris, which is obviously inspired by the court, confirms the statement that the Sultan offered to allow Prince George to administer Crete in return for the payment of a tribute to the Porte, but that the powers stopped negotiations. It is believed that Germany and Austria did their utmost to prevent such a friendly arrangement being carried out.

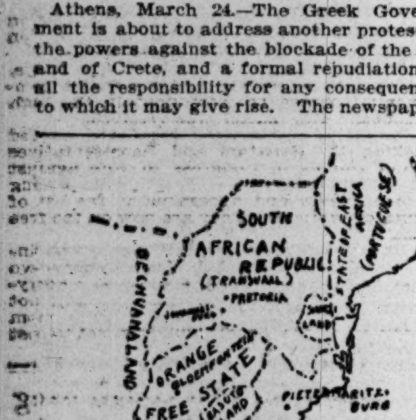
The Athens correspondent of the Times says it is believed at Canea that the blockade will be a failure as a coercive measure. The Austrian gunboat which captured a Greek steamer in Cretan waters was compelled to put into a Cretan port to escape the storm.

A dispatch to the Times from Athens says the Ephemeris recalls the King's declaration that he would put himself at the head of the Greek race if Greece were coerced, and adds that nothing has yet happened to modify that decision.

COERCIVE MEASURES MAY BE ADOPTED

Powers Will Probably Demand the Recall of Greek Troops from the Frontier.

Athens, March 24.—The Greek Government is about to address another protest to the powers against the blockade of the Island of Crete, and a formal repudiation of all the responsibility for any consequences to which it may give rise. The newspapers



MAP OF THE TRANSVAAL AND ORANGE FREE STATE.

Dispatches from South Africa indicate that the treaty between the Transvaal Republic and the Orange Free State is nearing adoption. The drafts have been concluded and published. It now remains for the Volksraads of both republics to ratify them. The drafts of the treaty, as they now stand, provide that the republics support one another in case of hostilities and brings them into closer relations by giving the burghers of each State the right of franchise in either republic.

which represent the Ministerial opposition in the Boule, denounce the proposal of autonomy under Prince George as a betrayal of Hellenic interests.

It is now believed in official circles that the powers will shortly enforce coercive measures against Greece. A collective note has been addressed to the government demanding the recall of the Greek troops from the frontier and threatening that, in the event of the refusal of Greece to comply with this demand, the powers will blockade the Greek ports near the frontier.

Advices from Arta say that as a result of the protest of Greece Turkey has stopped the construction of fortifications at Prevesa at the northern entrance of the Gulf of Arta, which was contrary to the stipulations of the treaty of Berlin.

Startling reports are in circulation here regarding the numerical strength of the Turkish troops on the frontier. For instance, one report has it that the Turks have concentrated 100,000 troops on the frontiers of Epirus alone. The report, however, is not believed in military circles.

A dispatch from Canea, Island of Crete, says that the insurgent Commander-in-Chief at Akrotiri this morning referred the proposal of the powers to grant autonomy to Crete to the various leaders of the insurgent forces who had assembled from different parts of the island. The Cretan leaders unanimously declared that only two issues were possible—the annexation of the Island of Crete to Greece or fighting until death ends the struggle for the union.

RUSSIA THREATENS THE FRONTIER.

Explanation of the Move Not Considered Satisfactory and Instructions Asked of the Sultan.

London, March 24.—A dispatch to the Times from Constantinople says that the Vali of Erzeroum has informed the government that two divisions of the Russian army of Kars encamped on the Turkish frontier on Saturday last. On being asked to explain the movement the Russian Consul replied that the sole business of the troops was to take precautions for excluding the plague. The Vali considers this explanation unsatisfactory and asks authority from the Porte to take such measures as he may deem necessary in the circumstances.

The government has ordered the Turkish Embassies in Europe to open negotiations for the purchase of three ironclads at the cost of a million and a half pounds sterling.

TURKISH TROOPS ATTACKED IN CRETE

Sultan's Ships Open Fire on the Christians and Compel Them to Retreat.

Canea, March 24.—The Turkish troops made an attempt today to revictual the blockhouse at Malaxa. They were thereupon attacked and repulsed by the Christians, who pursued the convoy of provisions to the environs of Suda Bay. The Turkish warships then opened fire upon the Christians and compelled the latter to retreat.

TO RAISE FUNDS FOR GRECIAN CAUSE.

Committee Recently Appointed Announces That Contributions May Be Sent to the Consul.

The Rev. P. Phiambolis, Nick Peppas, and K. Mitchell were appointed a committee to solicit funds for the Grecian cause at a meeting held at the Greek Church, No. 191 Kinzie street. Members of the committee announce that those wishing to make financial contributions can send the same to Charles L. Hutchinson, Greek Consul, at the Corn Exchange Bank.

LEEDS SLATED TO SUCCEED ABERDEEN

Truth Says He Will Become Governor-General of Canada Next Year.

London, March 24.—Truth says that the Duke of Leeds will succeed the Earl of Aberdeen as Governor-General of Canada in 1898.

George Godolphin Osborne, tenth Duke of Leeds and Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, was born in 1862, and succeeded to the title on the death of his father in 1895. He was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, was an assistant private secretary to the Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1886 to 1888, and was appointed Treasurer of the Queen's Household in July, 1895. He was married in 1884 to Lady Katherine Frances Lambton, daughter of the second Earl of Durham. He has four daughters living.

WHY QUEEN RONAVALONA WAS EXILED

Discovery of a Conspiracy Against the Life of Gen. Galieni of France.

Port Louis, Island of Mauritius, March 24.—According to advices received here from Madagascar the exile of the Queen of Madagascar, Ronavalona III. to the Island of Reunion, was due to the discovery of a conspiracy against the life of Gen. Galieni. The inquiry into the matter is in progress and many more arrests have been made. The missionaries are said to have been implicated in the plot. The silver palace was searched and in it was found the sum of 700,000 francs ($140,000). The French officials also seized in the palace a number of secret papers relative to the intervention of foreigners in the rebellion.

EIGHTY HEADS SENT TO THE SULTAN.

Forces of Muley Abdul Aziz Defeated by Rebels, Who in Turn Are Defeated.

Tangiers, March 24.—A body of insurgent tribesmen in Soos, the southernmost province of Morocco, has fallen upon and cut to pieces the Shereefian punitive expedition recently sent there by the Sultan of Morocco to quell a rebellion. The Sultan's troops were taken in ambush. A fresh force sent out has in turn defeated the rebels. Eighty heads have been sent to the Sultan as a ghastly proof of the victory of his troops. These, with forty-three others, are now exposed at the gates of Morocco. The forty-three are the heads of a band of starving tribesmen who had attacked the Sultan's forces while encamped near the City of Morocco.

BLACK PLAGUE ATTACKS EUROPEANS.

Sister of the Italian Consul at Bombay and an English Broker Die.

London, March 25.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Bombay says that a sister of the Italian Consul and an English broker named Brooks have died from the black plague, and that several other cases have broken out among Europeans residing in the city.

Gold Standard in Japan.

London, March 24.—The bill adopting the gold standard has passed the House of Peers of Japan, and only awaits the signature of the Emperor to become a law. The demand for gold on Japanese account continues in the market here.

MRS. MARIA P. STOREY DIES IN ITALY.

Divorced Wife of the Founder of the Chicago Times Passes Away at Florence.

Mrs. Maria P. Storey, the divorced wife of Wilbur F. Storey, founder and editor of the Chicago Times, died at Florence, Italy, on Tuesday night.

Mrs. Storey was the daughter of the Rev. Mr. Isham, a Methodist minister at Jackson, Mich., and married Mr. Storey at that place in 1853. Soon after their marriage Mr. Storey bought the Free Press at Detroit and they made that place their home until 1861, when they came to Chicago, Mr. Storey buying the Chicago Young America and changing its name to the Chicago Times.

In 1868 Mrs. Storey was granted a divorce by Judge Erastus S. Williams on the grounds of incompatibility of temper. She was allowed $2,000 a year as alimony. On receiving a decree of divorce Mrs. Storey departed for Palermo, Italy, and returned but once to Chicago, and that was shortly after the death of Mr. Storey, when she instituted suit against the Storey heirs to have the alimony payments continued. She was successful in her suit and received $2,000 a year up to the time of her death.

REWARDS MAN WHO SAVED HER LIFE.

Mrs. Maria Elizabeth Cleveland Leaves Her Fortune to M. F. Scaife, Ignoring Blood Relations.

New York, March 24.—[Special.]—Blood relatives of Mrs. Maria Elizabeth Cleveland, who died at Nice, France, Oct. 19, 1895, are forgotten and neglected in her will. Marvin F. Scaife, a young man of Pittsburg, "who, at the risk of his own life, saved me from accidental drowning," is named as residuary legatee of the large estate, according to the will filed here today. Aside from some minor bequests the estate is estimated to be worth $100,000. The estate is to be turned into a trust fund, and the income to be paid to her "beloved friend," Mr. Scaife, during his lifetime. The principal is to go to his children, or, if he dies, $10,000 of it is to be paid to his widow and the rest to Presbyterian charities.

REJOICE WITH "AUNT LIZZIE" AIKEN

Fifteen Hundred Friends Join in Celebrating the 80th Anniversary of Her Birthday.

Fifteen hundred of her friends helped to celebrate the eightieth anniversary of the birthday of "Aunt Lizzie" Aiken last evening at the Second Baptist Church, Morgan and Monroe streets. In commemoration of her services as a war nurse the building was decorated with American flags and muskets, and Aunt Lizzie herself sat under a canopy of Union Jacks and the Stars and Stripes.

Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Co. are introducing a combination library cabinet and sewing machine. See it. 82 and 80 Wabash avenue.

CUBANS WIN A VICTORY

SPANISH GUERRILLA FORCE IS CUT TO PIECES.

Only Twelve Live to Tell the Story—Insurgents Loot the Town of Bejucal—Spanish Troops Make No Defense, Taking Refuge in the Fort—Two Large Filibustering Expeditions Land and Another Is Reported—Paper Money Still Depreciates.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY GEORGE E. BRYSON.]

Havana, March 24.—[Copyright, 1897.]—The Spanish guerrilla force at Guines, in Havana Province, near this city, was attacked by the Cubans on Sunday and cut to pieces. Of the eighty Spaniards only twelve lived to tell the story of the battle. The Cubans were commanded by Gen. Alexander Rodriguez. Two of the Spaniards who escaped came to Havana and reported the engagement at the palace. I saw one survivor last night and from him obtained the details of the fight. He said:

"We left the town at sunrise for Sugar Mill League, which was burned a few days ago, hoping to obtain copper and other booty in the ruins. We had proceeded hardly a mile when the attack was made, and found ourselves surrounded by about 700 insurgents. So sudden and fierce was the onslaught that in half an hour our men had fallen victims to the machetes of the enemy. A few managed to reach a hut near by. With one companion I cut my way out and returned to town to report the critical position of the remnant of the Spaniards.

Only Ten Found Alive.

"When reinforcements reached them only ten were found alive, all but one of these being wounded. The Captain and two Lieutenants were among those killed. The rebels lost a dozen or more men, but, in retiring from the field at the approach of our reinforcements, carried their dead away with them."

The Town of Bejucal, on the Havana and Batabano railway, was raided last night by Cuban insurgents led by Brig.-Gen. Castillo. Stores were looted, and both the Mayor and Spanish military commandant were carried away as prisoners.

The government force made virtually no defense, the troops taking refuge in the fort until after the Cubans had evacuated the town.

Sunday's train on the Sagua and Isabella railway was "held up" by insurgents, who stripped the passengers and took the conductor, engineer, and firemen prisoners, releasing them twenty-four hours later after warning them to leave the company's service and threatening to hang them if again caught on the line.

All the cane fields around Rhodis and the adjoining Santa Clara sugar districts are reported on fire.

Pinar del Rio advices announce attacks on the Towns of Candelaria and Guanajay by a detachment of Gen. Ruis Rivera's patriot forces.

Filibustering Expeditions Land.

Two filibustering expeditions have landed on the north coast, one in Santa Clara Province, at San Juan de las Playes, near Sagua la Chica, the other in Santiago de Cuba, at Nuevas Grandes, between the mouth of the Salado River and Manatil Bay. These are the two largest expeditions that the Cubans have yet landed in the island. Two cannon were received with each cargo; also a quantity of medicine and hospital supplies.

A detachment of Gen. Capote's forces operating around Victoria de las Tunas and virtually controlling the coast districts between Gabara and Uevitas met one expedition at Nuevas Grandes, while the other was met by Gen. Carillo's men near Sagua.

There are rumors of a third cargo having been landed in Havana Province near the Matanzas border.

The depreciation of Weyler's new paper currency continues, and even government employés and military officers refuse to accept it and demand silver in payment of salaries due since October. Army contractors and Spanish merchants, when compelled to receive it, raise the prices of supplies and merchandise 50 to 100 per cent.

SPANISH OFFICIALS CHANGE TONE.

Since the Advent of the New Administration Gen. Lee Is Treated in a Satisfactory Manner.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY T. G. ALVORD JR.]

Havana, Cuba, by way of Key West, Fla., March 24.—[Copyright, 1897.]—Gen. Lee is not worrying over his future, but is quietly pushing for the release of one American after another, and one by one they are coming out of prison.

The tone and manner of Spanish officials at the palace since the stand he took in the Ruiz case and since Mr. Sherman took office are very satisfactory to the General. It seems to be the belief in the United States that Gen. Lee is making a further investigation of the Ruiz murder. This is a mistake. The Spanish authorities may be doing so, but Gen. Lee has investigated and has reported the facts and his conclusion that it was a plain murder.

The report that his successor is coming does not disturb Gen. Lee. He has heard nothing from Washington on the subject and has not written on it. He is ready to go or stay, as it may be desired. The impression here is that there will be no change of Consul-General soon on account of the nearness of the hot season and of unsettled cases. Gen. Lee's family will leave the last of this month.

A strong effort is being made to secure the release of Melton, one of the Competitor prisoners, on account of his sickness.

The story that Gen. Lee agreed to Scott's release on his promise to leave the island is false. Gen. Lee was not a party to such an agreement. Scott will leave because the authorities insist on it, although they failed to convict him.

TO TRY TO REDEEM PAPER MONEY.

Will Appropriate a 5 Per Cent Surcharge on the Year's Customs for the Purpose.

Havana, March 24.—At the end of the month the Spanish authorities will appropriate a 5 per cent surcharge on the year's customs, amounting to $600,000, for the redemption of paper money at the offers most advantageous to the government. If the process of redemption should continue at the same per cent of surcharge on a corresponding basis of imports for nine years $30,000,000 of paper money now in circulation will be redeemed. The government has begun to pay the unsettled November civil pay roll in silver.

SHERMAN THANKS SENOR DE LOME.

Secretary of State Acknowledges the Release of American Citizens Imprisoned in Cuba.

Madrid, March 24.—Secretary of State Sherman, it is semi-officially announced here, has thanked the Spanish Minister at Washington, Señor Dupuy de Lome, for the conduct of Spain in releasing from imprisonment the American citizens recently set at liberty in Cuba.

SHOW UP ANDREWS' BOOKS.

(Continued from first page.)

veteran chief supervising inspector, Inspector Noble yesterday read over the list of men on the pay-roll for October of last year, asking the latter to indicate those persons who were strangers to him. Some of those, who, he said, worked a portion of the day "and kept saloon" the rest of the time, are omitted from the list. Those given, all of whom are down on the roll as "helpers" drawing $70 per month, it is thought never did anything to earn the money they received.

Unknown but Drawing Pay.

These are:

Albert Wild,	Dennis Sullivan,
J. Sullivan,	Herman Meyer,
F. Howard,	James T. Roach,
P. O. Mallenquist,	W. Reisnigger,
J. F. McMillan,	William Roach,
Richard Dean,	W. P. Voorhees,
Joseph Srahan,	P. Fitzpatrick,
E. McDonald,	F. J. Hingston,
Daniel Moon,	F. Merritt,
C. S. Walters,	W. J. McAllister,
Daniel Koltzco,	John Brady,
J. B. Crane,	B. F. Ferris,
P. H. Greeley,	W. A. Dorman,
Paul Hannan,	John J. Healy.
V. S. DePrague,	

Not one of these men is known to Mr. Smillie as an employé of the department. There are twenty-nine of them, and at $70 per month each they cost the State the sum of $2,030 per month.

Suit for the Money.

It is in the hope of reimbursing the State for a portion at least of the money that has gone into Democratic pockets that Cicero J. Lindley, Charles S. Rannells, and Joseph Bidwill, the present members of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, began suit yesterday in the Circuit Court against Dwight W. Andrews and his bondsman, ex-Mayor John P. Hopkins, to recover $40,000.

Prior to his death John W. Lanehart was on the bond, but Mr. Andrews was not required by the commission to furnish another surety to take his place. There is some doubt, indeed, whether Mr. Hopkins can be held, for he claims that he withdrew from Andrews' bond before the latter's term of office expired. If he did Andrews was left by the commission without any bond whatsoever.

Speaking of the suit yesterday the members of the present commission united in saying:

"We are suing to recover money in the hands of Dwight W. Andrews, the ex-Chief Grain Inspector, and for such additional moneys as the books show has been spent in stuffed pay-rolls and for alleged back salaries, which he certainly had no right to pay. We shall hold him to account for every cent which we can prove was spent by him without the authority of the commission. For the present we will content ourselves with a civil suit. Some other action may be taken later."

SECURE STREET-CLEANING CONTRACTS

Hanrahan & Downey and John S. Cooper Are Awarded the Work in Five Districts.

The contracts for street cleaning during the present year were awarded as follows by Commissioner of Public Works Downey yesterday:

First district—The area bounded by the Chicago River on the north and west, Lake Michigan on the east, and Harrison street on the south—John S. Cooper at $8 a lineal mile.

Second district—All that portion of the city known as the South Division, south of Harrison street—Hanrahan & Downey at $10.25 a lineal mile.

Third district—All that portion of the city located in the West Division south of Kinzie street—Hanrahan & Downey at $12 a lineal mile.

Fourth district—All that portion of the city located in the West Division north of and including Kinzie street—Hanrahan & Downey at $10.75 a lineal mile.

Fifth district—All the territory embraced in the North Division of the city—John S. Cooper at $10 a lineal mile.

In the first district the streets are to be swept by hand every day excepting Sunday. The cleaning in all but the down-town district will be done by machine. Last year the city paid $8.40 a mile for having the down-town streets cleaned by machine. In the outside districts the cleaning cost $12.50 a mile.

IRON MEN PREDICT A BIG FIGHT.

Breaking of the Pool, They Say, Will Cause Strikes, Cuts, and Low Wages.

Cleveland, O., March 24.—[Special.]—It is the opinion of vessel-owners here that the breaking of the ore pool is a harbinger of strikes, low wages, low rates, and low prices generally. Vessel-owners feel very downcast over the result of the meeting of ore men. An owner of one of the small mines who was in the pool stated that he would have to close up his mine, as he could not possibly sell ore at the rate the large miners will. He further stated that other small mine owners will have to close up their mines in consequence, and many men will be thrown out of work. It looks as if the Gogebic range iron ore producers are about to cut prices and issue a defiance to the Rockefeller-Carnegie combine. The Gogebic people held a meeting this afternoon. Among those present were: President Curry of the Norrie mine, President Bacon of the Minnesota Iron company, John Barton of the Ashland, and other great iron producers. The purpose of the meeting was primarily to resurrect the Gogebic range trust. The old Gogebic pool is now in process of resurrection.

BLOW TO THE EMPLOYING TANNERS.

Governor's Action in Discontinuing the Old Board of Arbitration's Work Meets with Loud Complaint.

A bombshell last night fell in the ranks of those interested in the settlement of the tanners' strike before the present State Board of Arbitration in the shape of the following telegram from C. J. Reifler, member of the board at Springfield, to W. P. Rend, member of the board at Chicago:

"Springfield, March 24.—W. P. Rend: Governor decides that board cannot longer act. Dispense with Milwaukee trip and drop case. C. J. REIFLER."

Employing tanners were loud in their denunciation. They said they had spent hundreds of dollars in preparing evidence before the old board. Until last night it was generally understood, it is claimed, that the old incumbents would stay in until April 1, and be allowed to settle the case before them.

The dismissal of the arbitration proceedings may cause a renewal of active hostilities in the tannery district.

ADMIRAL MONTT OF CHILE IN CHICAGO

With Lewis Gomez He Seeks Information Regarding America's Naval and Army Resources.

A short, stout man with a military bearing paced back and forth restlessly in the lobby of the Auditorium Hotel yesterday afternoon. His face bore the bronze of a Southern climate, a close cropped black beard, and a broad, intellectual forehead, and sharp, black eyes completed the portrait. The stranger was Admiral George Montt, one of the leading politicians of Chile, who, with Lewis Gomez, also prominent in the affairs of that nation, arrived in Chicago yesterday.

They will visit a number of leading American cities before their return. The trip, it is said, is to be purely one of information regarding the naval and army resources of this country, the condition of the coast defenses, and other questions of the same general character.

ALBERT ANDERSON GROUND TO DEATH

Driver of an Express Wagon Dashed from His Seat in a Collision with a Car.

Albert Anderson was dashed from his seat in an express wagon at Seventy-first street and South Park avenue last night and ground to death under the wheels of an east-bound Englewood and Blue Island car, which collided with the wagon.

Conductor Joseph Edmonds and Motorman A. B. Robinson were arrested to await the Coroner's inquest.

Anderson was 30 years old and lived with his wife and family at No. 8827 Buffalo avenue.

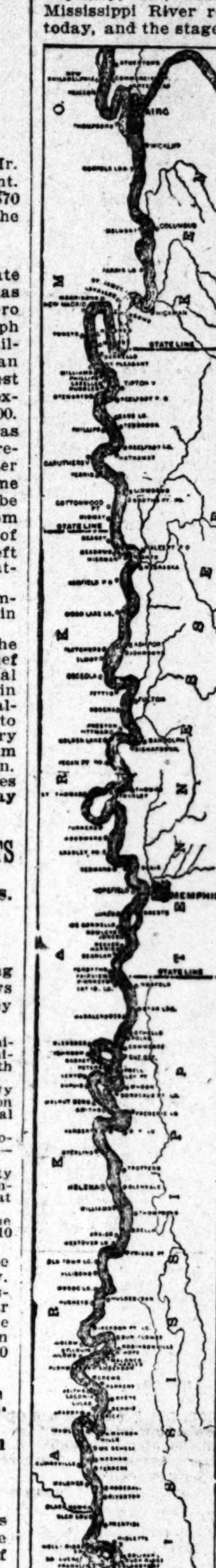
Los Angeles in Seventy-two Hours.
The California Limited via Santa Fé route. Swift, safe, and luxurious.

OVER THE DANGER LINE.

ILLINOIS FARMERS SEEKING SAFETY FROM FLOODS.

Mississippi and Illinois Rivers Are Rising Fast and Lowlands Are Threatened with Inundation—Situation at Memphis Is Greatly Improved—Heavy Wind Dashes the Waves Against the Levees at Cairo and May Break Them Down.

Quincy, Ill., March 24.—[Special.]—The Mississippi River rose eight inches more today, and the stage tonight shows thirteen feet above low water mark, one foot above the danger line on the banks. All the low lands that are not protected by levees are overflowed, and the people living in the bottoms have been driven to the hills for safety. All the preparations that can be made have been perfected, and there is nothing to do now but wait for whatever may happen. The highest water ever known on the Upper Mississippi River was in June, 1851, when it reached twenty-two feet seven inches above low water mark. In the last sixteen years there have been three serious floods previous to the present inundation—in 1881, in 1888, and in 1892, and all of it came later in the year than March.



Map of the Mississippi River from Cairo, Ill., to Arkansas City, Ark.

Keithsburg, Ill., March 24.—[Special.]—The Mississippi has risen eight inches the last twelve hours, and is still coming up. The new levee on the Iowa side is in great danger. Huron Island is partly submerged, and farmers are moving to a place of safety.

Lacon, Ill., March 24.—[Special.] — The Illinois River at this point is now nineteen feet above low water mark and still going up. The dike between Lacon and Sparland is partly under water. The damage to the thousands of acres of lowland cannot be estimated.

Cairo, Ill., March 24.—The wind is blowing at the rate of forty-four miles per hour from the northwest. At Mound City the waves strike the levees and are threatening their destruction. People are working hard building bulkheads, but fear results. All goods are being moved to places of safety. The wind strikes the Cairo levees where they are strongest, and is doing no damage yet. A big force of men are on duty watching them.

Little Rock, Ark., March 24.—[Special.]—The Mississippi River at Arkansas City, this State, reached high water mark of 1893 today. The levee stands five feet above the water in splendid condition.

Memphis, Tenn., March 24.—[Special.]—The fact that the levees below the city on the Mississippi side still remain intact, and the good news that they will probably be able to withstand any further rise is calculated to make the outlook more and more cheering.

The work of the Relief committee continues without any abatement. The committee is kept busy providing for the wants of the 3,000 destitute people who are here dependent upon charity.

News has been received by United States Engineer Fitch that the levee on the Arkansas side has broken in two places below Memphis, at Dawson, which is about 138 miles below Memphis, and one not far below Modoc. The details are meager. The break near Modoc was not unexpected, as the levee seems to be weak in that vicinity.

Natchez, Miss., March 24.—[Special.]—The river at Natchez is steadily swelling at the rate of nearly seven inches per day, and will within the next thirty-six hours attain the danger line on the gauge—forty-four feet—and pass it. A large force of men was put to work this morning raising and strengthening the levee in front of the Town of Vidala, La., opposite Natchez, so as to obviate all probability of the flood waters running over the levees.

St. Louis, Mo., March 24.—The members of the Mississippi River Commission set out for New Orleans today on board the government boat Mississippi to inspect the government work from Cairo to New Orleans. It is the regular annual tour of inspection, but is being made earlier this year on account of the heavy floods.

Leavenworth, Kas., March 24.—In twenty-four hours the Missouri has risen a little over two feet. The present gauge is 46.1, or 12.86 feet above low water mark. The water is now rising at the rate of half an inch an hour.

DANGER IS PASSED AT MILWAUKEE.

Temporary Dam Is Erected and This Stops the Flow of the Waters.

Milwaukee, Wis., March 24.—[Special.]—All danger from the floods in this city has passed. Tonight the Board of Public Works succeeded in constructing a temporary dam, which checked the flow of water into the old canal bed, where it was doing all of the damage. Dispatches from the western part of the State show that the Wisconsin River is still rising. The damage done by the floods near Boscobel has been very heavy.

Mankato, Minn., March 24.—The flood situation is about the same as last evening, except that the river had risen slightly. The gorge has become firmer and the tremendous pressure of the water above has forced the cakes of ice to stand endways, giving the river a strange and wild appearance. Ineffectual blasting with dynamite was done on the gorge.

WRECKS ON THE ATLANTIC COAST.

Steamer and Two Schooners Driven Ashore by the Fury of the Gales.

New York, March 24.—A big three-masted schooner, under bare poles and laden down with what seemed to be a heavy cargo, was driven on Jones' Inlet shoals, two miles off Far Rockaway, in the furious storm that raged last night. When the vessel struck there was a heavy sea on, a strong easterly wind, and some fog, and try as they would the crew of the Rockaway life saving station was unable to launch a boat or render any aid to the men on the imperiled vessel. As soon as the storm abates sufficiently to enable the life-savers to launch a boat the crew of the distressed ship will be rescued. If the storm continues for any great length of time, however, there is danger of the schooner breaking to pieces, in which event it would be almost impossible for any one on board to escape death.

Supt. Havens of the life-saving station at Mount Pleasant telegraphs that the steamer reported ashore eight miles south of Barnegat Inlet is the Clyde liner Saginaw, from Haytian ports for New York. She has a cargo of coffee, logwood, and cotton and has a crew of thirty-five men. The vessel lies easy and is in good condition. The crew is still on board. It is commanded by Capt. Johnson.

Capt. Mulligan of Life-Saving Station No. 4 at Monmouth Beach reported this morning that the schooner Emily E. Johnson, from Baltimore for Cambridge, Mass., with a cargo of oyster shells, went ashore near Seabright last night during the fog. All the crew has been saved.

FLOOD FALLS IN DESPLAINES RIVER.

Suburbanites Feel the Danger Is Past—Farmers Near Evanston Suffer from High Water.

The water in the Desplaines River is steadily receding. It fell a foot yesterday. The residents at Riverside, Lyons, and other suburban points feel that the danger is past. The floods are causing some trouble to the railway companies. The wires of the Grand Trunk between Chicago and Harvey were down yesterday and the wires of the Calumet Terminal were useless a great part of the day.

Farmers near Evanston are suffering some damage from high water in the North Branch. At Morton Station yesterday the water was five feet above its ordinary level, and in the lowlands between Evanston and Niles many acres were submerged.

Roads leading to Evanston are almost impassable by reason of the water, although communication is not entirely shut off. The Mecklenberg road, the Harms, and Church street roads are under a foot of water in places.

GOV. PINGREE CALLED AN ANARCHIST.

Michigan Senators Denounce the Wolverine Chief Executive in Seathing Terms.

Lansing, Mich., March 24.—[Special.]—There was an unusual scene in the Senate today. It was, in fact, an incident without parallel in the history of the State, the Governor being roundly denounced by members of his own party. The discussion was over the Covell bill requiring the Governor to make all appointments to vacancies during the legislative session in order that they might be passed upon by the Senate.

Senator Moore, a warm friend of the Governor, moved to strike out all after the enacting clause, denouncing the bill as an insult to the Governor.

Senator Covell, the introducer, declared that the bill insulted no one, but simply required the Governor to do his duty and give the Senators a chance to do theirs. He asserted that but few citizens of the State would approve the Governor's intention of waiting until after adjournment of the Legislature and then importing a Labor Commissioner from Chicago, reference being had to Prof. Bemis, late of Chicago University.

Senator Thompson indorsed Senator Covell's position, and said that he understood that Bemis is regarded in Chicago as a sort of an Anarchist, and he added by way of scoring Gov. Pingree: "We have enough of that class of citizens now."

Continuing, Senator Thompson said that Governor Pingree's denunciation of the Supreme Court for ruling against him in the Mayoralty case would better become Herr Most of his bitterest moments or Herr Altgeld."

"When the Governor stoops so low," he said, "as to teach the people to have no respect for our judiciary and our laws, then, indeed, will anarchy and confusion reign and we will have fallen on woeful times."

This sentiment was vigorously applauded.

Senator Covell again came to the front with the declaration that the bill was designed to prevent the Governor from importing an Anarchist for Labor Commissioner, and asked why he was holding up forty appointments which should have been made weeks ago. He concluded by declaring that Gov. Pingree was conceded to be the biggest demagogue in Michigan.

Gov. Pingree was briefly defended by Senators Moore and Wagner, Republicans, the latter deprecating the calling of a Republican Governor a demagogue by Republican Senators.

Senator Mudge (Silver) said it was as reprehensible for Senators to denounce the Governor as for the latter to denounce the Supreme Court.

The bill was finally agreed to by a vote of 16 to 8.

PERFORMANCE STOPPED AT HAVLIN'S.

Dissatisfied Histriones Go on a Strike and the Curtain Is Rung Down in Consequence.

Immediately following the second "turn" at Havlin's Wabash avenue theater last night the curtain was rung down, and the audience dismissed.

Members of the Vaill & Johnson Vaudeville company, appearing at the theater, demanded money before going on the stage, and Manager W. J. Vaill, they say, refused to produce the cash.

The actors assert there is $275 due them, while Mr. Vaill claims he owes them little, if anything. The strikers say they will call upon Manager Vaill this morning and make their demands.

The management proposes to give a show tonight.

CHICAGO PASTOR TAKES A WIFE.

The Rev. John S. Hanna Weds Mrs. Emma Canfield Hayward of Louisville, Ky., at Dubuque, Ia.

Mrs. Emma Canfield Hayward of Louisville, Ky., and the Rev. John S. Hanna, No. 3871 Ellis avenue, Chicago, were married at the residence of the bride's father, Dr. E. L. Clarke, in Dubuque, Ia., on March 17, the Rev. Frederick Hopkins officiating.

FIFTY LIVES IN DANGER.

FIRE UNDER MEYER'S HOTEL OF INCENDIARY ORIGIN.

Finding of Oil-Soaked and Blazing Rags Among the Musical Instrument Stock of Weber & Brown, No. 358 State Street, to Be Thoroughly Investigated—Quick Work Prevents the Spread of the Flames—Edward Dougherty Released.

Fifty occupants of Frank Meyer's hotel, State and Harrison streets, had their lives endangered by a fire, supposed to be incendiary, which was discovered at 8 o'clock last night.

Persons passing along the sidewalk saw a small blaze in the store at No. 358 State street, occupied by Weber & Brown and stocked with musical instruments. The store is directly under the hotel. Passers-by gave the alarm, and Charles E. Leiendecker, one of the owners of the building, and Detectives McCarthy and Loftus broke in the front door.

On a table in the center of the store was a pile of accordions, violins, music boxes, and rags, all dripping, the detectives stated, with kerosene and just beginning to burn briskly in three distinct places. Leiendecker and the detectives began throwing the blazing articles into the street, and were thus engaged when the Fire Department arrived.

The flames were quickly put out and the money loss will not exceed $200.

The building in which the fire was started is owned by the Leiendecker brothers. The three upper floors are leased by Frank Meyer for a hotel.

Hotel Guests Excited.

There was some excitement among the guests, but a panic was averted. Had the blaze broken out a few hours later, there would have been a different tale to tell.

Upon looking over the premises Fire Marshal Swenie and Assistant Fire Marshal Musham say they were convinced that an attempt had been made to burn up the stock regardless of consequences to persons living in the building.

Rags saturated with kerosene and trains of the inflammable liquid were, the police say, found in all parts of the store. A large part of the stock consisted of violins, which were hung on strings around the room.

Edward Dougherty, who said he was a salesman for Weber & Brown, was taken into custody by order of Chief Swenie.

Dougherty appeared on the scene of the fire shortly after it was discovered. He said he had left the place an hour before in company with the cashier, a young woman, and was riding by on a car when some one ran out and told him the store was on fire. Dougherty said, so far as he knew, he was the last one to leave the store, but denied any knowledge of the presence of kerosene or as to how the blaze originated.

Dougherty Given His Freedom.

Chief Swenie thought it best to send him to the Harrison Street Police Station for further examination.

Dougherty was released after being briefly examined at the station.

Formerly the store had been occupied by Weber Bros., clothiers. They moved their stock out and four days ago the musical instruments were moved in, for the purpose, it is said, of being auctioned. They came from Joseph Brown's store, No. 96 Van Buren street, and Dougherty says Max Weber and Brown were in the sale deal, the object of which was, it is claimed, to pay the rent, the lease running until May 1.

Neither Max Weber nor Brown was at the fire, and no information was obtained regarding insurance.

The clothing moved out of the Leiendecker Building was taken to No. 306 State street, where Weber Bros. are in business as clothiers and pawnbrokers. The firm members say they are at a loss to account for the attempt to fire the building.

ASKS FOR ARREST OF JAMES WILDMAN.

Detective Driscoll Demands a Warrant on a Charge of Compounding a Felony.

Detective Driscoll yesterday in Justice Richardson's court demanded a warrant for the arrest of James Wildman, No. 248 Washington boulevard, a member of the firm of Wildman Bros., No. 87 Clinton street, on a charge of compounding a felony.

Several evenings ago, it is said, Wildman and George Johnson were attacked by two women at State and Van Buren streets. It is alleged one snatched a $300 diamond pin from the scarf of Wildman, while her companion relieved Johnson of $22.

The preliminary hearing of the prisoners was had yesterday. The victims failed to appear, and Detective Driscoll demanded a warrant for the arrest of Wildman. The detective said the woman had returned the diamond to Wildman on his promise not to prosecute her. Justice Richardson continued the case until tomorrow.

FIVE CHILDREN CREMATED IN IOWA.

Left in the House While Their Parents Are Gone, They Lose Their Lives in Flame.

Ottumwa, Ia., March 24.—[Special.]—Five children of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Penrod at Laddsdale were burned to death last night. The parents were at a religious meeting. At 9 o'clock an alarm of fire was given and Penrod rushed out to find his house in flames. It was impossible to enter the house as it was crumbling when Penrod reached it.

Spring Debility

"Not Sick Enough for the Bed or Well Enough for the Table."

A Minister's Wife Aptly Describes a Well Known Condition and Tells How It Was Overcome.

There are thousands of people in all walks of life, particularly at this season, who are "not exactly right" and yet are not sick, for whom a single bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla would do a world of good, as it has done for others. Business and professional men as well as the busy housewife are especially susceptible to this debilitated feeling. It is the peculiar combination of the best tonic, anti-bilious, diuretic and alterative agents of the vegetable kingdom, carefully and scientifically combined, which enables Hood's Sarsaparilla to reach simple as well as serious ailments when all other medicines fail. Read Mrs. Hunt's letter:

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Dear Sirs:—I trust that the publication of my testimonial may serve to introduce Hood's Sarsaparilla to many who need physical improvement, and lead them to give it a trial. My husband,

Rev. Granville Hunt

has taken Hood's Sarsaparilla every spring for the last eight years with good results. With the approach of spring he has had an indescribable feeling of ill health. 'Not sick enough for the bed or well enough for the table.' In a few words,

He Became Run Down

each year from constant mental and physical action. Hood's Sarsaparilla has relieved and invigorated him in every instance. Last month we purchased four bottles of the medicine. I took two of the bottles, being weak,

Without Appetite and Vigor.

After I had used half a bottle of Hood's I realized quite an improvement and soon felt quite comfortable. I gained so much that I recommended Hood's Sarsaparilla to my nearest neighbor, who has had malarial symptoms. She has also taken the medicine, and its effect upon her for good was almost magic. She has now prevailed upon her husband to take it to build him up. I have also given Hood's Sarsaparilla to my two little girls, one nearly 3 years old, who is not strong, consequently languid, and the other 15 years old, for pimples, which indicate bad blood, and disfigure her complexion. Both have been helped by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which I am glad heartily to recommend." MRS. G. HUNT, 101 West 31st Street, N. Y. City.

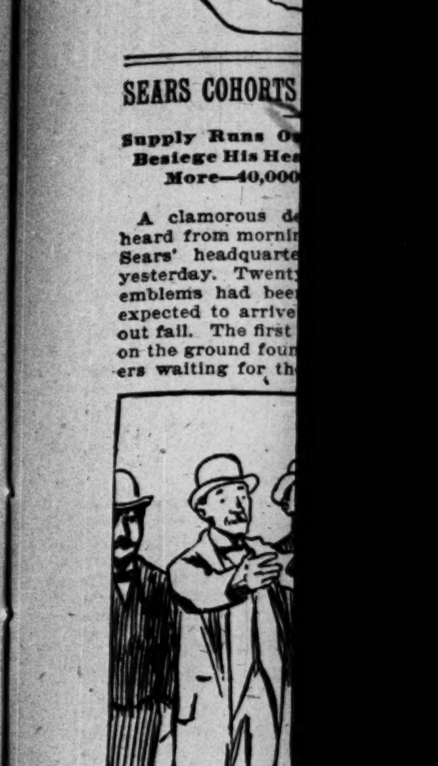
Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. It is One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla—easy to take, easy to operate.



SEARS COHORTS
Supply Runs O
Besiege His He
More—40,000
A clamorous d
heard from mornin
Sears' headquarte
yesterday. Twenty
emblems had bee
expected to arrive
out fail. The first
on the ground fou
ers waiting for th



GREAT RUSH F

tons and at 6 o'clo
was a room full of
buttons.
The button man
and he laid the bla
nies, or the man
else, and promised
graphs of the Repu
by 9 a. m. today.
1,000 buttons was r
were used to fill o
the books several
his order doubled
rived at the Briggs
The demand seems
Court Tak
Judge Sears spent
arguments in the A
spent only a sho
and then disappea
to hunt up the el
place.
One of the visito
G. S. Childs, an o
Chicago Lawn. H
race with the young
he could sit on the
behind his neck.
ing strength to his
the optimists, the
said he belonged t
making a stiff fig
neighborhood.
Democrats Liste
On Tuesday even
meeting in the Twen
upon the "hungry,
unusual vigor, emph
a sweeping wave of
oped yesterday that
ocratic committeem
Twenty-seventh W
gether a corporal's
were willing to atten
in that snow-bound
into the Almira Hall
little band of Harri
ting close up to the
the room.
"I regard that as
providential dispens
when told the story.
August Teichmann
hemian Republican
called upon Judge S
panied by a commit
present resolutions
meets at No. 693 So
over 200 members.
Another committe
Judge Sears wanted
some day this week
freight house, where
Judge Sears
Judge Sears spok
four wards last ev
Twenty-second at
and ending at Socia
avenue and Paulina
sixth. The other m
field Turner Hall, G
rabee street, in the
in the Northwest Tur
Clybourn avenues, in
Fully 2,000 person
Turner Hall meeting,
were present at the
The other speakers
Underwood, J. M. Lo
and Roy O. West.
"I am not doing
paign," said Judge S
ising you clean stree
money to keep the
city is now able to
All any one can hon
do his best with the
may be obtained.
"One way of get
make the corporati
get in the way of f
favor of making the
Hugo Pam brough
service reform home
ing what the merit s
in the Health Depar
and cheered when t
defeat Harrison.
Judge Sears will ta
trial of Rosa Scott,
killed Frank Moore i
Sears Meet
Judge Sears' spea
this evening are: O
teenth Ward; Prince
street, near Ogden a
Bricklayers' Hall,
streets; West Side T
Halsted. Other mee
night are as follow
Sota Hall, No. 1292
Fifth Ward, Leddy's
and Wentworth aven
Headquarters, No.
Tenth Ward, Eighte
avenue and Twenty-
avenue, Schanze's
Twenty-fifth street
First Ward, No. 44
Ward, No. 1810 W
Ward, No. 288 Twent

CIVIL SERVICE VE
Men Who Fought
the Law Wil
This C
Preliminary arrang
among the men who
and fought for the
reform to take part
half of Judge Sear
maintenance and co
the civil service law
by fifteen or twenty
afternoon at Merrit
Monadnock Building
chosen Chairman an
Secretary.
After two hours of
cided that a confere
the Chairman and t
by him, should take
tomorrow afternoon.
committee is to conf
sires with a view to
ment as to what co
and report.
The plan proposed
paign committee and
dependent of the oth
tee's meetings.
League Will Not I
The Democrats of
effort yesterday to g
the Municipal Vote
Washington, their
but failed. The lea
tee indorsed these A
M. Sikyta, Independ
Charles B. Stafford,
To Cure a C
Take Laxative Bro
druggists refund mon



SEARS COHORTS CLAMOR FOR BUTTONS

Supply Runs Out and Ward Workers Besiege His Headquarters Vainly for More—40,000 Expected Today.

A clamorous demand for buttons was heard from morning to night in Judge N. C. Sears' headquarters in the Briggs House yesterday. Twenty thousand of the popular emblems had been ordered and they were expected to arrive yesterday morning without fail. The first of the jurist's lieutenants on the ground found a crowd of ward workers waiting for their supplies of Sears but-


GREAT RUSH FOR SEARS' BUTTONS.

tons and at 6 o'clock in the evening there was a room full of people still waiting for buttons.

The button man was found during the day and he laid the blame on the express companies, or the manufacturer, or somebody else, and promised to have the little photographs of the Republican candidate on hand by 9 a. m. today. A consignment of about 1,000 buttons was received yesterday. They were used to fill orders that have been on the books several days. Judge Sears had his order doubled by telegraph when he arrived at the Briggs House in the afternoon. The demand seems to be insatiable.

Court Takes Much Time.

Judge Sears spent the forenoon listening to arguments in the Allegretti candy case. He spent only a short time at headquarters and then disappeared to fill engagements to hunt up the elusive voter in his hiding place.

One of the visitors at headquarters was G. S. Childs, an octogenarian resident of Chicago Lawn. He offered to run a foot race with the youngest man present and said he could sit on the floor and cross his legs behind his neck. He attributed his unfailing strength to his devotion to the party of the optimists, the party of progress, and said he belonged to a Sears club and was making a stiff fight for the Judge in his neighborhood.

Democrats Listen to a Denunciation.

On Tuesday evening Judge Sears, at his meeting in the Twenty-seventh Ward, let out upon the "hungry, wolfish" Democrats with unusual vigor, emphasizing his remarks with a sweeping wave of the left hand. It developed yesterday that Fred Eldredge, the Democratic committeeman and constable in the Twenty-seventh Ward, unable to get together a corporal's guard of Democrats who were willing to attend a Democratic meeting in that snow-bound neighborhood, dropped into the Almira Hall meeting, and he and his little band of Harrison "rooters" were sitting close up to the stage on the left side of the room.

"I regard that as either a coincidence or a providential dispensation," said Judge Sears when told the story.

August Teichmann, Secretary of the Bohemian Republican club of the Eighth Ward, called upon Judge Sears yesterday, accompanied by a committee of club members, to present resolutions of indorsement. The club meets at No. 693 South May street. It has over 200 members.

Another committee which called upon Judge Sears wanted to get him to speak some day this week at the Illinois Central freight house, where 500 men are employed.

Judge Sears in Four Wards.

Judge Sears spoke at large meetings in four wards last evening, beginning in the Twenty-second at No. 313 Larrabee street, and ending at Social Turner Hall, Belmont avenue and Paulina street, in the Twenty-sixth. The other meetings were in the Garfield Turner Hall, Garfield avenue and Larrabee street, in the Twenty-first Ward, and in the Northwest Turner Hall, Southport and Clybourn avenues, in the Twentieth.

Fully 2,000 persons attended the Social Turner Hall meeting, while from 1,200 to 1,500 were present at the other gatherings.

The other speakers were Hugo Pam, H. D. Underwood, J. M. Longenecker, W. D. Clark, and Roy O. West.

"I am not doing any lying in this campaign," said Judge Sears. "I am not promising you clean streets, because it takes more money to keep the streets clean than the city is now able to spend for that purpose. All any one can honestly promise to do is to do his best with the means at hand or which may be obtained.

"One way of getting more money is to make the corporations pay for what they get in the way of franchises. This I am in favor of making them do."

Hugo Pam brought the subject of civil service reform home to his auditors by telling what the merit system has accomplished in the Health Department. Men applauded and cheered when they were called upon to defeat Harrison.

Judge Sears will take up today the murder trial of Rosa Scott, colored, who shot and killed Frank Moore in Fourth avenue.

Sears Meetings Tonight.

Judge Sears' speaking appointments for this evening are: O'Callaghan Hall, Thirteenth Ward; Princess Rink, West Madison street, near Ogden avenue, Eleventh Ward; Bricklayers' Hall, Peoria and Monroe streets; West Side Turner Hall, Twelfth and Halsted. Other meetings arranged for tonight are as follows: Twelfth Ward, De Sota Hall, No. 1292 West Van Buren street; Fifth Ward, Leddy's Hall, Thirty-first street and Wentworth avenue; Twenty-third Ward Headquarters, No. 198 Townsend street; Tenth Ward, Eighteenth street and Hoyne avenue and Twenty-first place and Western avenue, Schanze's Hall; Dietrich's Hall, Twenty-fifth street and Oakley avenue; First Ward, No. 446 State street; Second Ward, No. 1810 Wabash avenue; Third Ward, No. 288 Twenty-ninth street.

CIVIL SERVICE VETERANS FOR SEARS.

Men Who Fought for the Adoption of the Law Will Organize for This Campaign.

Preliminary arrangements are under way among the men who organized two years ago and fought for the adoption of civil service reform to take part in this campaign in behalf of Judge Sears, who stands for the maintenance and continued enforcement of the civil service law. A meeting, attended by fifteen or twenty men, was held yesterday afternoon at Merritt Starr's office in the Monadnock Building. F. O. Louden was chosen Chairman and Sidney C. Eastman Secretary.

After two hours of discussion, it was decided that a conference committee of three, the Chairman and two others to be named by him, should take the matter in hand until tomorrow afternoon. In the meantime this committee is to confer with whoever it desires with a view to ascertaining the sentiment as to what course should be pursued and report.

The plan proposed is to organize a Campaign committee and conduct meetings independent of the other Republican committee's meetings.

League Will Not Indorse Washington.

The Democrats of Lake View made an effort yesterday to get an indorsement from the Municipal Voters' League for Irving Washington, their nominee for Assessor, but failed. The league Executive committee indorsed these Aldermanic candidates: M. Skyta, Independent, Eighth Ward, and Charles B. Stafford, Democrat, Third Ward.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

HARRISON DONS THE ONE CREASY COAT

Not Averse to Fame Coming to Him Along the Line Blazed by His Father's Hat.

C. H. Harrison's coat is beginning to be as famous as his father's hat was before him. It is said the Democratic candidate for Mayor has emulated the example set by William J. Bryan and has not changed his coat since the day of his nomination.

Mr. Harrison has not been as frank as Mr. Hesing, who makes no secret of his belief in the efficacy of these items of personality, but the fact remains that the coat has been in almost continuous service from the day the nomination was made. And the people who call daily on the Democratic candidate are recognizing it as an important characteristic, too. As they say, Mr. Harrison did not look his best in a slouch hat, and what was more than that he ought to allow himself to adopt one little idiocyncrasy. At any rate, he has done so, as the coat itself bears witness any day to whoever doubts or utterly disbelieves.

Pleases the Crowds.

Nothing could delight Mr. Harrison's lieutenants more than this—his display of so much of his father's Democratic spirit, as they put it to curious ones—and the ward-workers who crowd his rooms each day are no less pleased.

"Why, that alone wins him votes," was the argument of one. "See how Mr. Bryan's coat last fall became notable. The story of his wearing the same coat went from one end of the country to another, and it was


THERE ARE WRINKLES IN HARRISON'S COAT.

good campaign gossip. Mr. Harrison's father won more notoriety from his slouch hat than from any one of his other personal characteristics. Mr. Hesing thinks so much of his luxuriant whiskers as his capital in this respect that he devotes a whole paragraph of his 'hand-book' to a dissertation on their glory. There is no reason why Mr. Harrison's coat should not in a measure fill the same purpose."

Coat and the Creases.

So Mr. Harrison's coat, no matter whence the inspiration for it, is at once the admiration and envy of the crowds that throng his headquarters each day. He wears a black cutaway coat and vest and gray striped trousers. The coat has several creases in it running in just the same places as the creases in Mr. Bryan's coat last fall. Mr. Harrison has a habit of putting his hands in his trousers pockets and causing the coat to fall back and the cloth to double. Then the creases follow.

There were big receptions in the Democratic headquarters yesterday. At noon the candidate made his bow to public delegations and people with petitions, protests, compliments, and complaints of various sorts. One of the largest delegations was of twenty-five men, who represented, they said, different labor unions. There were some Italians from the Nineteenth Ward, a delegation of Greeks, and some stray colored men.

"King of the Patch" on Hand.

There was also an elderly man, who seemed to know every lounger in the anteroom, and shook them by the hand. He was Miles McFadden, who lives in the lower end of Indiana avenue, and rejoices in the name of 'King of the Patch." Francis S. Peabody made a friendly call, as his visit was termed. John McCarthy, ex-Commissioner of Public Works, was among those present. So was ex-Captain of Police Duffy and ex-Corporation Counsel G. W. Browning.

Mr. Harrison, however, finished up his callers before 5 o'clock, and then went down-stairs, where he entered the hotel barber shop and was given a shave. Mr. Harrison has not been able to have shaves with his customary regularity so far this week, and the one of yesterday was the first in two or three days. When it had been finished he went home to have dinner before beginning his evening round of meetings.

Mr. Harrison Makes Addresses.

Mr. Harrison had an exciting time last night at Walsh's Hall, Milwaukee avenue and Noble street, where he made his first speech, and was forced to submit to two or three interruptions from adherents of ex-Ald. Stanley Kunz and Henry Ludolph, opposing candidates for Aldermen. Lieut. McDonnell of the Rawson Street Station was on hand with a dozen policemen to preserve order. Mr. Harrison said here:

"It was false economy for the present administration to begin to save money on street cleaning. It might better have applied economy to other branches of municipal work. The Republican talk about civil service is simply bad, with the idea of trying to compel the Democratic Mayor, if he is elected, to keep 5,000 or 6,000 Republicans in power."

At Schoenhofen's Hall, Milwaukee and Ashland avenues, Mr. Harrison criticised Mayor Swift's administration of the Police Department, and reiterated his civil service doctrine.

Mr. Harrison went next to Central Hall, No. 1109 Milwaukee avenue, where he made this charge: "Judge Sears knows that if he is elected a machine Republican Governor will do away with the civil service law."

At Wendel's Hall, No. 1500 Milwaukee avenue, Mr. Harrison said: "If the street railroad companies paid adequate compensation for the benefits they receive the poor people would have few taxes to pay."

Harrison Meetings Tonight.

Mr. Harrison will address the following meetings tonight: Liberty Hall, Thirtieth street and Union avenue; Kaiser's Hall, Archer avenue and Lock street; Germania Hall, Halsted and Thirty-fourth streets; Sivore's Hall, State and Forty-third streets; Boulevard Hall, Halsted and Fifty-fifth streets. Other Democratic meetings will be: M. Jung's hall, Lincoln and Ashland avenues; club room, First Ward, No. 269 South Clark street; Foresters' Hall, No. 6512 Cottage Grove avenue; Hod-Carriers' Union, No. 187 Washington street; Columbia Hall, Forty-eighth and Paulina streets; club, No. 6105 State street; Kuhen's Hall, Robey street and Chicago avenue; Pilsen Turner Hall, No. 821-825 Ashland avenue; club hall, No. 3642 State street; club headquarters, No. 532 West Madison street; club hall, No. 6025 South Halsted street; hall, Ogden avenue and Hamlin street; headquarters, No. 163 Division street; Kallishe's Hall, Sangamon and Front streets.

Fourth Ward Sears Club Formed.

A Sears club has been formed in the Fourth Ward, with 600 members, and campaign headquarters have been opened at No. 3740 Cottage Grove avenue. The officers are L. A. Hagerty, President; T. M. Turner, Secretary; and D. L. Sweetland, Treasurer. Arrangements are being made for a ratification meeting on Saturday night.

Congressman Lorimer Will Speak.

Congressman Lorimer will make his appearance tonight as a campaign orator at West Twelfth Street Turner Hall, where he is expected to entertain the meeting until Judge Sears and other candidates can get there from meetings they are expected to address earlier in the evening.

Independent Ticket in Evanston.

It was decided yesterday that there will be an independent municipal ticket in Evanston. Edward J. Williams will run for City Clerk and J. C. McDougal for Police Magistrate. A. L. Curry was asked to accept the nomination for Mayor and is considering it. Robert F. Milne was chosen to succeed James McMahon as Republican candidate for Supervisor.

HESING HOLDS A COUNCIL OF WAR.

Busies Himself with His Generals and So Misses the Noonday Meeting Opportunity.

"Washington and His Generals" is what one might call the scene presented yesterday in Room L 38 of the Great Northern Hotel, where Washington Hesing met all his leading supporters from all over the city for consultation. The "Generals" were:

W. K. Ackerman,	F. H. Baker,
Christoph Hotz,	Victor Picotte,
Jacob W. Richards,	J. F. Harris,
G. H. Rozet,	W. W. Watkins,
Frank G. Hoyne,	Sol Rice,
U. R. Weston,	George F. Babcock,
C. H. Mulligan,	A. C. Harding,
Max Frank,	G. Eliel,
C. F. Babcock,	C. Peterson,
George H. Palmer,	H. K. Macdonald,
A. C. Gehr,	A. M. Barnard,
L. G. Rubel,	W. S. Crosby,
Roman Schmitt,	August Gatzert.

The noonday meeting yesterday at No. 70 Adams street was not enlivened by the presence of Mr. Hesing, but C. F. Gunther, John T. Dickinson, and J. C. Richberg did what they could to entertain and instruct the crowd of people that is present there every day.

Robbery at the Primaries.

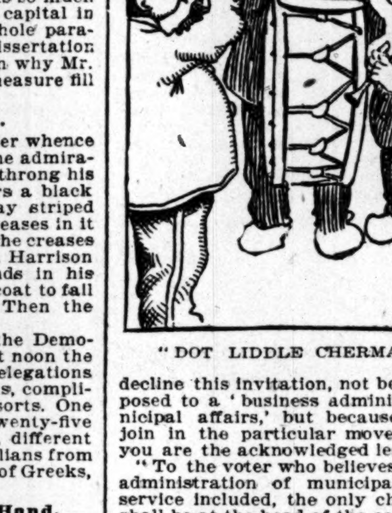
Mr. Richberg dwelt on the way in which the primary had robbed the people of their voice in public affairs. Nothing was easier, he said, than for the machine politicians to force the result at any primary, and the proof of how little the people's will had to do with the result was shown by the popular surprise and disgust at the nominations secured in this way.

For an independent, Mr. Hesing's friends say he has one of the finest political machines this city ever saw. He and his lieutenants openly boast of it. He has a club organization in every ward, and all the clubs will meet next Saturday night and appoint precinct Captains to watch over the polls on election day. The headquarters at the Palmer House are as busy as any in the city, and the appearance of activity and energy is something marvelous for such a short time. The rooms are crowded all day and every day, and the visitors are clean, well behaved people, and some of them people of prominence.

Hesing Gets Two Letters.

Two incidents of Candidate Hesing's day were the receipt of letters in reply to a circular letter sent out by him asking for a conference over his proposed "business administration of municipal affairs."

"While I appreciate this mark of your personal respect," read one letter, from Francis A. Riddle, "candor compels me to


"DOT LIDDLE CHERMAN BAND."

decline this invitation, not because I am opposed to a 'business administration of municipal affairs,' but because I could not join in the particular movement of which you are the acknowledged leader.

"To the voter who believes in a 'business administration of municipal affairs,' civil service included, the only choice as to who shall be at the head of the column is Hesing or Sears. Both of you cannot stand at the head. It is highly improbable that you will be placed there by the voters in this campaign. Can you afford to be responsible for Mr. Harrison's election?"

The second letter was from William Eliot Furness, No. 417 Orchard street. It read:

"By whatever political instrumentalities Judge Sears has been nominated, I believe what he has declared as to his being unpledged to any machine, also his utterances in favor of civil service reform as now administered in this city, and as to his general course if elected.

"With great respect, and feeling that you represent substantially the principles which Judge Sears represents, I think true loyalty to those principles should lead you to withdraw from the candidacy, which, under different circumstances, I might be glad to support."

Hesing's little German band made a second tour yesterday.

Mr. Hesing Speaks Twice.

Mr. Hesing's campaigning last night was not a shining success. He spoke first at Vorwaert's Hall, West Twelfth and Union streets, and then at the People's Institute, West Van Buren and Leavitt streets. At neither place did he have more than half a houseful, consisting perhaps of 400 people in each case. Moreover, Mr. Hesing begins to show signs of physical exhaustion. He strained his voice some days ago at Electric Park, and it has been getting weaker ever since. Last night he was compelled to shorten his address on account of it.

At Vorwaert's Hall Mr. Hesing received a warm reception from the audience, and was vociferously cheered on his arrival. He assured the people of the Nineteenth Ward that his ticket would be in the field until the night of April 6.

The meeting at the People's Institute was less satisfactory, on account of the presence of a number of noisy Harrison men. John C. Richberg spoke until Mr. Hesing arrived, and was most unmercifully guyed by the Democratic hoodlums. When Mr. Hesing arrived he was loudly cheered, and Frank Collier in particular rose to his feet and gave him three cheers.

Mr. Hesing, who has been chary heretofore of discussing the civil service law, took it up and spoke of it at some length as one of the two leading issues of the campaign. He praised Mayor Swift's work in favor of civil service reform, and the Harrison men hissed.

Hesing Meetings Tonight.

Hesing meetings arranged for tonight are: Apollo Hall, Twelfth street and Blue Island avenue, big four; Douglas Hall, Thirty-fifth street and Indiana avenue, Hesing, Gunther, C. Porter Johnson, John T. Dickinson, Walpole Wood; Thirty-fourth Ward, No. 11045 Michigan avenue; Thirty-first Ward, No. 6730 Halsted street; Twenty-fifth Ward, Holmger Hall, Belmont and Sheffield avenues; Thirteenth Ward, No. 788 West Lake street; Thirty-fourth Ward, No. 442 East Sixty-third street; Sixteenth Ward, No. 732 Milwaukee avenue; Twenty-third Ward, Orleans street.

SEARS INDORSED BY VICTORIA CLUB.

All the Republican City Ticket Approved Except Lundin, to Whom Col. Dickinson Is Preferred.

At a meeting of the Victoria club, composed of British-Americans, last evening at the Great Northern Hotel Judge Sears was indorsed for Mayor and the entire Republican city ticket, with the exception of Fred Lundin for Clerk. For Clerk Col. Dickinson of the Hesing ticket was indorsed.

The following Aldermanic candidates in the various wards were indorsed:

1. W. H. King, Ind Rep. 2. A. N. Eddy Rep. 3. C. B. Stafford, Dem. 4. D. F. Crilly, Rep. 6. A. J. Dunbar, Rep. 7. Ed Haas, Rep. 9. J. D. Dwyer, Rep. 10. A. Novak, Rep. 11. D. J. Avery, Rep. 12. James L. Campbell, Rep. 13. Charles F. Swigart, Rep. 14. George A. Mugler, Rep. 15. J. F. Haas, Rep. 16. J. J. Dallena, Rep. 17. S. P. Revere, Rep. 18. Hugh Mason, Rep. 20. E. R. Van Buren, Ind. Rep. 22. A. W. Maltby, Dem. 23. A. G. Livingston, Rep. 24. G. A. Carpenter, Rep. 25. G. B. Milne, Rep. 26. J. C. Cannon, Rep. 27. S. T. Kimball, Rep. 28. T. Sayle, Ind. Rep. 30. C. T. Buchler, Rep. 31. E. W. Sproul, Rep. 32. E. C. Perly, Rep. 33. G. W. Shepherd, Rep. 34. F. I. Bennett, Rep.

Los Angeles in Seventy-two Hours.
The California Limited via Santa Fé route. Swift, safe, and luxurious.

HARLAN GETS RESULTS ON HIS CANVASS

Telephone Kept Busy Bringing In the Figures—Philpot Has His Own Troubles with Buttons.

"Hello," said John M. Harlan yesterday over his telephone. "Hello."

"Hello, yes, this is Harlan. This is my headquarters."

"What's that? Just say that again. Mr. Philpot, just have them keep a little quiet out there for a moment."

Mr. Philpot sternly commanded "no talking in the ranks" and Mr. Harlan turned again to the telephone.

"Please say that again. O, yes. Sears, fifty-one; Hesing, forty-three; Harlan, one hundred and forty-three; and Harrison, scattering. What precinct and ward is this, did you say? O, yes. The First Precinct of the Fourth Ward. All right. Good-by."

"That telephone," said Philpot, "earns its cost every few minutes."

The telephone jingled again a little while afterward and the man at the far end said that the canvass in the First Precinct of the Thirtieth Ward was finished and that the result was: Harrison, 51 votes; Sears, 50; Hesing, 93; Harlan, 123.

Canvass of the Wards.

The Harlan followers have begun making a canvass of the wards of the city, and yesterday received the first returns. They declared the result to be as much as they reasonably ask, and more.

It was a pretty lively day yesterday at the football candidate's headquarters. His supporters lined up early and played a stiff game, Candidate Harlan played full back and lost no chances. A. D. Philpot, the campaign manager, played center, and broke through the opposition's line several times for substantial gains. Edward J. Piggott and Sidney Schulhof were on the ends, and Charles Rector ond William Kent played halves, with L. A. Bell as tackle. It was an active and aggressive eleven, and was aided by a full attendance of rooters.

Philpot's Troubles with Buttons.

Philpot devoted a large slice of his time to abusing the campaign button-maker in a gentle and deprecatory manner over the telephone. This campaign button business is what is slowly whitening Philpot's front hair. People come into the headquarters singly and in groups and by clubs and demand buttons. First they go to Piggott, and after taking the oath they ask for a button. Piggott shakes hands with them and points to Philpot.

"But I haven't any buttons," says Philpot in a grieved voice.

Then the voters go after John Maynard Harlan himself. The candidate says:

"Of course, of course; proud of the honor, you know. Now, you go over to that handsome man over there and he will put a button on you." And he points to the long-suffering Philpot. "But I have none, believe me."

Chorus for the Buttons.

"Why?" chorus the rest of Mr. Harlan's lieutenants. "Why have we no buttons?" And all the citizens line up and also query, "Why?" Rector looks at Philpot with ill concealed scorn, Schulhof says something about having to get somebody that will look after these things, and even Candidate Harlan looks reprovingly at Philpot. And Philpot goes in and hangs on the telephone for half an hour and says, "Why, why do you not send us those Harlan buttons?" Then he hangs up the receiver and sits down to wait, but every time a messenger boy comes


HARLAN MAKES HAY OVER THE 'PHONE.

down the street Philpot starts like a guilty thing.

Prof. William Hill of the Political Economy Department of the University of Chicago was a caller at headquarters during the afternoon.

"Hesing's combination with Kerry in the Twenty-ninth and with Bartine in the Thirty-fourth Wards has lost him many votes and sent any number over to Harlan. We are gaining every day in those wards, and the result will be surprising. At the university I understand that the Silver club, which was the Bryan club of the school during the last election, is largely for Harlan, and that the leading members of the Republican club are also for Harlan."

Mr. Harlan Speaks Thrice.

Mr. Harlan made three speeches last night to well attended meetings. The first was at the Republican wigwam, No. 1601 West Ohio street. The candidate then made a flying leap to Twenty-second and Troy streets, where he spoke in Novotny's aHll. The last speech was in the Pulaski Hall, Ashland avenue and Seventeenth street, where the biggest meeting of the evening was held.

At the Republican wigwam Mr. Harlan said:

"For many years the people have secured the servants to perform their work from two employment agencies, the Republican and the Democratic, two well-known agencies which stand side by side. One of them is presided over by William Lorimer, with Hertz and Pease as clerks, and the other is managed by Robert Burke, with Joe Martin at the books. Sometimes the people have patronized one agency and sometimes the other, and yet which ever one was selected the people found that the faces of their servants seemed about the same. Finally they are finding out that there is a door connecting the two agencies. The people must discard both agencies and select their servants from among themselves."

At Novotny's Hall a man tried to interrupt the meeting by shouting for an opposing candidate. The obliging audience rose up and threw the man down-stairs and then quietly resumed their seats and told the speaker to go ahead.

Harlan Meetings Tonight.

Harlan meetings scheduled for tonight are: People's Institute, Van Buren and Leavitt streets; Schoenhofen's Hall, Ashland and Milwaukee avenues.

CONCERT BY MR. EMIL LIEBLING.

Large Audience at Kimball Hall Listens to a Fine Program, Including Two Original Pieces.

A large audience was in attendance at Mr. Emil Liebling's concert in Kimball Hall last night, and in which Miss Jennie E. Munn, Miss Maude Jennings, and Miss Myrtle Fisher, pupils of Mr. Liebling; Mme. Berenice de Pasquale, soprano; Mr. Franz Wagner, 'cello; and Mr. Adolf Brune, piano, assisted.

Two original compositions by Mr. Liebling and yet in MS. were among the numbers brought forward by Miss Jennings, who gave them a first performance in the Chicago Manuscript Society concert before the Amateur Musical club last week: Serenade and Elfentanz. Mme. de Pasquale, well received by the audience, sang Thomas' "Mignon" Polonaise and Michaela's air from "Carmen."

Mr. Liebling and Mr. Wagner opened the program with Grieg's Sonata, op. 36, for piano and 'cello.

Funeral of James McMahon.

The body of James McMahon will lie in state today at St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Evanston, from 10 until 1 o'clock. The funeral services will be held at 2 o'clock. The Rev. A. W. Little, rector of St. Mark's Church, will officiate. At Rosehill, where the interment will take place, the ceremonies will be conducted under the Masonic ritual.

FRAUDS IN WARD LISTS.

MANY ILLEGAL REGISTRATIONS ARE FOUND IN FIRST AND EIGHTEENTH.

Republican Chairman Raymond Expects to Be Able to Prevent Every Case from Voting—Democrats Are Working a Scheme to Disfranchise Opponents by Suspect Notices—Troubles for the People's Party Ticket—Labors on Poll Books.

According to the information furnished by County Attorney Iles and his men to the Republican Campaign committee yesterday, about 5,000 fraudulent names were placed on the registration books on Tuesday in the First and Eighteenth Wards. Mr. Iles has a list of them, and suspect notices will be sent to every one.

Through the medium of these notices and by watchers who will attend the revision on Saturday night, Chairman Raymond said they expect to succeed in striking off about 2,500 in each of the two wards. Only in the event that certain men, against whom they have evidence, attempt to qualify will any arrests be made by the Republicans.

Only in the First and Eighteenth was there any effort to speak of made to register illegal voters, and it has been discovered that the Democrats are not concerned about sending out suspect notices in these wards.

Democrats Send Notices.

But they are flooding all the other wards with them. A number yesterday reached voters living for years in the Thirty-fourth Ward. One man down there got a notice last evening, who took the precaution on Tuesday to go to the polling booth and ascertain that his name was on the books.

This is the scheme of the Democrats to disfranchise hundreds of Republican voters. They are sending out suspect notices by the thousand on the supposition that many men receiving them will either forget about it or not take the trouble to attend the revision and thus prevent their names being erased.

Trouble for People's Party.

There may be a complication which will keep the People's party ticket in the West, North, and South towns and the Town of Lake off the official ballot. A full ticket was named in each of these towns by the regular People's party convention. The law does not recognize the Populists as a regular party this spring. Last November the People's party did not poll the required percentage of the total vote on account of the fusion with the Democrats, and there is a question whether or not the Election Board will recognize the existence of the party at the coming election.

The party has filed nomination certificates of the various town tickets, duly signed by the officials of the convention. In the opinion of many, the only way the People's ticket can go on the official ballot is by petition. Yesterday morning the Election Board issued orders to have the various candidates appear before it today to show cause why their names shall not be taken off the official ballot.

Yesterday the Election Board ordered the removal of three election judges: P. E. Esson, Twenty-eighth Precinct of the Thirty-first Ward; George Greenleaf, Twenty-sixth Precinct of the Thirty-first Ward; Fred Peterson, Twenty-ninth Precinct of the Thirty-first Ward.

The five warrants which were sworn out by Fred Stoll, Washington Hesing's campaign manager, for the arrest of John Holden, Thomas Lake, William Flaherty, William Eccles, and F. H. Robertson, charging them with illegal registration in the First Ward, have not yet been served. They are returnable before Justice Everett.

Dr. Howard S. Taylor last evening filed objections with the Election Commissioners to the petition filed by the People's city ticket, on the ground that the names signed are in many instances fraudulent.

Election Board Works on Poll Books.

The Election Commissioners last evening finished tabulating from the poll books received the number of new voters registered in the various wards on Tuesday. As computed the figures show that 46,336 new voters registered. In addition to the total number of voters registered Oct. 24, 1896, 380,245 will make the voting population of Chicago, not allowing for removals and other causes, 426,581. Judging by the complexion of the wards more activity in getting new voters out and registering them was shown by the Democrats.

A great increase was made in the wards along the river, where the lodging-house contingent is to be found. In the First Ward 4,052 lodging-house votes were placed on the registration lists, while the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Wards follow as to majority with 3,394 and 2,205 new names respectively. In the Twelfth Precinct of the First Ward 388 names were registered, making it the banner precinct of the registration. The Sixteenth of the same ward was a close second with 375 new names. In the Second and Fifth Precincts of the Eighteenth Ward, in the neighborhood of Madison and Jefferson streets, there was a total of 723 new names registered. The precinct to show the smallest number of new voters registered was the Thirty-fifth of the Thirty-first Ward, only five names being entered.

Table of Registration.

The following table shows the registration of last fall and last Tuesday, with totals as reported by the Election Commissioners. Of the Tuesday registration about one-half represent new voters:

Wards.	Total Oct. 24, 1896.	Tuesday, March 23, 1897.	Total.
1	6,954	4,052	13,006
2	8,930	1,670	10,600
3	9,008	1,196	10,294
4	9,995	1,162	11,157
5	10,194	1,126	11,320
6	11,982	*1,031	13,013
7	7,454	855	8,309
8	7,314	825	8,139
9	9,666	987	10,653
10	16,465	1,502	17,967
11	10,397	1,399	11,796
12	19,001	1,881	20,882
13	12,250	1,325	13,575
14	13,824	1,142	14,966
15	14,651	1,120	15,771
16	11,917	1,164	13,081
17	5,626	1,119	6,745
18	9,335	3,394	12,729
19	11,116	2,205	13,321
20	6,472	655	7,127
21	7,979	779	8,758
22	8,086	714	8,800
23	6,400	1,162	7,571
24	10,674	1,902	12,576
25	11,945	949	12,894
26	12,789	1,013	13,802
27	6,178	579	6,757
28	5,605	510	6,315
29	9,697	1,294	10,991
30	21,568	1,892	23,460
31	11,923	967	12,890
32	16,366	1,696	18,062
33	10,033	1,050	11,083
34	18,332	1,779	20,111
Cicero	5,820	320	6,140
Grand total	380,245	46,336	426,581

*One precinct estimated.

CALL MASS-MEETING FOR HESING.

Sound Money Democrats Abandon a Convention, Which Would Bind the Entire Organization.

After ten days of hard "political log-rolling" the gold Democrats have finally decided to hold "a mass-meeting" and indorse the candidacy of Washington Hesing for Mayor. At least it is generally understood among the leaders that this is what will be done.

The talk of calling a convention met with so much opposition the proposition was abandoned and the mass-meeting plan adopted. This, so the claim is set up, will relieve from all party obligation such members of the organization as desire to support Judge Sears or C. H. Harrison. A mass-meeting, so it is argued, can only bind those who participate in its proceedings.

The call was issued last evening and is as follows:

"To the National Democrats of the City of Chicago: There will be a mass-meeting of the National Democrats of the City of Chicago at Central Music Hall on Monday evening, March 29, at 8 o'clock. This mass-meeting is called for the purpose of indorsing the candidacy of Washington Hesing for Mayor, Charles F. Gunther for City Treasurer, Walpole Wood for City Attorney, and John T. Dickinson for City Clerk. The committee believes after careful investigation the great majority of the National Democrats of the City of Chicago favor this action. We therefore earnestly invite all National Democrats of the City of Chicago who favor this movement to be present."

Who and how many will respond are questions that seem to greatly concern some of the big chiefs. F. S. Peabody, James J. Townsend, Adolf Kraus, John O'Brien, L. P. Boyle, L. E. McGann, and several others are sufficiently active in behalf of C. H. Harrison as to be members of his Campaign committee. John P. Hopkins, W. C. Asay, Roger Sullivan, Lynden Evans, and several more equally prominent have managed thus far to keep everybody guessing as to where they stand.

It is said, however, they are not doing anything to aid either Harrison or Hesing.

RALLY AT PRINCESS RINK TONIGHT.

Republicans Arrange for an Immense Mass-Meeting for City and West Town Tickets.

Extensive preparations have been made by the Republicans for one of the greatest rallies of the campaign to be held tonight at Princess Rink, in West Madison street, where Mayor George B. Swift will preside, and the Eleventh Ward Republican club will turn out en masse for Nathaniel C. Sears and the city and West Town tickets. As a matter of fact, however, tonight will be devoted to a series of big meetings on the West Side, embracing the principal centers of population. At Princess Rink, besides Judge Sears, City Attorney Roy O. West, and James Reddick, the speakers will be W. T. Underwood, Col. Jacobson, and Sidney C. Eastman.

A large number of well known citizens have consented to occupy the platform as Vice-Presidents. Among them are:

E. Banning,	Arthur J. Mitchell,
B. F. Richolson,	Maj. H. B. Maxwell,
T. W. Sennott,	H. M. Moyer,
C. H. George,	Carl Moll,
W. D. Kent,	Frank M. Nichols,
George Mason,	D. W. Mills,
John M. Smyth,	John C. Newcomb,
W. H. Alsip,	Frank M. Nickols,
E. A. Robinson,	Walter M. Pond,
H. M. Chase,	George W. Pitkins,
A. O. Cooper,	F. P. Potter,
R. H. Siddell,	George F. Parker,
C. E. Hambleton,	P. F. Pettibone,
R. J. Carrier,	W. H. Salisbury,
Charles O. Donnell,	B. A. Eckhart,
W. R. Payne,	W. D. Edwards,
A. N. Eastman,	John W. Farwell,
W. S. Elliott Jr.,	Gen. C. Fitz-Simons,
C. A. Sawtell,	Norman S. Frazer,
Dr. E. P. Noel,	D. R. Frazer,
John A. McEvoy,	Thomas F. Farrell,
D. H. Rood,	Walter D. Gregory,
A. J. Mitchell,	H. C. Hoyt,
W. P. Deitz,	Isaac H. Holden,
L. F. Boyer,	Charles Heltz,
Thomas Aiken,	Charles E. Hyde,
D. J. Avery,	Nelson B. Holden,
H. D. Nichols,	W. T. Henneberry,
Alfred Russell,	Willis G. Jackson,
J. A. Fullenweiler,	Judge C. C. Kohlsaat,
Charles H. Smith,	E. W. Kohlsaat,
George W. Stanford,	J. C. Knowles,
H. O. Shephard,	A. W. Alcock,
D. B. Scully,	W. K. Aldrich,
A. J. Stone,	S. G. Artingstall,
Mark Sherwood,	H. S. Burkhardt,
W. A. Shaw,	J. J. Badenoch,
Judge R. S. Tuthill,	F. M. Blount,
F. C. Taylor,	John H. Bradshaw,
H. M. Thurston,	E. A. Blodgett,
F. B. Tobey,	Charles N. Brown,
Henry B. Utley,	George T. Burrows,
O. W. Wallace,	A. E. Clark,
Gen. H. A. Wheeler,	W. J. Chalmers,
W. A. Wells,	C. H. Chappell,
N. A. Williams,	E. G. Clark,
A. W. Wright,	Martin R. Cobb,
Rufus Wright,	B. S. Crocker,
Rev. Kittridge Wheeler,	George R. Davis,
John J. Morrison,	Joseph Downey,
H. D. Nichols,	Dr. W. S. Downey,
Chris Mamer,	P. J. Meany,
Capt. J. G. Keith,	George S. Sloan,
W. B. Kennedy,	C. A. Leigh,
C. M. Livingston,	John A. Cooke,
Francis D. Lane,	Gus Nohe,
John McLaren,	Z. R. Carter,
Thomas N. McCauley,	B. P. Eastman,
Thomas C. McMillen,	Judge O. N. Carter,
George McKenzie,	J. B. Edwards,
Carlisle Mason,	F. E. Coyne.
Robert L. Martin.	

WORKERS' REPORTS GIVE SEARS LEAD

Scenes Around the Various Headquarters Taken to Indicate His Victory—Harrison Tells of Hesing's Losses.

If the number of workers that visit the several headquarters, to make reports and receive instructions, and the interest shown by them, can be taken as indications of the situation, there is no question that the Republicans are not only in the lead now but gaining ground every day.

Every man that goes into Republican headquarters says that if matters are in as good shape in all other neighborhoods as they are in his, Judge Sears and the entire ticket will be elected by safe pluralities. Predictions range all the way from 20,000 to 40,000.

Members of the Campaign committee, including Chairman Raymond, said yesterday they had received assurances from more than a score of men, heretofore favorable to Mr. Hesing's candidacy, that they had made up their minds that Judge Sears and C. H. Harrison are the only candidates who stand any show of being elected, therefore, rather than take any chances of their votes, if given to Hesing, defeating Judge Sears and electing Harrison, they will henceforth work and on election day vote for Sears.

"Our reports," said Chairman Raymond, "show that changes of this kind are going on right along. The people are learning rapidly that every man who wants a wide open town, free gambling, and all the vices that go with such things is going to plump his ballot for Harrison."

Discussing the situation from his standpoint, Mr. Harrison said he had been fully convinced within the last two or three days that Mr. Hesing's boom is rapidly on the wane.

"In the Thirty-second Ward there is an apartment building," he said, "in which ten voters live. Less than two weeks ago, when canvassed, one man said he would vote for Harrison, four for Sears, and five for Hesing. A second canvass made yesterday showed nine for Sears and one for Harrison. However, I do not want to be understood as admitting that Hesing's losses will be of greater advantage to Judge Sears than to me."

Mr. Harrison estimated the total number of votes that will be cast to be 275,000, and said:

"I will receive upwards of 140,000. Judge Sears will get probably 100,000."

There is noticeable apathy among the crowds at Democratic headquarters. Thomas Gahan's statement that they had no money to spend in the campaign, is, according to a ward leader, a good explanation for this.

GEN. FITZ-SIMONS SAYS IT IS ABSURD

Tunnel Contractor Discusses a Published Story Describing an Alleged Scheme to Mulct the City.

Gen. Charles Fitz-Simons of the Fitz-Simons & Connell company, contractors for the new land tunnels east and southwest from East Chicago avenue and the lake-front, yesterday declared absurd the story published in a morning newspaper that the city was to be mulcted thousands of dollars by secret changes in specifications. The story as published made out Mayor Swift and Commissioner of Public Works Downey as parties to the alleged scheme.

It was asserted that $18,000 had been already unfairly given the contractors for boring through "hard pan," and that there is now a plan on foot to give the same company between $200,000 and $300,000 for boring two tunnels under the lake, each eight feet in diameter, instead of one tunnel ten feet in diameter.

Gen. Fitz-Simons said his company had received compensation for additional work in helping the city to lift the injunction against the use of dynamite, but this amount did not reach half the sum named.

As to the second allegation, he said: "There is in the specifications for the tunnel this paragraph: 'If on account of the nature of the soil it shall prove impracticable to continue the ten-foot tunnel then the Commissioner of Public Works reserves the right to order the contractor to split the tunnel into two tunnels, each to have eight feet inside diameter.'

"The real situation is," he continued, "that the Council, having ordered the tunnel to be extended four miles into the lake, when the original contract provided for extending it only two and one-half miles, we refused to do the work, for we do not believe a ten-foot tunnel can be made that far out. It is now before the Council to take what action is deemed best as to splitting the tunnel according to the specifications. Everything has been done openly."

It was reported about the City Hall yesterday that City Engineer Erickson would be discharged for talking too freely with a reporter for a morning paper. He made a written statement to Commissioner Downey of what he had said, and the latter now denies that Mr. Erickson is in danger.

DECISION AGAINST KENTUCKY BANKS.

Court of Appeals Reverses Itself and Decides Banks Must Pay 75 Cents a Year on Each $100 Capital Stock.

Louisville, Ky., March 24.—[Special.]—The Court of Appeals today, by a vote of 5 to 2, overruled its recent bank tax decision.

At least $20,000,000 of capital in Louisville is involved, and as much more in the State. Steps have already been taken for an appeal to the United States Supreme Court. It is regarded that the decision, if it stands, is a fatal one to banking interests, inasmuch as it means an exorbitant ad valorem tax on the institutions. The Court of Appeals has decided that all banks chartered before 1886 were to pay 75 cents on each $100 capital stock in lieu of all other taxes.

Hotels and restaurants quite generally serve Postum Cereal Food Coffee for brainy guests who have trouble in digesting coffee.

ASKS FOR SCHOOL CASH.

BOARD OF EDUCATION LOOKS UP DORMANT MONEYS.

Demand to Be Made on City Treasurer Wolf for an Accounting of Alleged School Interest in His Hands—Action on the New Committee Plan Is Postponed—Bids to Be Asked for New Buildings—B. J. Rosenthal Decides to Resign.

Secretary W. A. S. Graham was asked by the Board of Education last night to secure an accounting from City Treasurer Adam Wolf in the matter of interest on school money deposited with him. This interest has usually gone to the City Treasury.

The Committee on Rules presented a report in committee of the whole calling for a unification of the committees of the board and dividing the committee work into two distinct branches. B. J. Rosenthal, appointed a member in 1894 by Mayor Swift, announced his determination to resign for business reasons.

The Finance committee sprung the surprise of the meeting. The first recommendation taken up was one directing Secretary Graham to secure an accounting from the City Treasurer for all interest on Board of Education funds and directing the clerk to see that this increment was placed to the credit of the board with the City Treasurer.

The recommendation was passed with a batch of others from the same committee. There was no debate, in spite of the fact that it is one of the most important matters taken up.

Means Thousands of Dollars.

Heretofore it has been the custom of the City Treasurer to pay the expenses of his office out of the interest on the money intrusted to his care. In addition he has reserved 25 per cent as his own salary and has paid the balance—between 50 and 60 per cent—into the City Treasury. The Board of Education has never made a demand for its portion of the interest money until last night.

Apropos of the recommendation, Secretary Graham said after the meeting about 50 per cent of the money collected and paid into the City Treasury was board money. If it is possible this money will now be turned into the school fund. It will amount to between 25 and 30 per cent of the interest on all of the funds in the City Treasury and will add many thousand dollars to money available for school purposes.

Clayton Mark of the Finance committee said the recommendation was made for the purpose of securing an accounting with the City Treasury.

"We do not question the honesty of the City Treasurer, but we do believe the city has been taking money that ought to come to the Board of Education. It has gobbled everything in sight. We had $1,500,000 in the City Treasury at the beginning of the year. The interest on this money for one month would have been considerable, and the Board of Education is as much entitled to it as the City of Chicago."

Committee Organization.

Chairman Errant of the Committee on Rules moved that the board go into a Committee of the Whole for the purpose of considering a new plan of committee organization. Considerable time has been spent in formulating the new committee arrangement, and according to the plan proposed last night instead of twenty committees there will be only six of a general character, with one for each district consisting of three members.

It is proposed to divide four of the six main committees into two classes. One will look after the business end of the board, such as the purchasing of supplies, building of new structures, acquiring of sites, and all matters of a purely business character. The other will have work of an educational character to perform. They will have the general management of the schools of the city. The six committees in whose hands it is proposed to put the work of the board were named last night as follows: Normal and High School, Grammar and Primary Schools. These committees will look after the educational features and work. The Public Grounds and Buildings and Supplies and Employés will be charged with the commercial duties of the board.

Object of the Change.

The Finance will be a distinct branch of the work, as its name implies, as will the Judiciary. Each committee will consist of from seven to nine members, according to its importance.

President Halle objected to the consolidating of the Musical and Drawing committees with the general management, as they represented the poetical element and should be kept separate.

T. Cusask did not favor the consolidation as far as the committee had gone. Action on the report was deferred two weeks.

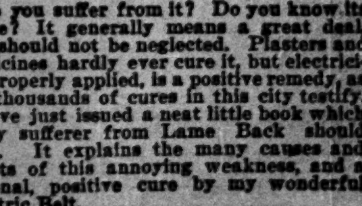
J. W. Errant, on a question of privilege, introduced a resolution asking that a commercial course be introduced in the high schools. The matter was referred.

Resolutions were introduced and passed asking the Senators and Representatives from Illinois in Congress to vote against the provisions of the Dingley bill placing school books and apparatus on the list of dutiable articles. They are now on the free list.

The Committee on Buildings was instructed to receive bids for a twenty-two room structure to be erected at Forty-ninth street and St. Lawrence avenue, not to cost more than $80,000, and on a nine-room addition to the Arnold Building, not to cost over $35,000.

Don't let that cough hang on any longer; it may make you serious trouble and become constitutional, and possibly lead to pneumonia. You will find that ordinary cough specifics will not reach the seat of trouble; you must take something to build up and reinforce the body. Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil will usually do that when every other thing fails, at least that is the verdict of the people as well as the medical profession. It is particularly true of children and all weak, delicate persons.

WEAK, LAME BACK!
What It Means.



Do you suffer from it? Do you know its cause? It generally means a great deal, and should not be neglected. Plasters and medicines hardly ever cure it, but electricity, properly applied, is a positive remedy, as our thousands of cures in this city testify. I have just issued a neat little book which every sufferer from Lame Back should read. It explains the many causes and effects of this annoying weakness, and a rational, positive cure by my wonderful Electric Belt,

FOR MEN,

This belt is arranged with my patent Electric Suspensory, which is fully explained in the new book, "Three Classes of Men." Free by mail. Address
DR. SANDEN, 183 CLARK-ST., Chicago.
Office hours, 9 to 6. Sundays, 11 to 1.

TRY SHAYNE'S $3 DERBY HAT. Best on Earth for the money.

TARIFF TALK GOES ON.

THIRD DAY OF THE DEBATE OVER THE DINGLEY BILL.

Two Notable Speeches, One by Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio and the Other by Mr. McMillin of Tennessee—Mr. Walker of Massachusetts Adds a Strong Argument to the Republican Side of the Contention—Southern Members Ask Questions.

Washington, D. C., March 24.—The third day of the tariff debate in the House was almost as dull as the first.

There were two notable speeches, one by Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio and the other by Mr. McMillin of Tennessee; but the rest of the speeches, with the possible exception of that of Mr. Walker of Massachusetts, hardly created a ripple on the monotonous sea of speechmaking. Mr. Grosvenor and Mr. McMillin were distinctively the orators of the day. The other speakers at the day session were Messrs. Fox [Dem., Miss.], Sims [Dem., Tenn.], Williams [Dem., Miss.], Terry [Dem., Ark.], Sayers [Dem., Texas], Johnson [Rep., N. D.], Evans [Rep., Ky.], Maddox [Dem., Ga.], and Adams [Rep., Pa.].

Mr. Fox [Dem., Miss.] opened the debate with a five-minute speech, with the general theory of protection, and Mr. Williams [Dem., Miss.] devoted his attention to exposing the alleged inconsistencies in the Republican argument. After some brief remarks by Mr. Sims [Dem., Tenn.] and Mr. Terry [Dem., Ark.] Mr. Sayers [Dem., Tex.] addressed himself to the proposition that if the anticipations of the majority were realized and this bill increased the revenues $113,000,000 per annum it would breed the most reckless and profligate extravagance.

Johnson Speaks for the Farmers.

Mr. Johnson (Rep., N. D.), a member of the Ways and Means committee, was then recognized for an hour. He directed his attention chiefly to a eulogy of the prospective benefits which would follow the enactment of the agricultural schedule of the bill. He was met by a fusillade of questions from the Democrats and Populists. The old controversy as to whether the foreigner or the consumer paid the tax was fought over with great pertinacity, Mr. Johnson taking the view that the foreigner substantially paid it and his adversaries that it was paid by the consumer. Mr. Johnson declared if the people of the South would pledge their loyalty to the doctrine of protection the Republican party would be glad to accord to cotton the same protection given to wheat, corn, potatoes, and other agricultural products of the North.

McMillin Receives Applause.

Mr. McMillin (Dem., Tenn.), who followed Mr. Johnson, was given a round of applause by his Democratic colleagues as he took the floor. Mr. McMillin prefaced his remarks with some figures to prove that there was a sufficient surplus—$118,000,000 exclusive of the gold reserve—in the Treasury to meet all estimated deficiencies for two years, and that the alleged necessity for this bill was a mere pretext. He prophesied a repetition of the disaster which overtook the Congress that enacted the McKinley law if this bill were passed, and made the Republican change of front on the question of sugar bounties the text for some caustic remarks.

He discussed in detail the metal schedule, arguing that as we were becoming heavy shippers of pig iron, which he said could be produced in the Southern States as cheaply as any place in the world, the duty of $4 per ton should have been reduced. He declared that the agricultural schedule was a humbug, and enumerated a long list of trusts which, he said, would fatten on this bill.

He added: "The claim that the increased burden is on luxuries is not sustained by the facts. Are coarse shawls and knit goods luxuries? Are wool hats and overcoats luxuries? Are knives and forks in this urbane age luxuries? And I beg, with all deference, to ask whether in the State of Maine a clean shirt has become such a rarity that it is classed with the luxuries. I ask when, among Americans, the sugar that sweetens tea and coffee became a luxury—when trace chains became a luxury to the farmer.

"The reciprocity clause is remarkable for the fact that it puts into the hands of the President absolutely the power to impose taxes and remit taxes at pleasure. He can impose them this month—remit them the next; he can do so without convening Congress or consulting it if convened. The taxing power is thereby surrendered by Congress—its constitutional repository—to an Executive who was never clothed with such power by any statute framed by those who adopted the Constitution. The reciprocity clause is an effort to counteract the ill effects of the mal-legislation which this same bill proposes to enact."

Dingley Challenges a Statement.

Mr. Dingley challenged Mr. McMillin's statement that the pending measure gave to the refiner of sugar a differential of more than one-eighth of a cent per pound. Mr. McMillin gave an elaborate calculation in support of his statements, but Mr. Dingley repudiated the calculations, contending that they were based on the supposition that 100 pounds of raw sugar testing 90° polariscope would produce 100 pounds of refined sugar.

Mr. McMillin spoke an hour and a half and when he concluded was warmly congratulated.

Mr. Grosvenor [Rep., O.] was then recognized. The Republicans gave him a cordial reception. In the course of his remarks Mr. Grosvenor referred to McMillin's statement that Mr. McKinley had been overwhelmed with defeat after the passage of the bill which bore his name. It was true, he said, that Mr. McKinley had been defeated for reëlection, but in a gerrymandered district, nominally Democratic by 3,500 majority, and all the power of the Democracy at work against him, with such speakers as David B. Hill, "then a Democrat," on the stump, he was barely beaten by 400. The next year he was elected Governor by a plurality of 92,000 and last fall he had carried the State by 53,000, the largest majority ever given in Ohio in a Presidential year.

Grosvenor on Returning Prosperity.

Mr. Bell [Pop., Colo.] interrupted Mr. Grosvenor to call his attention to the fact that during the last campaign Republican orators in his section had said that disaster had immediately followed Cleveland's election in 1892, and that the great revival would begin immediately the country was assured of McKinley's election.

"I don't know who those political brethren were," said Mr. Grosvenor.

"Well, they were numerous," put in Mr. Bell.

"They were right," continued Mr. Grosvenor. "Disaster began the day after Cleveland was elected. The revival began the day after McKinley was elected. Since that day there has been added to value of real and personal property of our citizens a sum equal to a hundred thousand times the amount of the national debt."

"O," cried the Democrats as they jeered this response, while Mr. Bell pointed out that for two months after the election the commercial agencies each week reported the general disappointment that there had been no revival of trade, but instead reported the greatest line of failures in the history of the country.

Mr. Grosvenor replied that it was a matter of wonder that there had not been ten failures to every one which occurred. Failures were the result of a long series of misfortunes.

Mr. Ogden [Dem., La.] asked Mr. Grosvenor to correct his figures as to the business revival, saying they exceeded all bounds.

Mr. Grosvenor laughingly admitted that perhaps in his enthusiasm he had overshot the mark, but he insisted that the revival had increased the value of property at least 100 times the amount of the national debt.

Challenge to the Democrats.

Subsequently, Mr. Grosvenor created much amusement by challenging the Democrats to offer either the Wilson bill as it passed the House or the present law as a substitute for the pending bill.

"The Wilson bill could not secure five votes on that side of the House," said he, "and not ten of you would dare to vote for the present law and go back and look your constituents in the face. The bill confessedly wrecked the country, but, thank God, it also wrecked the Democratic party." [Laughter and applause.]

In a glowing peroration he said the Democratic party would sit on the Stygian shore and read its record by the red light of hell, while every principle upon which the republic was founded would continue to shine in the bright diadem of the Republican party.

Mr. Evans [Rep., Ky.], a member of the Ways and Means committee, argued that the bill was distinctly an American measure, which discriminated against neither class nor section.

Mr. Maddox [Dem., Ga.] challenged Mr. Evans' statement that the bill was not sectional. He said there was an infant industry in Georgia and Alabama, the production of bauxite or aluminum clay, which had asked protection and it had been refused.

"The gentleman from Georgia should not be so certain that there will not be a duty on bauxite," interrupted Mr. Dalzell [Rep., Pa.]. "I favor it, and we may place a duty on it."

"I am glad to hear it," said Mr. Maddox.

"Then, so far as bauxite is concerned, you are a protectionist?" said Mr. Walker [Rep., Mass.].

"Not necessarily," replied Mr. Maddox, "but I am opposed to the free raw material idea."

Why Cotton Ties Are Taxed.

Mr. Maddox also advocated a duty on manganese and on cotton. He asked why cotton ties were taxed.

Mr. Dolliver in reply asserted that the price of cotton ties had fallen under the McKinley law from $1 to 80 cents, and increased under the present law to $1.40. If the home market was adequately protected the committee had been informed that cotton ties could be manufactured and sold at 65 cents.

After some brief remarks by Mr. Adams (Rep., Pa.) in commendation of the reciprocity features of the bill, Mr. Walker (Rep., Mass.) closed the debate for the day session. He made a vigorous defense of the benefits of protection. He charged that the Democratic speeches were made to befog their constituents. "O," said he, "if I could only drill some truth into your heads. If I could only open them, put in a few facts and close them again." [Laughter.]

Night Session.

The night session was devoted to set speeches. There were only two features of the session that caused attention. Mr. Kerr (Rep., O.) severely criticised the reciprocity features of the bill, which he predicted would wholly fail to secure valuable concessions for the surplus products of agriculture. "We should adopt the McKinley plan of reciprocity," said he, "the plan born in the brain of James G. Blaine." He characterized this as the fatal defect of the bill. The other feature was the statement of Mr. Castle (Dem., Cal.) that if "Rome had her Cataline, America had her Hanna." The speakers tonight were Messrs. Livingston (Dem., Ga.); Belford (Rep., N. Y.); Brundage (Dem., Ark.); Bromwell (Rep., O.); Castle (Dem., Cal.); Brown (Rep., O.); Kerr (Rep., O.); and Olmstead (Rep., Pa.).

Silverites Confer Together.

The dinner given ex-Senator Dubois last night by his friends, the Independent Republicans and silver men, developed into a conference on the tariff bill.

It was not determined whether the members should vote for the bill, but it was made practically certain that none of them would vote against it, leaving it to individual determination whether to vote for it or refrain from voting. It is also understood that the silver Republicans will not unite in any dilatory tactics to delay a final vote on the bill, but that they will demand all the time necessary to explain the position they occupy as a party and as individuals.

The opposition made by the colleges of New England and by many scientific men against the duties placed on books and scientific apparatus by the Dingley bill induced the framers of the measure to amend it today and restore so many of these articles to the free list as are imported for the use of educational institutions.

SURE THE DINGLEY BILL WILL PASS.

Senator Kyle of South Dakota, at the Palmer House, Talks of the Tariff Bill.

Senator James H. Kyle of South Dakota gave it as his opinion at the Palmer yesterday that the Dingley tariff bill will become a law in the due course of time, but just when it would pass Congress he declined to say.

Asked what would be the fate of the bill when it reached the Senate, he said:

"O, it will be passed. There is no doubt of that, I think. It will receive the support of the full Republican strength, and there will be no refusal of adherence on the part of the independents. They will support the measure. Yes, there is no doubt it will be passed by the Senate."

CONGRESSMAN BAILEY ON NEW TARIFF

Says if the Dingley Tariff Raises More Revenue than Is Needed It Will Invite Extravagance.

Congressman Joseph W. Bailey of Texas, the Democratic candidate for Speaker of the House at the opening of the present session, and thus Democracy's leader in the lower body, has the following to say about the new tariff:

Washington, D. C., March 18.—[Editor New York World.]—According to the title of the new tariff bill, it has two purposes. The first is to raise revenue for the government and the second is to encourage the industries of the United States. If it be true that existing laws will not yield revenue sufficient to meet our present expenditures it would be more sensible to provide against the deficit by reducing our expenses than by increasing our taxes, but, of course, this view of the question could not be expected to commend itself to those who seem honestly to believe that the more the people are taxed the better off they are.

If the object of the Dingley bill were really to supply the necessary funds to run the government we would consider its increase of taxation preferable to an increase in the interest bearing public debt, but we know that revenue is merely an incident in this scheme of taxation and that protection is its chief object.

Indeed, Mr. Dingley and his associates have had the candor to declare in the title of their bill that it is intended "to encourage the industries of the United States."

Declaration Is Captivating.

This declaration is undoubtedly a very captivating one in a period of general depression like the present, but the authors of this bill must not be surprised if the people ask how their bill is expected "to encourage the industries of the United States."

There can be but one answer to that question, and that answer is that the high duties which they propose are intended to relieve the domestic manufacturer from foreign competition and thus enable him to realize a better price for his goods.

Not only must this be the effect, but it must also be the object of a protective tariff, for a tariff rate which does not enable the domestic manufacturer to obtain a better price for his goods than he otherwise would is not protective, and the Republican party must be worse than blind if it does not know that the American people perfectly understand that any law which enables our manufacturers to charge more for the goods they sell compels our consumers to pay more for the goods they buy.

Theories of Extreme Protection.

It is useless to discuss the particular schedules of the bill, for they are all constructed in strict accordance with the theory of extreme protection, and they are all right or they are all wrong as protection for protection's sake is right or wrong. If the government has a right to tax all of its citizens for the special benefit of a few, and if by doing so it can promote the happiness and welfare of the whole people, then the Dingley bill may be a wise and beneficent measure; but if, on the other hand, the government has no right to tax one man for the benefit of another man, and if in doing so it diverts the wealth of the country from the industrious millions who create it into the hands of those who look to the law for their fortunes rather than to their own brain and energy, then the Dingley bill must be condemned.

The McKinley bill itself did not more directly and boldly affirm the right of Congress to tax all the people for the benefit of the few than does the present measure, and the issue between a system of taxation designed for the support of the government and a system designed to increase private fortunes has never been more distinctly presented to the people of this country. As for my part, I am ready to submit that issue without any unreasonable delay in the argument.

Says It Invites Extravagance.

The evil of the bill, however, does not stop with its injustice against the individual citizen. That is bad enough, but it is not its only nor perhaps its worst defect. According to the estimate of its framers, it will raise more revenue than the government needs, and surely it requires no special wisdom to discern that when this money is once collected Republican leaders will find a way to spend it. In this way this bill invites extravagance, and is in strange contrast with the Republican platform of 1860, which declared that "a return to a rigid economy is indispensable to arrest the systematic plunder of the Public Treasury by partisan favorites."

The rigid economy which Mr. Lincoln and the early leaders of the Republican party thought essential to a good government is a jest and a byword among the Republican leaders of this day. I was taught to believe that economy is a cardinal virtue in a government like ours, and that extravagance is not only a burden upon the taxpayers, but is a crime against the republic, because it is impossible for an extravagant government to avoid becoming a corrupt government as it is for a spendthrift to preserve either his money or his good name.

Another effect of the bill, no less monstrous than the injustice which it sanctions and the extravagance which it invites, is the encouragement which it gives to the formation of trusts. Sagacious men will scarcely wonder that when the manufacturers of the country have succeeded in inducing Congress to exclude their foreign competitors, they will soon protect themselves against competition with each other. It is inevitable that when Congress secures them against outside competition by a tariff, they will secure themselves against inside competition by combinations and trusts, and it is the merest drivel to talk about destroying trusts under the system, the very object of which is to prevent competition. JOSEPH W. BAILEY.

TO VOTE ON TREATY AMENDMENTS.

Senate Agrees to a Partial Program to Dispose of the General Arbitration Measure.

Washington, D. C., March 24.—Senator Davis, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, made a determined effort today to secure unanimous consent to fix a day when the final vote should be taken on the arbitration treaty, but succeeded only to the extent of obtaining an agreement to a time for a vote on the miscellaneous amendments. It provides that the general discussion on amendments shall continue until 2 o'clock on Wednesday of next week, when a vote is to be taken on those which may be pending at that time; that in case any of the amendments are agreed to the treaty as amended shall be printed and returned to the Senate, and shall still be open to amendments, but that the final vote on amendments shall be taken at 4 o'clock the following day, Thursday.

The main debate of the day was upon the Chilton amendment, providing for submitting all agreements for arbitration made under the treaty to the Senate for its approval before entering upon a course of settlement. Senator Morgan supported the amendment. He announced himself as opposed to the treaty in any shape, but said that if it was to be ratified at all the amendment should by all means be accepted; otherwise the treaty would be subversive of some of our most cherished American ideas.

Senator Lodge made a strong plea for the treaty without further amendment. Senators Davis and Hoar made brief speeches, practically taking the same ground. It was apparent during the session that the friends of the treaty hold that the committee amendments will accomplish, though in more diplomatic phraseology, the end sought to be attained by the Chilton amendment. Several Senators, among them Messrs. Thurston and Spooner, asked if this were the case why it should not be explicitly stated as in the Chilton provision. They advanced the idea that the adoption of this language might have the effect of preventing future misunderstanding.

The open session of the Senate lasted only half an hour today, and no business was done beyond the introduction of bills. Among these was one by Mr. Allen [Pop., Neb.] to repeal the civil service laws and to do away with educational tests as a preliminary to entering the public service. Mr. Hoar [Rep., Mass.] presented a bill prohibiting vitascope and kindred exhibitions of prize fights in the District of Columbia and the Territories, and forbidding the shipment of pictures for these exhibits by mail or through any inter-State means. The bill is aimed against vitascope exhibitions of the recent Carson City fight, although general in its provisions.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations, at its first meeting of the session today, agreed to report the agricultural appropriation bill as it passed the House.

Senator Gorman called attention to the crippled condition of the Senate on account of the failure to make the committee assignments. The Republicans replied by saying that there was no immediate necessity for action, but claimed that if they were to be placed in a position where they would be held responsible for committee action they had a right to ask that they be given a working majority on the committees.

Senator Pettigrew suggested that there were four parties in the Senate, and that the Republicans might combine with some other party and thus secure control beyond peradventure. Senator Kyle's probable affiliation was freely discussed, and it was agreed on both sides that he would act with the Republicans on organization.

BITTER CRITICISM OF THE SENATE.

English Papers Protest Against Tinkering with the General Arbitration Treaty.

London, March 24.—The papers here bitterly criticise the action of the United States Senate in the case of the arbitration treaty.

The St. James' Gazette says: "The Senators carried their point with that refinement of pettyfogger's cunning which enabled certain minds to gain their end without expressing it. The amended treaty not only does not improve the present conditions, but it renders arbitration practically impossible, as while now there is no obstacle in the way of an agreement to arbitrate, hereafter such agreement must be approved by a two-thirds majority of the Senate, in which the parties are generally pretty evenly divided."

The Westminster Gazette says: "It is a very disappointing and disconcerting result of all the endeavors of Lord Salisbury and Secretary Olney. The unpleasant aspect of the matter is the anti-English feeling underlying the action of the Senate."

The Pall Mall Gazette expresses the opinion that "a promising plan has been wrecked merely to please sensational jingoism and self-importance," adding: "Americans generally, we firmly believe, will be thoroughly ashamed of their Senate—more so than ordinarily—which is saying a lot."

BAYARD TO BE DISPLACED AT ONCE.

Mr. White Instructed to Go to London and Take Charge of the Embassy.

Washington, D. C., March 24.—The President today signed the commissions of Gen. Horace Porter, Ambassador to France; Col. John Hay, Ambassador to Great Britain; and Henry White, Secretary of the Embassy at London.

Mr. White is under instructions to proceed immediately to London, bearing a letter to the Marquis of Salisbury, the British Premier, accrediting him as Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the United States Embassy there.

The reason for the adoption of this course is that Mr. Bayard is at present traveling in the south of Europe, and as Mr. Hay, his successor, will not arrive in London until early in May, it is regarded as proper that an experienced Secretary be placed in charge of the embassy at the earliest possible moment to tide over the period until Mr. Hay's assumption of office.

INDORSED FOR EVANSTON POSTOFFICE.

Application of John A. Childs Is Approved by Senator Cullom, Congressman Foss, and Others.

John A. Childs has made application through Congressman Foss for the position of Postmaster at Evanston. His application has the indorsements of Mr. Foss and other prominent men in Evanston, including Mayor Dyche and the university authorities.

It is expected President McKinley will recommend the appointment within a few days, as Childs has no opposition and has the backing of Senator Cullom and other Congressmen.

The term of the present incumbent, Charles Raymond, expired on March 4, and he will hold over until the Senate ratifies the appointment of his successor. Mr. Childs has been Postmaster twice before.

ARCHE CLUB'S ANNUAL SALON CLOSES

Sale of Paintings Concludes the Attractive Exhibit Held in Rosalie Hall.

The third annual salon of the Arché club at Rosalie Hall closed last night. Sales of paintings last evening were: "The Violet," Josephine Parker, to W. B. Conkey; "The Tired Musician," Anna L. Stacy, to A. S. Hall; "Pink Roses," Miss Sturve, to C. E. Caldwell; "Pansies," E. F. McCulley, to C. E. Caldwell; "Memories," by Maud Wilson, to J. R. Norton.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

ERNE DEFEATED BY DIXON

CHAMPION FEATHERWEIGHT EASILY RETAINS HIS LAURELS.

Pounds the Buffalo Boy for Twenty-five Rounds, Suffering Little Punishment Himself—Erne Goes Into the Ring Twelve Pounds Heavier than His Adversary, but Dixon Forces the Fighting from the First—Boston Pugilist the Favorite.

New York, March 24.—[Special.]—George Dixon, champion featherweight of the world, defeated Frank Erne of Buffalo, after twenty-five rounds at the Broadway Athletic club tonight. The battle was an unsatisfactory one from the fact that Erne proved a bitter disappointment to his host of admirers. Dixon was a revelation to his friends. He showed them a sraight left hand for the first time in his life, which mystified his opponent and raised the hopes of his admirers. From the very first round to the twentieth Dixon forced the pace, landing his left repeatedly on Erne's face and having both the Buffalo boy's eyes in bad shape. In the fifth round Erne's left optic was almost closed, while in the eighth his right eye resembled a large duck egg.

Up to the fifteenth round Erne had led but six times by actual count, and did not attempt to do any real work until the last five rounds, when he tried rushing and swinging tactics, with no apparent damage to the colored champion.

Erne Makes a Desperate Effort.

Erne tried desperately to land a knockout with his right during the last round, and, although he had the weight by many pounds in his favor, he could do no material damage and had to content himself with an adverse decision, being fairly beaten throughout.

Before the fight much wagering on the result was indulged in. The betting opened at even money, but the colored champion's admirers soon made him a 5 to 4 choice, much to the surprise of Erne's friends, who believed the Buffalo boy's previous draw and defeat of Dixon should make him an odds on favorite.

Dixon was followed by Tom O'Rourke, Joe Elms, and Charley Miner. As he jumped into the ring he was received with cheers. Erne was esquired by Brooklyn Jimmy Carroll, Frank Zimpher, and Sammy Callahan. Both men were in fine condition.

Dixon Ignores the Weight.

They were matched to meet at 122 pounds, but although Dixon was at the weight Erne was easily twelve pounds heavier than his dusky adversary.

When some of the lightweight fighters offered to take Dixon's place on account of Erne's being so much over weight the little Boston boxer said:

"No, no; not on your life. I don't care if he weighs a ton; I will fight him and lick him."

These were sample rounds:

Round 24—Dixon kept leading and Erne simply clinched. Dixon swung left on head. Dixon rushed and Erne jabbed his left on ribs. Erne landed a left-hand hook on the side of Dixon's head when George was in his own corner. As the gong sounded Erne sent his right to the ear.

Round 25—They shook hands for the wind-up. Dixon swung left on back of neck and Erne swung right on neck. They exchanged right body blows. Erne swung right on shoulder and Dixon missed a left swing for the head. Dixon then whipped his left on chest. They rushed into a clinch and exchanged right jabs on neck. Both rushed and swung short rights on the jaw, and at the end of the round they were clinched.

The referee's decision in favor of Dixon was received with cheers, and a floral horseshoe was presented to him.

LILLI LEHMAN LOYAL TO DAMROSCH.

Declines a Liberal Offer to Sing in the Metropolitan Opera Company During Supplemental Season.

New York, March 24.—[Special.]—Flattering offers have been made to Mme. Lilli Lehman to sing in the Metropolitan Opera company during its supplemental season here, but she has declined through loyalty to Mr. Damrosch and a fine sense of professional courtesy, though she might have made thousands of dollars by accepting Mr. Grau's offer.

"It is true," said Mme. Lehman, "that Mr. Schoeffel, representing Mr. Grau, made me a very flattering proposition to sing Brunhilde to Jean de Reszke's Siegfried and Ortrud in a performance of "Lohengrin" during the supplemental season of the Metropolitan company, and also to sing twice in Boston. I have a high regard for Mr. Grau, and under other circumstances would gladly have accommodated him. I felt, however, that it would not be strictly loyal to Mr. Damrosch, who has shown me every courtesy and consideration, and so declined Mr. Grau's flattering and financially generous proposition with thanks. Besides, Herr Kalisch and myself have accepted an engagement to sing in Wiesbaden early in May, and our intention is to sail for Germany either on April 6 or 8, so that we may have ample time to rest.

"How have I enjoyed my visit to America this season? Well, I assure you it has been a great source of gratification to me to return after six years and still find so many old friends. You know many an artist is forgotten in that time. Really, I will leave feeling that I have not only all my old friends but a host of new ones as well."

When asked if she would return again Mme. Lehman shook her head dubiously and remarked that the contingency was quite remote.

NORDICA APPEARS AS BRUNHILDE.

Achieves a Distinct Success in Her First Presentation of the Part—Kraus as Siegfried.

New York, March 24.—[Special.]—Mme. Nordica sang the rôle of Brunhilde in "Siegfried" at the Metropolitan Opera-House tonight, achieving a distinct success. She sang the rôle of Brunhilde for the first time and her work deserved high praise. Her conception was finished and intelligent and in the true spirit of the traditional. Her action was at once graceful, sympathetic, and picturesque; while her voice seemed fully equal to the demands of the music, she sang with authority and real emotion. The part seems to suit her admirably, and one would never have supposed she was singing the rôle for the first time.

It would be unfair to judge Herr Kraus vocally from his performance of Siegfried tonight, as he was still suffering from hoarseness and sang with evident effort and as best he could, which would account and atone for his too frequent uses of open tones.

To the eye he realized the character entirely, and his action was so sincere, so natural, so full of enthusiasm, one readily forgave his stiffness of gesture and awkwardness of pose.

Hampered as he was he sang the scene of the forging of the sword with both fire and impressiveness, and was most cordially received throughout by the audience.

Mme. Nordica was recalled many times amid much enthusiasm.

COL. KANE JOINS CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Prominent Society Man Renounces the Episcopal Faith and Embraces That of His Wife.

New York, March 24.—[Special.]—The members of the 400 still in the city were surprised today by the announcement that Col. DeLancey Astor Kane has renounced the Episcopal faith, in which he was brought up, and has joined the Roman Catholic Church. The baptismal ceremony was performed in the Cathedral of St. Patrick, in this city, last Friday by Archbishop Corrigan. Immediately following the baptism he was confirmed.

Col. Kane has been for the last four years junior warden of Trinity Church, in New Rochelle, where he owns a handsome villa that stands on Davenport's Neck, near the sound. Before he was elected warden he had filled the position of vestryman for fifteen years, and was one of the most liberal donors of money to the church of which he was a member.

Col. Kane married Miss Nonie Iselin, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin Sr. They have one son, DeLancey Astor Kane Jr., who is in his twenty-second year. The Iselins are all Roman Catholics, and the couple, being of different religions, in order to be wedded had to secure a special dispensation from the Archbishop.

New Rochelle friends of Col. Kane say he has become a Catholic because his wife, to whom he is devotedly attached, asked him to do so, and it is also supposed that the entreaties of the Iselin family, of which C. Oliver Iselin, owner of the yacht Defender, is a member, had great weight in the matter.

Col. Kane is middle-aged and a man of large wealth. He owns thoroughbred horses; was one of the original members of the coaching club, and has always been a boon companion of Col. Willie Jay, Frederic Bronson, Prescott Lawrence, Reginald Rives, the Belmonts, and others of the coaching set. He has been famous as a whip for more than a generation. He is prominent otherwise in society, and is a member of the Union, Knickerbocker, Metropolitan Literary, New York Yacht, and Country clubs.

GENERAL NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

Mass-Meeting to Be Held to Consider the Alleged Abuse of the Crew of the Ship T. F. Oakes.

New York, March 24.—[Special.]—The crew of the scurvy stricken ship T. F. Oakes has been notified that it will be paid off at the office of the United States Shipping Commissioner tomorrow. Eleven of the men are recovering slowly in the Marine Hospital on Staten Island.

Several of them are so much improved that they will probably be able to appear before the Shipping Commissioner and tell their story of the fearful voyage from China. Their sufferings have excited great indignation, and a mass-meeting to consider the case has been called for tomorrow night at Cooper Union under the auspices of the Social Reform club and the Central Labor Union.

The horrible story told by the surviving sailors of the Oakes, said a projector of the meeting, should arouse the wrath and protest of every humane and patriotic American citizen. It is the purpose of this mass-meeting to tell truthfully and fully the story of the sailors' wrongs in order to create an enlightened public sentiment strong and enduring enough to protect the sailor in his rights as a man and a citizen, and to punish his heartless taskmasters by enforcing existing statutes.

Biggest "Zoo" in the World.

The Sinking Fund Commission today granted a tract of land in the southern part of Bronx Park as a site for a new zoölogical garden. The grant calls for 261 acres, and there the New York Zoölogical Society proposes to found the biggest and best "zoo" in the world. It will be under the auspices of the society, which must raise $250,000 within three years after the Park Department shall have begun the work of preparing the ground for the garden. A bill is now before the Legislature to authorize the issue of $125,000 in bonds to provide the Park Department with money for this purpose.

Great Military Parade.

Maj.-Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, Grand Marshal of the Grant Monument inaugural parade, says that the showing to be made by the United States infantry, cavalry, and artillery on April 27 will be the largest ever seen in this country with the exception of the parade in Washington at the close of the war. The North Atlantic squadron will return to this harbor for the spring rendezvous on April 20, and the marines and bluejackets will come ashore on the morning of April 27 and participate in the parade. The squadron will anchor in the Hudson River opposite Grant's tomb and fire a salute.

Thurlow Weed Barnes Divorced.

Isabel Morris Barnes was today granted a decree of absolute divorce from Thurlow Weed Barnes, the well-known society and club man. The name of the woman mentioned in Mrs. Barnes' complaint has not been made public. Mrs. Barnes is given the custody of her two children and may also resume her maiden name of Isabel Morris.

These Are Foreign-Bound.

The following passengers sail on the steamer Columbia tomorrow:

Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Kamm,	Mrs. Alwine Streibert and infant,
Master Kamm,	Mrs. Johanna von Bruch,
William Hinrichsen,	
Miss Antonie Goldman,	Miss Mary Rauth.

Chicagoans at New York Hotels.

The following Chicagoans are registered at New York hotels today:

Astor—C. Dorrance, S. A. Rothermel.
Broadway Central—J. C. Yetter.
Fifth Avenue—Mrs. F. S. Steile, H. Curtiss.
Grand—H. Reuterdahl, J. H. Delaney.
Hoffman—J. Basch.
Holland—Miss W. R. Dart, H. Crawford, W. G. Kimball, G. F. Kimball, G. S. Lord, Mrs. E. Field.
Imperial—F. W. Musson.
Manhattan—P. B. Palmer, C. H. Allison, M. E. Dayton, Mrs. D. B. Jones, J. F. Wallace.
Murray Hill—R. W. Kohlhamer, C. D. Irwin.
Normandie—M. T. Marlow.
St. Denis—J. Dewey, E. O. Sisson, J. H. Poor, H. A. Foreman.
Waldorf—Mrs. C. Gunther, G. Kettelle, A. J. Valentine, Miss G. Fuller, L. Fuller.
Windsor—E. M. Phelps.

MID-YEAR SESSION OF METHODISTS.

Rock River Conference Board of Examination to Meet in Rockford Next Monday.

The mid-year session of the board of examination of the Rock River M. E. Conference will be held in the Court Street Church in Rockford, Ill., commencing on next Monday and continuing three days.

Following is the full program:

Monday evening—Lecture, "A Virginian at New England Shrines; or, A Study of Puritanism as Related to National Problems," the Rev. N. M. Waters, D. D., pastor Emmanuel M. E. Church, Evanston.

Tuesday—9 a. m.—Examination of classes.

10 a. m.—Informal conference, "Personal Experiences in Revival Work;" leaders, F. A. Hardin, D. D., N. A. Sunderlin.

11 a. m.—Review lectures.

1:30 p. m.—Symposium, "Glimpses of recent books of great value"; "Van Dyke's Gospel for an Age of Doubt," Prof. C. M. Stuart, D. D.; Spencer's "Principles of Sociology," the Rev. D. M. Tompkins, D. D.; "Book to Be Selected," the Rev. Hugh D. Atchison; Watson's "Cure of Souls," the Rev. E. J. Rose; Wright's "Introduction to the New Testament," the Rev. A. W. Patten, D. D.

2:15 p. m.—"What I Would Do if I Were a Minister; or, Points for Young Preachers from the Standpoint of the Pew," Charles E. Piper, President Illinois State Epworth League.

2:45 p. m.—"The Value of Poetical Studies to the Minister," Prof. C. M. Stuart, D. D., Garrett Biblical Institute.

3:15 p. m.—"Life Hereafter Among the Egyptians; Results of Recent Investigations in Egyptology," Prof. James Henry Breasted, Ph. D., University of Chicago.

4 p. m.—"The New Puritanism," the Rev. H. C. Jennings, D. D., Chicago.

8 p. m.—Lecture, "The Kingdom of God," Prof. C. R. Henderson, D. D., University of Chicago.

Wednesday—9 a. m.—Examination of classes.

10 a. m.—"Personal Experiences in Pastoral Work;" leaders, Samuel Earngey, Isaiah Villars.

11 a. m.—Previous lectures.

1:30 p. m.—Symposium, "How I Prepare My Sermons," the Rev. W. H. Holmes, the Rev. R. H. Pooley, D. D., the Rev. W. W. Painter, the Rev. J. A. Matlack, the Rev. W. M. Barrows, D. D., the Rev. E. F. Farmiloe.

2 p. m.—"The Coming Revival," the Rev. R. H. Pooley, D. D.

2:30 p. m.—"The Friendly Aid Visitor in the Church," Philip W. Ayres, Ph. D., Superintendent Bureau of Associated Charities of Chicago.

3:15 p. m.—"The Institutional Church," the Rev. John Clark Hill, D. D.

4 p. m.—"Lessons from Rejected Ministries," Prof. S. C. Bronson, D. D., Garrett Biblical Institute.

8 p. m.—"Problems for the Church of Today," Prof. S. C. Bronson, D. D., Garrett Biblical Institute.

Thursday—9 a. m.—Examination of classes.

10 a. m.—"Methods of Work in the Study," leaders, C. C. Lovejoy, W. B. Doble.

11 a. m.—Review lectures.

1:30 p. m.—Meeting of the Board of Examination.

PICTURE BILL FAVORABLY REPORTED.

Committee on Codes in New York Legislature Makes but One Little Amendment.

Albany, N. Y., March 24.—The Senate Committee on Codes will report favorably to the Senate tomorrow the bill of Senator Ellsworth making it a crime to publish a picture of any person without that person's consent. The bill has been amended by making it not to apply to any fugitive from justice, and by adding the word "circulating," so that papers printed outside of New York State will come within the bill's reach.

A Correction.

Omaha, Neb., March 23.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your issue of March 22 you publish a special dispatch from Lincoln, Neb., regarding a $200,000 State warrant which ex-State Treasurer Bartley is said to have negotiated and not accounted to the State for same. Your correspondent states "it was sold to the Chemical National Bank of New York, and the negotiations were conducted through the United States National Bank of Omaha." The United States National Bank of Omaha has sold no State warrants, and has negotiated no such sale with the Chemical National Bank of New York or with any one else, and, moreover, has no State funds on deposit, and in so far as this bank is concerned the dispatch is wholly misleading and in error.

VICTOR B. CALDWELL, Cashier.

DISPUTE OVER MEAT DIET

DOUBT LACK OF MIXED FOOD CAUSED SORLEY'S CANCER.

Vegetarians Cite Cases of Graminivorous European Peasantry and Others in Support of Their Contention—Insist There Is No Positive Knowledge on the Ultimate Cause of the Malignant Growth—Flesh and Vegetables as Disease-Makers.

Prominent vegetarians of Chicago dispute the statement that the death of their President, C. H. Sorley, could have been caused by lack of mixed diet. They set up the claim that the Chinese, Japanese, and Greeks, and the peasantry of nearly all the countries of Europe have no meat diet, and that they are healthy and not troubled with cancerous complaints.

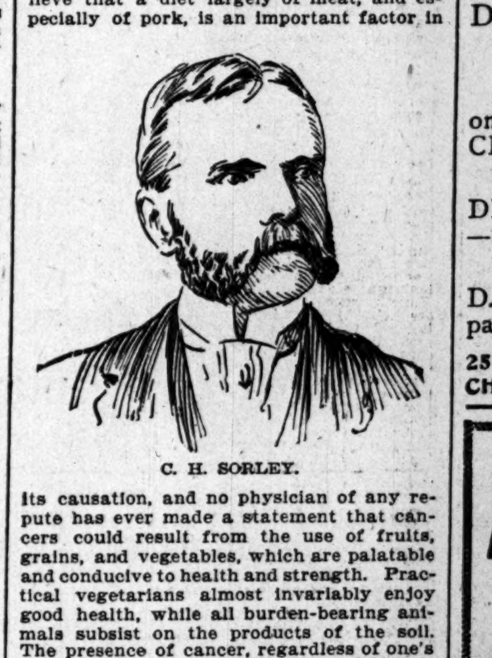
On the other hand, Dr. Marie A. Olson, a dietic specialist, asserts that an entirely vegetable diet in exceptional cases would be likely to result in cancer and death by starvation. She cites a case under the conditions which she gives to prove the truth of her position.

Dr. E. H. Mathewson of the Vegetarian Society explains the position of that organization when he says:

"I do not object so much to the quoted statement by Dr. T. D. Knudson, Mr. Sorley's physician at St. Luke's Hospital, that death may have been indirectly due to the lack of proper food, but no one is capable of making a positive statement regarding the ultimate reason for the fatal cancer. The medical profession fully acknowledges that the cause of cancer such as that of which Mr. Sorley died is unknown.

Relation of Meats to Cancer.

"Those who have made a study of dietetics in connection with the disease believe that a diet largely of meat, and especially of pork, is an important factor in its causation, and no physician of any repute has ever made a statement that cancers could result from the use of fruits, grains, and vegetables, which are palatable and conducive to health and strength. Practical vegetarians almost invariably enjoy good health, while all burden-bearing animals subsist on the products of the soil. The presence of cancer, regardless of one's diet, will deplete the nutrition, and if it is not removed will necessarily result in death."



C. H. SORLEY.

"You cannot lay down a physical law that will govern the diet of every human being," said Dr. Marie Olson. "The human constitution differs under changing circumstances. I have had patients come to me who were suffering from diseases caused directly by a diet in which too much starch predominated. I have had others who were suffering from too much albumen in their foods. Different constitutions require different kinds of nourishment.

Vegetable Diet as a Cause.

"I can conceive of circumstances under which cancer would be caused by a vegetable diet. Suppose, for instance, a patient had subsisted on a mixed diet for years. A craving for meats was a part of the habitual appetite. To change suddenly, in my opinion, would work serious injury. The stomach would be likely to suffer from disorders caused by a food made up entirely of breads and bread substances. The peptic glands would become closed and the stomach would become ulcerated. Cancer often originates in ulceration of the stomach, and with the conditions continued for some time this would be likely to be the result.

"With the increase of the cancerous growth the passageways leading into the bowels would become closed and assimilation would be stopped. The appetite would continue, probably it would increase, but with the prevention of assimilation and with the bowels prevented from performing their function starvation of the body would ensue. Unless the physician was thoroughly familiar with the constitution of his patient, and all the circumstances, his diagnosis might lead him to prescribe for dyspepsia, and the cancerous growth would continue uninterrupted."

Cites Case in Point.

Dr. Olson said that any radical change in diet where habits had been acquired would bring on the same result under the conditions named. She quoted the case of a relative of hers in Europe who was treated for dyspepsia when she had a cancerous growth in her stomach due to gastric disorders. She was starved to death, simply because the attending physician did not know the nature of the ailment. Had steps been taken earlier she could have been cured. The examination after death revealed that starvation was the cause.

Dr. W. D. Brown, whom Mr. Sorley had consulted about his condition, said:

"The statement that he died of lack of flesh food is absurd on the face of it. I treated him for liver and stomach disorders, from which he suffered, and he grew better till he went to Detroit, where he got bad food. When he came back he seemed worse, and suggested going to the hospital, to which I assented. The causes assigned for cancers are in many ways obscure, and yet all physicians note the loss of nutrition attending such cases from the outset."

Guarantee for Booth's "Hyomei"

"All persons purchasing Booth's Pocket Inhaler Outfit during 1897, anywhere in the United States, who will say that Hyomei has done them no good, can have their money refunded by applying direct to the head office, 23 East 20th St., New York City. R. T. Booth

The experience of the past warrants me in giving this guarantee for the future. Hyomei has given universal satisfaction, and has done more than I have claimed for it. It breaks up a cold over night if taken in time. It stops a cough almost instantly. Hyomei is a specific for Bronchitis; it *cures* Catarrh. Booth's Hyomei, the Australian "Dry-Air" treatment,

"CURES BY INHALATION."

Your druggist has it, or can get it if you insist. There is no substitute. Pocket Inhaler Outfit at druggists', or by mail, $1.00. Extra bottles Inhalant, 50 cents. Hyomei Balm, 25 cents.

Pamphlets free. Cordial welcome and free advice if you will write or call on

VIRGIL H. CLYMER, Gen. Agt., 83 Washington-st., Chicago.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE

The April number is out today.

There is a great deal of out-of-door matter and illustrations in it.

"OCEAN CROSSINGS," by Lewis Morris Iddings—Illustrated.

"London as Seen by C. D. Gibson"—THE PARKS.

"YO ESPERO," by Robert W. Chambers; a story with fresh air and mountains and moonshiners in it.

"The Oak-Dwellers," by Charles D. Lanier—Illustrated.

"The Maryland Yellow Throat," a poem by Dr. Henry van Dyke.

"Bird Pictures," by W. E. D. Scott—Illustrated.

Also: Cosmo Monkhouse's paper on "WILLIAM QUILLER ORCHARDSON, R. A."—Illustrated.

William Hole's conception of DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE—the frontispiece.

Richard Harding Davis' and W. D. Howells' Serials and the Departments.

25 CENTS A NUMBER. $3.00 A YEAR. CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, N. Y.

GRAND Auction Sale



Cut Glass, Silver Ware, Decorated Glass, China and Lamps

"The greatest opportunity to buy goods at your own prices." Every article fully guaranteed our own make.

Easter Lily Vases, "Pairpoint Spoons, Knives and Forks for a Song."

A BEAUTIFUL SOUVENIR GIVEN TO EACH LADY.

Pairpoint Mfg. Co., 224 WABASH AV.

G. J. COREY, Manager. H. BRIGGS, Auctioneer.

PURE WATER

City Chemist Kehnicott says: "The river flowed into the lake yesterday and the pollution reached the intakes, as a result city water is extremely dangerous."

"HYDROX"

Is a water purified by distillation and aerated by filtered air. It is the purest and most palatable water offered to the public.

Case one doz. ½-gal. bottles.....60c
5-gal. glass jar..........50c
10-gal. glass jar..........75c

Delivered free of charge.

CONSUMERS CO.,

Butler and 35th-sts. Tel. So. 620.

CHAUNCEY J. BLAIR, President.
JOHN BENHAM, Vice Prest. and Gen. Man.
GEO. BARRY, Treasurer.
F. L. JEWETT, Secretary.



WEBER PIANOS

258-260 Wabash-av.

HAIR Dressing, Manicuring, Chiropody, Facial Massage, Electrolysis, Ladies' Turkish Baths.

BURNHAM'S, 71 and 73 State-st.

IF YOU have any blemish on, in, or under the skin, consult Dermatologist Woodbury, 135 State-st., Chicago. Over 20 years' successful experience. Use Facial Soap. It is pure. Send 10 cents for Beauty Book and sample of Facial Soap or Facial Cream.

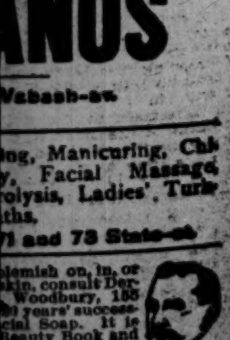
KNOX HATS AT SHAYNES' 126 STATE-ST.

COLTS WIN ...

...RANCE AROUN... HIT TH...

Bill Lange Is th... and Pounds ... All of the L... Good Showin... the Game B... Stopping Lo... Detail.

NER'S
ZINE
umber is out
great deal of
tter and illus-
CROSSINGS,"
rris Iddings—
Seen by C. D.
PARKS.
O," by Robert
a story with
mountains and
t.
Dwellers," by
er—Illustrated.
land Yellow
by Dr. Henry
s," by W. E.
rated.
onkhouse's paper
QUILLER OR-
A."—Illustrated.
s conception of
ND MR. HYDE
g Davis' and W.
als and the De-
ER. $3.00 A YEAR.
ER'S SONS, N. Y.
AND
n Sale

ss,
Ware,
ed Glass,
d Lamps
rtunity to buy goods
Every article fully
make.
"Pairpoint Spoons,
ks for a Song."
L SOUV NIR
EACH LADY.
Mfg. Co.,
BASH AV.
nager.
IGGS, Auctioneer.
E
TER
nicott says: "The river
ake yesterday and the
the intakes, as a re-
xtremely dangerous."
OX"
led by distillation and
d air. It is the purest
le water offered to the
al. bottles.....60c
.....50c
.....75c
ee of charge.
ERS CO.,
ts. Tel. So. 620.
IS, President,
ce Prest. and Gen. Man.
urer.
etary.

ER
ANOS
Wabash-av.
ng, Manicuring, Chi
y, Facial Massage
rolysis, Ladies' Turk
ths.
71 and 73 State-st.
lemish on, in, or
skin, consult Der-
Woodbury, 155
0 years' success
cial Soap. It is
Beauty Book and
Facial Cream.

AT
YNES' HATS
TATE-ST.

COLTS WIN A FAST GAME.

PRANCE AROUND THE MILLERS AND HIT THE BALL HARD.

Bill Lange Is the Center of the Game and Pounds Out Four Good Hits—All of the Local Pitchers Make a Good Showing—Anson Retires from the Game Because of Injuries in Stopping Low Grounders—Game in Detail.

Hot Springs, Ark., March 24.—[Special.]—Infused with new life and quickened with desire to avenge defeat the Colts today pounded out a victory from Wilmot's Millers by a score of 13 to 9. The Colts pranced all around the minor-leaguers, hit the ball hard and often, and won generally as they pleased. Bill Lange was the center of the game. He came in at 1 o'clock, tired from his long journey from Carson, via Chicago, jumped into a uniform, and put up the game of his life. In the first four times at bat he laced out a triple, two doubles, and a single, and his sensational catch in the fourth inning set the crowd howling with delight. Wilmot was the victim of the play. He hit a screaming liner out between right and center, high up. Big Bill scampered across, sprang up and backward, grabbed the ball, turned twice around, and came down with the sphere locked in his fingers.

The game was overflowing with bright features. The bad grounds were responsible for almost every error, and the pitchers were held at awful disadvantage in having to pitch a "wingy" ball. Every one of the Colts' pitchers made a fine showing. The veteran Griffith officiated on the slab in the first four innings, and held the Millers at easy distance, laughing at their futile efforts to touch up his slow ones. Then Friend pitched three innings, and with his speed and easy twisters bowled over Wilmot's men at will. Terry lobbed the ball over through the closing two rounds.

Hutch Turns Himself Loose.

For Minneapolis Hutchison turned loose his speed and curves and in the five innings that he pitched did not allow a Colt to run the last quarter. He seemed to have his championship form, but he came too late, for Chicago had already pounded out the unlucky number off Kaggy.

Chicago opened the game with a bunch of lucky scratch hits that netted them three big runs. Everitt hit a tall fly back of second. Three fielders bunched under it and interfered with each other. The ball rolled away, while Bill pegged three holes. Dahlen scored him on a punk hit. Lange followed with a screeching double and was thrown out stealing third. Anson drew a base, but went lame going to first and quit the game. Thornton, who ran for him, was caught napping and run down. Ryan then plugged the ball through a picket fence and scored a home run.

A base on balls to Griffith, Everitt's neat sacrifice, and Lange's high-bounding single over short added another in the second. Singles by Decker and Kittridge, Griffith's long fly out to Wilmot, and Everitt's hit to center added a brace more in the third.

Millers Tally in the Third.

The Millers tallied for the first time in the third, when, with one man out, Ball was plugged in the back by his namesake and Lally's easy fly rose in the eye of the sun, losing itself from Ryan and masquerading as a triple and being turned into a tally when Miller singled.

The fourth was even worse. Lange led off with a clean double down the left field line. Thornton hit a hard grounder through Pickett and Ryan went out to first, Lange scoring. McCormick kept up the gait by singling. Decker hit to left for two bags and scored on Kittridge's single. Everitt bounded a torrid one off Pickett's shins and Dahlen was hit by a misguided twister. Lange came up for the second time and cleared off the bags with a ripping triple against the mountains. Thornton went out at first to end the misery.

A blocked ball and some blockhead playing gave the Millers three tallies in their fourth. Kuehne went out and Moran's grounder took a bad jump, escaping Dahlen. Hutchison hit to left for two bases and a moment later Ball singled to left, Moran scoring on the hit. Hutchison made a dash for third and Thornton threw to the base. Everitt was somewhere else and the ball was blocked, two runs scoring. After that the Colts made no runs.

In the sixth Everitt and Dahlen hit safe, Lange hit out what looked an easy hit, which Wilmot captured and tossed to second, completing the double. In the eighth the Millers committed another double murder. Ryan had singled and McCormick hit a fast one straight into Pickett's maw, and he, assisted by Ball and Cassiday, retired the side with a neatly executed stop and throw.

Fastest Play in the Eighth.

The fastest play of the game came with with the Millers at bat in the eighth inning. Ball had scored, making the journey on a gift, a base on balls to Lally, and Wilmot's single. Miller's punk hit filled the bags. Pickett faced Terry with the determination of adding to the good side of the score. He hit the first ball pitched viciously down to Everitt. Bill picked the sphere cleanly out of the gravel and threw to Kittridge, forcing Lally. Kit shot the ball quickly to Decker, retiring the side.

Minneapolis opened up on Terry's twists in the ninth in a vicious manner. Cassiday, who was first up, hit a hard liner low out to right, which Ryan, after a hard run, captured an inch from the ground. Kuhne hit to right for two bases, and Moran followed with a single into the same territory. Hutchison caught the first ball over straight on the nose and sent it out over Ryan's head into the bicycle track. The hit was an easy home run, but Hutch was stopped at third by the coacher, and the next two men went out on pop up flies.

Anson retired because of hurts inflicted by bad bounding grounders in practice. Pfeffer, too, is on the knocked out list. He was injured by his fall in the opening game and was in bed all morning sick and sore. The hard, flinty grounds are hurting all the players, and the move to Kansas City will be a welcome one.

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BE	LB
Everitt, 3b	5	2	4	5	3	1	0	0	0	1	3
Dahlen, ss	5	2	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Lange, cf	6	1	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Thornton, lf	4	1	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	2	1
Ryan, rf	6	1	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
McCorm'k, 2b	4	1	1	3	3	0	1	0	1	0	1
Decker, 1b	5	2	4	9	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Anson, 1b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Kittridge, c	5	2	2	4	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
Griffith, p	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Friend, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Terry, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	44	13	20	25	12	6	4	1	3	3	7

MINNEAPOLIS.

	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BE	LB
Ball, ss	3	4	1	2	5	1	0	1	2	0	0
Lally, lf	5	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
Wilmot, cf	4	0	1	4	2	1	0	0	1	0	2
Miller, rf	5	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Carney, 2b	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pickett, 2b	4	0	0	3	3	2	0	0	1	2	3
Cassiday, 1b	4	0	0	12	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
Kuehne, 3b	5	1	2	2	5	1	0	0	0	1	1
Moran, c	5	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Kagey, p	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hutchison, p	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Totals	39	9	12	27	18	6	1	1	7	4	10

Chicago	3	1	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	—13
Base hits	5	1	3	5	1	2	1	0	2	—20
Minneapolis	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	1	2	— 9
Base hits	1	0	2	2	1	1	0	2	3	—12

Attendance—360. Earned runs—Chicago, 5; Minneapolis, 3. Home run—Ryan. Two-base hits—Lange [2], Thornton, Decker, Kuehne, Hutchison. Three-base hits—Lange, Lally, Hutchison, Everitt. Sacrifice hit—Everitt. Double plays—Everitt-Kittridge-Decker; Wilmot-Pickett; Pickett-Ball-Cassiday. Hit by pitched ball—Dahlen, Ball. Umpires—McDermott and Ebright. Time of game—Two hours.

LOUISVILLE WILL NOT BE DROPPED.

Under the Indianapolis Agreement Such Action Would Be Practically Impossible.

Louisville, Ky., March 24.—[Special.]—The directors of the Louisville Ball club viewed with considerable amusement the story from Cleveland of dropping Cleveland and Louisville and forming a ten-club league. They say there is not a word of truth in it. Under the terms of the Indianapolis agreement no club can be dropped except by payment of the price it puts on its franchise, and the Louisville club is liable to name a good price. The best way to get Louisville out of the league is to get the club to remain at the tail end, as the owners have said that if the club does not finish tenth or better this year they will sell the franchise. Even then it may be to Louisville men. Louisville would be a good ball town with a good club.

West Baden, Ind., March 24.—[Special.]—The Louisville Baseball club went into active training at this place today. The men will get into condition speedily. President H. C. Pulliam accompanied his men here. He is well pleased with his team.

Season Opens at the Capital.

Washington, D. C., March 24.—[Special.]—Baseball for the season of 1897 was inaugurated here this afternoon in a game between teams representing Georgetown and Johns Hopkins University. Georgetown won in a lopsided contest, the score being 21 to 0.

Baseball Magnates Arrive.

John T. Brush and Von der Horst, magnates of the Cincinnati and Baltimore baseball teams respectively, passed through Chicago yesterday on their way home from the fight at Carson.

BERRY'S ANNUAL SPRING HORSE SALE

Yearlings and 3-Year-Olds Offered Yesterday Bring Fair Prices—Kentucky Saddlers Today.

F. J. Berry & Co. opened their annual spring combination sale of trotting stock yesterday at the Union Stock-Yards with a fair attendance. Two hundred and fifty horses are catalogued for the three days' event, representing high-class roadsters, educated Kentucky saddlers, and a consignment of youngsters. The bulk of the offerings yesterday comprised yearlings, 2 and 3 year olds by fashionable sires, which sold from $50 to $600, the latter price being paid for Abbott Hill, yearling, half mile record of 1:12, he being sold to G. R. Smith of Shelbyville, Ky. Prices, while not sensational, were considered fair. The Kentucky saddle horses are on the card for this afternoon's program. The best sales were:

Abbott Hill [2], G. R. Smith, Shelbyville, Ky., $600; Miss Helen Hill [3], A. E. Flowers, Chicago, $360; Cricket Hill [3], record :19¼, A. D. Sawyer, Philadelphia, Pa., $350; Sallie Hill [2], G. R. Smith, Shelbyville, Ky., $270; Jakie Hill [1], James Smith, Waukegan, Ill., $225; Dr. Flowers [1], C. H. Northern, Dallas, Tex., $185; Hard Heart [6], J. M. Reed, New York, $410; Medora [5], H. B. Lodge, Chicago, $200; Lord Clayton, 2:24 [8], J. W. Swansborough, Chicago, $180; Altoona [11], R. Porter, Englewood, $275; Archie Monroe, 2:36 [9], R. H. Howard, St. Louis, Mo., $235; Harrison, 2:18 [11], A. D. Sawyer, Philadelphia, Pa., $255; Dick Richmond, 2:25 [9], A. D. Sawyer, Philadelphia, Pa., $245; Ferguson Wilkes, 2:25 [9], E. Collins, Brussels, Belgium, $380; Maj. Mason [5], F. W. Crown, Lancaster, Wis., $250; Theresa Phallamont [9], C. B. Cumming, Milburn, Ill., $240; Birdie, Bar., 2:36 [9], A. D. Sawyer, Philadelphia, Pa., $170.

GOOD SPORT AT THE INGLESIDE TRACK

California Defeats a Good Field at Six Furlongs in Very Fast Time.

San Francisco, Cal., March 24.—[Special.]—Good sport and fast time was the order of the day at Ingleside. California defeated a good field in the second race at six furlongs and won driving from Yemen. The time was 1:13½, one of the fastest races of the year.

Salvation won the mile handicap in 1:40¾, a remarkable performance. Installator, the odds-on favorite, was second. Weather foggy, track fast.

First race, 6 furlongs—Brametta, 101 pounds [Jenkins], 15 to 1, won; Perhaps, 10 to 1 place, second; Sea Spray, 3 to 5 show, third. Time, 1:16¾. Edgemount, Treachery, Riot, Franco, Iron Master, Dennis Huntsman, Castanette, Bonnie, and Doubt finished as named.

Second race, 6 furlongs, selling—California, 104 pounds [H. Martin], even money, won; Yemen, no place odds, second; Midlo, 2 to 1 show, third. Time, 1:13½. Potentate, Sweet William, and Fly finished as named.

Third race, 1 mile, handicap—Salvation, 102 pounds [H. Brown], 5 to 2, won; Installator, no place odds, 7 to 10 straight, second; Lobengula, no show odds, 7 to 1 straight, third. Time, 1:40¾. Flashlight also ran.

Fourth race, 1 1-16 miles, selling—Adolph Spreckels, 111 pounds [Piggott], 3 to 1, won; McLight, 2 to 1 place, second; Foremost, 2 to 1 show, third. Time, 1:50¼. Elmer F. Doyle, Leonville, Harold Lindsay, and Atticus finished as named.

Fifth race, 1¼ miles, hurdle—Hyman, 151 pounds [Maynard], 20 to 1, won; Zaragoza, no place odds, second; Herman, no show odds, third. [No time because of fog.] Bedford, Brilliant, and Stappollo finished as named.

Sixth race, 5½ furlongs, selling—Rey del Tierra, 97 pounds [T. Sloan], 8 to 5, won; Altomax, 3 to 5 place, second; Babe Murphy, even money show, third. Time, 1:49½. Hazard, Joe Terry, Mamie Scott, Fortuna, and Frank Jaubert finished as named.

Seventh race, 6 furlongs—Cæsarian, 109 pounds [Shields], 5 to 1, won; Lady Diamond, even money place, second; Logan, 3 to 1 show, third. Time, 1:14½. Bellicoso, Derfargilla, Encino, and Emma D. finished as named.

Following are the entries and weights for Ingleside tomorrow:

First race, 1 mile—Tulare, 88 pounds; Minnie II., 100; Laura Burt, 94; Phillip H., 88; Franco, 102; Altivo, 86; Fanny S., 86; Tranto, 99; Cappy, 94; Rob Roy, 105; Satyr, 99; Harry Lewis, 108; Amarino [imp.], 105; Don Pio Pico, 110; Joe K., 105; Treachery, 108; Mojave, 105.

Second race, ½ mile, 2-year-olds—Sadie Schwartz, 111 pounds; Extempore, 105; Spanish Queen, 111; Desdamona, 105; Daisy, 105; Nellie McDonald, 105; Solmera, 105; Lamarona, 111; Recreation, 105; Valencienne, 105; Little T. G., 105; Swanhilde, 105; Truth, 105.

Third race, 1 mile, purse—Rapido, 114 pounds; Charlemagne, 96; Mulberry, 100; Oakland, 106; Whiteestone, 116; Franco, 103; M. Clicquot, 99; St. Disdaff, 99; Brametta, 108; Vincitor, 99.

Fourth race, 7 furlongs—Dunboy, 105 pounds; True Blue, 107; Good Times, 115; Horatio, 103; Bernadillo, 107; Scarborough, 110; B. and W., 103; Personne, 110; Hohenzollern, 110; Greyhurst, 112.

Fifth race, 1 mile—Double Quick, 108 pounds; Miss Ruth, 107; Frank K., 112; Semper Lex, 112; Roselle, 91; Wyoming, 108; Naranja, 92; Two Cheers, 108; Miss Ross, 103; Collins, 109; Coda, 106; Ingleside, 91; Little Cripple, 109; Jack Richelieu, 112; Masasero, 105.

Sixth race, 6 furlongs—Buckwa, 110 pounds; Satsuma, 113; David, 120; Disparity [imp.], 108; Santuzza, 105; Trappean, 110; Joan, 105; Ramiro, 110; Santo Bella, 105; Preston, 110.

Results at New Orleans.

New Orleans, La., March 24.—Weather fine, track fair. Summaries:

First race, 7 furlongs—Belle of Killarney, 92 pounds [Hirsch], 4 to 5, won; Nannie Lord, 109 [J. Hill], 6 to 1, second; Princess Bonnie, 102 [Scherrer], 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:29¼. Rewarder, Gomez, Florence Colville, Apostrophe, and Lizzie Mack also ran.

Second race, 4 furlongs, 2-year-olds—Lillian Russell, 100 pounds [A. Barrett], 7 to 10, won; Kaiserine, 102 [Caywood], 8 to 1, second; Lady Hanley, 104 [Scherrer], 8 to 1, third. Time, :50¼. Leicester, Floss, Col. Rowles, and Shine also ran.

Third race, handicap, 1¼ miles—Booze, 140 pounds [A. Clayton], 7 to 20, won; Carroll Donder, 130 [Scherrer], 9 to 1, second; Plutus, 131 [Knapp], 30 to 1, third. Time, 2:00¾. Brakeman, Mrs. Bradshaw, Will Elliott, Incommode, and Granada also ran.

Fourth race, handicap, 1 mile—Sharon, 107 pounds [Scherrer], 4 to 1, won; Marquise, 103 [A. Barrett], 5 to 1, second; Pete Kitchen, 90 [Songer], 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:43. Ben Waddell, Ray H., Nannie L.'s Sister, Prince of India, Mermaid, Jake Zimmerman, and Hurns also ran.

Fifth race, 1 mile—Cadillac, 106 pounds [L. Soden], 5 to 2, won; Mitt Boykin, 97 [W. Dean], 25 to 1, second; Rolandis, 106 [Beauchamp], 50 to 1, third. Time, 1:45. Mauritius, Squire Gilliam, Nobilis, Jim Conway, Lord Fairfax, and The Parrot-mouthed also ran.

Sixth race, selling, 7 furlongs—Gluck, 103 pounds [W. Dean], 6 to 1, won; Mike Kelly, 102 [Clay], 20 to 1, second; Tim Irven, 103 [Campbell], 30 to 1, third. Time, 1:31½. Victoress, Pert, Zaldivar, Spiritualist, and Tom Quirk also ran.

Entries for Thursday:

First race, selling, 6 furlongs—May Ashley, Sobriquet, 89 pounds each; J. H. Grafton, 91; Issie O., 92; Tommie Rutter, Alva, 94 each; Carrie Lyle, Ettaire, 102 each; Lillian E., 104; Rapalatchie, 106; Necedah, 107; Alamo, 109.

Second race, selling, 6 furlongs—Stevena, Loyaletta, 88 pounds each; Chantress, 91; Infelice, Harry Floyd, Woodbird, Earth, 93 each; Oella, Annie Teuton, Clymena, 96 each; Oilean, Juanita, Dawn, 99 each; Henrica, 102; Sankara, 105.

Third race, selling, 1¼ miles—Lightfoot, 89 pounds; Bizarre, Florence Colville, 90 each; Little Tom, 91; Constant, Bridgeton, 104 each; Davezac, Judge Steadman, 106 each; Ixion, 109; Paul Pry, 111.

Fourth race, handicap, 1¼ miles—Pete Kitchen, 90 pounds; Stachelberg, 92; Patrol, 93; Laura Cotta, Proverb, 94 each; Farmer Leigh, Constant, 95 each; Samson, 98; Rey del Mar, 103.

Fifth race, selling, 6 furlongs—Graefin, Mary Chance, 96 pounds each; Snag, 98; Pommery Sec., Harry B., 101 each; Harv B., Overflow, Benefit, 103 each; Nairette, 105; Mamie Callan, 107.

Sixth race, 7 furlongs—Volma, 95 pounds; Patrol, 97; Lizzie Mack, Amanda V., 100 each; Nicholas, 102; Lord Willowbrook, Gunwad, 105 each.

Louisville Poolings.

First race—Lillian E. and Necedah, $10 each; Rapalatchee, $8; Alamo, $6; Carrie Lyle and Ettaire, $4 each; Alva and Tommie Rutter, $3 each; field, $4.

Second race—Henrica, $10; Annie Teuton, $8; Dawn and Oilean, $6 each; Clymena, $5; Orella and Sankara, $4 each; Woodbird and Earth, $3 each; field, $6.

Third race—Judge Stedman and Bridgeton, $10 each; Constant, $6; Little Tom, $4; Paul Pry, $3; field, $5.

Fourth race—Stackelburg, $10; Farmer Leigh and Constant, $6 each; Samson, $5; field, $6.

Fifth race—Nairette, $10; Mamie Callan, $8; Pommery Sec, $5; Harry B. and Harv B., $4 each; field, $4.

Sixth race—Nicholas, $15; Amanda V., $8; Lizzie Mack, $5; Volena and Patrol, $3 each; field, $4.

Fleetwood Spring Meeting.

New York, March 24.—The Executive committee of the Driving club has decided upon a spring meeting at Fleetwood Park, to be held June 8 to 11. Purses of $500 each are offered for the following classes: 2:15, 2:19, 2:24, 2:30, and 3:00 trotting; 2:12, 2:20, and 3:00 pacing. The encouragement that has been extended by the large number of entries for the grand circuit meeting, to be held Sept. 6 to 11, has resulted in the offering of still another class, which is to be called the "Manhattan," to horses eligible to the 2:15 class trotting, and $4,000 has been fixed upon as an incentive to horse-owners to make entries.

Continuous Racing Is Permitted.

Madison, Wis., March 24.—[Special.]—The Upper House today slaughtered the bill prohibiting continuous races and race meetings.

The Whitehead bicycle baggage bill was recommended for indefinite postponement by the joint Committee on Railroads this evening.

TAYLOR WINS FROM TOM GALLAGHER.

Young Amateur Gives the Best Exhibition of the Game Seen in His Class in Chicago.

Young Taylor last night averaged 13⅛ in 175 points, and so beat Gallagher, who was allotted 400. "Gray Tom" ran 87 and scored 202. Taylor's high run was 59. Spinks beat Harrison, 400 to 150, averaging 22 2-9 to the 8 14-17 of his opponent. High runs, 135 and 37 respectively.

A second game between Gallagher and Taylor saw the old horse 300 to 27, with an average of 50 and high run of 136.

Catton scored 400 to Capron's 347 in 33 innings. High run for winner, 50; for loser, 41. Matthews and Maggioli practiced by themselves. Tonight at Green's, Catton vs. Harrison.

Taylor's performance is the best ever shown in public by a Chicago amateur.

Odds offered on the coming tourney are: 2½ to 1 each, Sutton, Spinks, Gallagher, 3 to 1 Catton, 6 to 1 McLaughlin, 10 to 1 Maggioli, 15 to 1 Matthews. Either "Clem" Ellison or William Harrison will referee the tournament and Charles Matthews will act as marker.

BARRED BY THE A. A. U.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS APPROVES ACTION AGAINST UNIVERSITY.

Decree of R. E. Fishburn, President of the Central Division, Is Sustained—Western Intercollegiate Athletic Association Not Responsible for the Action of the Midway School—Alliance Should Be Maintained Between the Two Bodies.

Athletes of the University of Chicago are outcasts and wanderers so far as the Amateur Athletic Union can make them such.

Last night the National Board of Governors of the union met in New York and approved the disqualification which President Fishburn laid on the Chicago men immediately after the invitation meet held by the University of Chicago. This will prevent Chicago competing in the Western intercollegiate games.

Col. L. M. Hamburger and Caspar Whitney were among the prominent men in athletics circles outside of the Board of Governors who were present and advised the action.

The telegram sent to President R. E. Fishburn of the Central Division of the A. A. U. last evening announcing the action of the board follows:

A. A. U. approves disqualification of Chicago University athletes by Central Association in violation of alliance with W. I. A. A. A., but does not understand that the W. I. A. A. A. is responsible for the action of such athletes, and believes that the interests of amateur athletics in the West will be promoted by a maintenance of the alliance with that association.

The message was signed by G. T. Kirby, President Intercollegiate Athletic Association; A. G. Mills, New York Athletic club; B. S. Weeks, New York Athletic club; Harry McMillan, President A. A. U.

No Canvass Made.

There was no thorough canvassing of the situation by the board; it merely gave its authority on the advice of the Central Association.

In speaking of the case President Fishburn said:

"There seems to be a misapprehension in the mind of Prof. Stagg, as well as many others, in regard to the rules. I wish it understood that college athletes competing in games between colleges are not required to register. If colleges give games open to outsiders only those outsiders are obliged to register, while the college men go free. The only case in which a college man would have to register would be when he wishes to enter a meet held by an outside organization.

"The organization which holds a meet is responsible if any of the rules of the union are violated, and lays all who compete open to disqualification.

"The University of Chicago violated the rules in that three outsiders not possessing registration numbers competed in the meet of March 13. Prof. Stagg openly defied the rule, and his men suffer the consequences.

"The A. A. U. recognizes that college men are the ones to run college games, but the alliance exists between the union and the intercollegiate associations, and these rules must be enforced."

Interprets the Rules.

This interpretation of the rules is somewhat of a surprise to athletes, and not least of all to Prof. Stagg. This fact being known, President Fishburn was asked if he knew this phase of the rule when he talked with Stagg concerning the meet. He replied:

"Certainly. I told Stagg that I heard he was about to hold an open meet, and I warned him that his men must be registered. I supposed that he knew I meant the men from the outside. This interpretation was made March 9 at a special meeting of the Board of Governors at the Astor House. The resolution reads:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the Board of Governors that when colleges holding membership in the Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association give a set of games open to all athletes it is not necessary for the college athletes to be registered, but non-collegiate athletes must have a registration number.

"The effect of this disqualification will be to disbar all men who took part from entering any games given by the A. A. U. or any ally of the union. This means that no man can enter a meet given by a Western college. Should the W. I. A. A. A. go over with Stagg it will disbar the men from going East and entering any track games or baseball or football contests."

A. A. U. Conference.

New York, March 24.—[Special.]—A conference of representative men in the Amateur Athletic Union and organizations with which it is allied was held in the Astor House today and evening to discuss necessary changes in the constitution and by-laws of the A. A. U. There were seventeen delegates, among them Col. Hamburger, Chicago A. A.

It was moved and adopted that the conference make the following change to general rule 13:

"Any club that shall fail to file the necessary report of games shall be refused further sanction until such report be filed."

The old rule which compelled clubs to obtain sanction for even their own closed club games was discussed, and it was decided to offer an amendment exempting closed club games.

The list of sports was taken up and many motions were made to drop several of the games on the list, but after a long discussion A. G. Mills' motion to let the original list stand was adopted.

The conference adopted suggestions that the amateur athlete who becomes a professional under the law of the A. A. U. be forever barred from reinstatement; that the restrictions as to residence shall not apply to college undergraduates; that no professional contests or exhibitions shall be held at any game, meeting, or entertainment held under the rule of the A. A. U.

STAGG CHOOSES HIS BASEBALL TEAM.

Selects the Men Who Will Represent the University of Chicago on the Diamond This Year.

Those who will compose the University of Chicago baseball team for the coming year have been decided upon. Coach Stagg and Capt. Clarke, after having closely watched the indoor practice during the winter, have culled out all but sixteen men. These men will be given trials for the vacant positions on the team. More men have been retained than are really needed.

The regular team will be picked from the following men: H. T. Clarke, Brown, Merrifield, Cleveland, pitchers; Abernathy, Holste, Leighton, catchers; Abels, first base; Adkinson, Johnson, second base; Gardiner, Blackburn, third base; G. Clarke, Vernon, shortstop; Hirschberger, Sawyer, Barker, and Brown or Clarke, when not pitching, will look after the outfield.

Abernathy will be seen behind the bat, with Leighton as a "sub." Abels and Adkinson have returned, and will undoubtedly have their old positions at first and second base. Johnson, a new man from Amherst, will, however, make Adkinson work to hold his position. Vernon and Gordon Clarke are running each other a hard race for shortstop. Vernon played a good game on his high school team last year, and has done pretty work in fielding grounders in the "gym."

While Gordon Clarke has been most erratic in his playing, of course his work and experience gained on the team last year will be in his favor in making the position. At third a number of men will be tried. Gardiner seems to be the favorite at present, but he is too slow for third, and probably before the season is well on either Johnson or Gordon Clarke will be shifted to that position.

The boys will be immediately put into hard training and will eat at a training table. Stagg does not feel at all confident about the results of the first big game, to be played April 17 at Champaign with the University of Illinois.

MINNESOTA WILL STAND BY STAGG.

Has Already Violated the New Rule of the A. A. U.—Harvard Interested in the Contention.

The colleges of the Northwest are sending in their opinions of Prof. Stagg's course in regard to the Amateur Athletic Union. These are in reality answers to the address which Stagg sent to the members of the Western Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association last week, explaining his position in regard to the dual meet that was to have been held with the First Regiment and advising the withdrawal of the Western Intercollegiate Athletic Association from the Amateur Athletic Union. The address did not ask for replies, but it was evident if any school was interested in the idea it would not keep silent about it.

C. E. B. Colwell, manager of the track team at the University of Minnesota, has written a long letter to the Chicago coach, telling how the Minneapolis school agrees in every respect with the stand taken here. The school has not been content with merely verbal agreement, but held on the evening of March 2 what President Fishburn would undoubtedly call an "open meet," and that entirely without A. A. U. sanction or registration.

The meet was in every way successful. The city high schools, the Y. M. C. A., and the Minneapolis Academy were ranged on one side against the athletes of the university. Manager Colwell assures Stagg that his school will favor the severing of all connections which the colleges may have with the A. A. U.

Another interesting letter received by Prof. Stagg is from Capt. W. H. Vincent of Harvard. The Captain tells of the strong interest which is felt in the East concerning the Western fight with the A. A. U. He also says Harvard went into the agreement with little knowledge of what it was doing and already is feeling impatient at having to toe the scratch at the will of an outside organization.

Prof. H. H. Everett, who is athletic director at the University of Illinois, also assures Mr. Stagg of his personal assent to the plan of secession and is well informed that the other members of the board will unite in like action at their next meeting.

TURNGEMEINDE CONTEST AT EVANSTON

German Methods of Athletic Training to Be Exhibited for the Benefit of Northwestern Students.

The Athletic Association of Northwestern University has practically decided to invite the Chicago Turngemeinde to give an exhibition of German athletics for the benefit of the university athletes. The Turngemeinde has for its system of training the system used in the schools and colleges of Germany. A picked team, selected from all the athletes of the organization, will give the exhibition before the students, and the thoroughness of German athletic training will be demonstrated. The date has not been finally settled upon, but the Turngemeinde has asked that it be given Saturday, May 22. The exhibition will consist entirely of outdoor athletics, and will be given on the athletic field of the university.

INDOOR ATHLETIC MEET AT THE C. A. A.

Junior Members to Compete in a Series of Events for Gold and Bronze Medals.

An indoor meet open to the junior members of the Chicago Athletic Association will be held in the gymnasium on April 14. Every junior member is eligible to compete in the events; good medals for first and bronze medals for second prizes will be given. Fred Stone has planned the following events to be contested: Forty-yard flat race; forty-yard hurdle race, hurdles to be 2 feet 6 inches high; high jump; obstacle race, twice around the gymnasium; sack race, over 18-inch hurdles; putting the shot. The obstacle and sack hurdle races are novelties and are designed to afford a great deal of amusement for the spectators.

SWIM FOR THE HOWELL MEDAL.

Interesting Contests in the Chicago Athletic Association Series of Competition for Points.

Swimming competitions for the Howell medal were held at the Chicago Athletic Association last night. Diving and swimming exhibitions were given by Paul Neumann, H. Jones, J. H. Patrick, J. H. Hankey, and G. A. Webster.

Neumann won the final of the forty-yard hurdle race in :28, with S. H. Hunt second.

Two eight-minute halves were played in the polo game, the reds winning, 4 to 2. The teams:

Reds—H. W. Coghlan, S. H. Hunt, Captain; H. Jones, J. H. Patrick, H. H. Lobdell, W. H. Thompson.

Whites—G. J. Williams, Captain; G. A. Webster, W. Blum, J. H. Hankey, D. Corbin, Paul Neumann.

HARVARD DECIDES TO SEND A TEAM.

Capt. Vincent Reconsiders His Action and Relay Racers Are Selected to Compete at the Coliseum.

Word was received at the Chicago Athletic Association yesterday that Capt. Vincent of the Harvard track and athletic team had reconsidered his decision not to send a relay team to the military and athletic carnival. The crimson will be well represented at the Coliseum meet, and the relay team chosen is the fastest which ever represented Harvard.

The men selected to compete in the coming contests are: Capt. Vincent, Evan Hollister, holder of the world's half-mile record; Fish, a promising athlete; and F. H. Bigelow, who has won many first prizes in Eastern meets.

SPECIAL BOXING BOUTS AT C. A. A.

Best Contestants in Previous Exhibitions Matched to Meet April 10 in the Gymnasium.

A special boxing tourney is being arranged at the C. A. A. for April 10. Ten matches have been arranged, including all the best men who have appeared before the club in the contests during the present season. J. L. Behrens will be pitted against Sturch, and this is expected to be one of the liveliest bouts on the program. Bob Pringle will meet Locks and Kerwin will meet Sieloff of Detroit. Another interesting match scheduled is between Rauch and Harry Foggs.

NARROWED DOWN TO THREE MEN.

Carver, Koegler, and Marshall Tied in the Handicap Shoot at Long Branch.

Long Branch, N. J., March 24.—[Special.]—The second day's shooting at Elkwood Park began this morning in a rainstorm. The fifth annual grand American Handicap was the attraction today. The total number of entries was 147, with 136 starters. Capt. J. L. Brewer was not permitted to enter.

The handicap birds were a spirited lot. The pigeons were speedy and had the advantage of a strong northwesterly wind, which materially aided them in their flight. The marksmen were all on edge and up to the end of the sixth round of the handicap there were fifty-eight in with clean scores. The fate of many of the contestants was decided on trap No. 3. The shooting stopped on the twenty-first round with only three straight men. These were Dr. W. F. Carver of Chicago, Henry Lee Koegler of Newark, and Thomas A. Marshall, Mayor of Keithsburg, Wis.

Twelve of the contestants quit with a possible score of twenty-four. This will give those having only two misses a share of the money and $1,000 will go to the three high men; $500 to first, $300 to second, and $200 to third. The handicap will be finished tomorrow morning.

High Wind Causes Poor Scores.

Kankakee, Ill., March 24.—[Special.]—Charles Antoine of Chicago and T. I. Magruder of this city shot a hundred bird race for $100 a side here today. Magruder won, breaking seventy-five targets to his opponent's fifty-six. High wind caused poor scores.

Prize-Fights in Missouri.

St. Louis, Mo., March 24.—[Special.]—If the horsebreeders' bill is signed by the Governor, it is claimed prize-fights can be licensed in Missouri.

Sporting Notes.

The New Jersey racing bill is dead.

Jockey Griffin has not yet signed for the season.

Choynski wishes to fight Sharkey twenty rounds.

High-class racing in the East begins May 8 at Westchester.

Star Pointer will be trained at the Pimlico course, Baltimore, Md.

Jack Splan will probably drive Joe Patchen the coming season.

Forty-three hundred pacing horses have a record of 2:25 or better.

The Liverpool Grand National Steeplechase will be run tomorrow.

J. W. Rogers' pet 2-year-old is the filly by Troubadour out of Senorita.

A purse of $4,000 has been offered "Kid" Lavigne and "Eddie" Conolly.

G. S. H., Decatur: Mitchell was not champion of England when he fought Sullivan.

Jim Mutrie, the old manager of the New York baseball team, is to be given a benefit.

Henry of Navarre, when he beat Mingo II. and Ventanna on May 21, 1896, was at 30 to 1 on.

Dick Roche has money to bet that Flaherty can beat any man in his class. The Hawkins fight is declared a "fluke."

Joe Watts, the colored middleweight of the South, now in New York, is said to be a good match for Tommy West.

"Tommy" Ryan now wants to go to England and fight "Dick" Burge for the welterweight championship of the world.

The Lake Athletic club has organized for the season. They would like to hear from all amateur teams averaging 19 years of age.

Garrard and Hogan are to fight April 17 within 100 miles of Chicago. Hogan some six years ago fought a draw with Tommy White.

Charles Tennis defeated Bob Weinhold 600 to 504 in the match at 15 ball pool for $50 a side and the championship of the North Side last night.

The athletic association of the Sons of St. George will give an athletic carnival followed by a ball at the South Side Turner Hall on Saturday evening.

Dan Creedon had no trouble in punching out in four rounds Charley Strong, a supposedly tough customer. The fight took place on Monday night last in New York.

The Bolingbroke club of London, Eng., will offer a purse of £2,500 for a fight between Fitzsimmons and Charlie Mitchell and will allow Fitzsimmons £100 for expenses.

The Hamlins of Buffalo have sent the pacers Mocking Bird and Merry Chimes to Ed Geers at Selma, Ala. These horses have each a record of 2:08¾. The Hamlins have forty horses in training for the grand circuit.

Billy Martin, the American cyclist, was suspended for two years at Melbourne, Australia, on Feb. 16 last for a suspicious race, in which much money changed hands. Lewis, the winner, was also suspended pending an investigation.

During the last league meeting in Baltimore President Frand de Haas Robison of the Cleveland club predicted before a crowd of newspaper correspondents that Bob Fitzsimmons would defeat Jim Corbett in fourteen rounds. Not a bad guess.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

CYCLISTS WANT ACTION.

GROW ANGRY AT DELAY IN THE BICYCLE BAGGAGE BILLS.

Joint Committee of the League of American Wheelmen and Associated Cycling Clubs Holds an Animated Meeting—Sincerity of Promises of Legislators Is Doubted—Desire to Confer with Chairman Busse of the Railroad Committee a Failure.

Members of the joint committee of the League of American Wheelmen and Associated Cycling Clubs were hastily summoned for a meeting last night to wait upon F. A. Busse, Chairman of the Railroad committee in the House, who was reported to be in the city.

Mr. Busse could not be found and the wheelmen held a lively meeting. They were in an angry frame of mind and did not hesitate to manifest their feelings in regard to the manner in which they say the bicycle baggage bills are being handled in Springfield.

It was freely alleged that they were being played with by the Cook County representatives at Springfield and the sincerity of promises of assistance in regard to the baggage bills was questioned.

A report was current that Mr. Busse was in Chicago, which had arisen from the following telegram sent in response to one sent by the cyclists early in the afternoon asking in regard to the progress of the bill:

Fail to Find Busse.

Lundin confident of final result. Nothing new regarding his bill. Boyd's bill still in Railroad committee. Boyd says Busse, Chairman of Railroad committee, now in Chicago. Recommends wheelmen seeing him there.

A call at Mr. Busse's home elicited the information he was in Springfield.

It was the sentiment of the meeting that unless the expected and promised favorable action was taken arrangements would be made at once to begin an active campaign to use all influence at the command of the cyclists against the party in power.

This decision was telegraphed at once to Springfield.

The cyclists were also indignant at the breaking of ante-election pledges which they asserted had been made. Referring to the list in yesterday's TRIBUNE of Representatives who voted against the Sharrock bill, it was asserted there were on file letters from each written before election last fall, some pledging their support to a bicycle baggage bill and others expressing themselves in favor of such legislation.

Mr. McLauchlan's letter was quoted as saying he was in favor of bicycles as baggage, but he is now reported as saying he can see no more reason for carrying a bicycle free than for transporting a horse and buggy under the same conditions.

The L. A. W. representatives at Springfield report that some legislators feel confident of success, but report no action by them, and the cyclists here do not understand the delay.

The joint committee will meet again today and a meeting of the Political Action committee of the Associated Cycling Clubs will also be held. President C. P. Root has called a special meeting of the Associated Cycling Clubs to consider the question next Monday night. A meeting of the joint committee will be held Sunday afternoon at the Great Northern in Room I 34, which the Cook County Senators and Representatives have been asked to attend.

A. E. SMITH AND BRUNO PROFESSIONALS

Transfer Announced in the Weekly Bulletin of Chairman Mott of the L. A. W. Racing Board.

Baltimore, Md., March 24.—[Special.]—Chairman Albert Mott of the L. A. W. Racing Board in this week's bulletin announces that George W. Dorntee, No. 175 Blackstone street, Boston, has been appointed a member of the board by President Potter, and he is assigned to take charge of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

Suspended for competing in unsanctioned races after warning—Charles Williams, Ladd, Ill., for ninety days from March 27, 1897.

Trasferred to professional class—Desire Bruno, Chicago, own request; W. T. Derwin, Milwaukee, Wis., own request; Charles Williams, Ladd, Ill., Clause I; Arthur E. Smith, Chicago, Clause D; George W. Tyson, Milwaukee, Clause A; Charles H. Ruckel, Pittsburg, Pa., Clause D; Louis C. Howard, Grand Rapids, Clause F, vote of board Feb. 13, 1897; John A. Lidberg, Minneapolis, Minn., Clause F, vote of board Feb. 13, 1897; A. H. Hughson, Sioux City, Ia., Clause F, vote of board Feb. 13, 1897; Peter Mingst, Evansville, Ind., Clause F, vote of board Feb. 13, 1897; O. E. Virum, Stevens Point, Wis., vote of board Feb. 13, 1897.

Records accepted, professional competition:

Standing start, E. A. McDuffie, Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 26, 1896—Three miles, 6:05 4-5; four miles, 8:00; five miles, 10:07 3-5; six miles, 12:08 2-5; seven miles, 14:05 3-5; eight miles, 16:08 1-5; nine miles, 18:13 4-5; ten miles, 20:18 3-5.

Flying start, paced, by Jimmy Michael, New Orleans, Nov. 12, 1896—Two miles, 3:33 2-5; three miles, 5:22 4-5; four miles, 7:15; five miles, 9:07 4-5; six miles, 11:00 1-5; seven miles, 12:53 3-5; eight miles, 14:46 3-5; nine miles, 16:40 2-5; ten miles, 18:33 1-5.

Five miles, paced, flying start, against time, by Jimmy Michael, New Orleans, Nov. 7, 1896—9:12 3-5.

Tandem, one mile competition, standing start—F. C. Hoyt and C. Newton, Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 26, 1896, 1:58. One mile, unpaced, flying start, against time, by Tom Butler and Nat Butler, Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 1, 1896, 1:53 2-5. One mile, paced, flying start, against time, by Tom Butler and Nat Butler, Cambridge, Mass., July 4, 1896, 1:45 3-5.

Triplet, one mile, unpaced, flying start, against time—By G. A. Phillips, S. Myers, and H. Bradis, New Orleans, Nov. 6, 1896, 1:49.

Quintuplet, one mile, unpaced, flying start, against time—By L. P. Callahan, Nat Butler, Burns Pierce, J. E. Walsh, and Watson Coleman, Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 1, 1896, 1:46 2-5.

Sextuplet, one mile, flying start, unpaced, against time—By W. Saunders, B. Pierce, T. Butler, H. E. Caldwell, A. Crooks, and W. Coleman, Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 25, 1896, 1:41 1-5.

Amateur tandem, one mile competition, standing start—By Robert Urquhart and James Urquhart, Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 26, 1896, 2:04.

The following sanctions have been awarded: March 29, April 3, J. A. Locke, Chicago.

MICHIGAN RELAY TEAM WILL COME.

Intercollegiate Rules Not Construed as Prohibiting Competition in the Military Carnival.

Ann Arbor, Mich., March 24.—[Special.]—It has been recently reported that Michigan would not send its relay team to the Coliseum games on account of Rule 7 of the Chicago conference rules, which provides that all intercollegiate games shall be played under student management and on grounds subject to control of one of the participating colleges.

Prof. J. C. Knowlton, Chairman of the Michigan Board of Control, has received a letter from the University of Illinois stating the latter institution will not be represented on account of the Rule 7, and asking Michigan's position on the subject. When asked about the matter Prof. Knowlton said:

"Michigan will live strictly up to all the rules as interpreted by the majority of the colleges of the Chicago conference, but in my opinion the Rule 7 does not apply to the meet in question nor was it passed, as I understand it, to cover such a case. I would say that the Coliseum affair is not an intercollegiate meet but a special invitation meet held by the Chicago Athletic Association, and it will not come under Rule 7."

It is probable Michigan will send its relay team to the meet or at least will not be kept from it by the rule in question. Track Manager Hill has asked for the privilege of being Chicago's first opponent in the preliminaries of the relay races.

ENTRIES FOR THE CYCLE RACES CLOSE

Over 270 Nominations Received for Events to Be Held at the Second Regiment Armory.

Entries for the cycle races to be held the week commencing Monday next in the Second Regiment Armory, closed with over 270 nominations. The professional list is exceptionally strong. The following are among the best known riders: C. W. Ashinger, Fred Schinneer, Arthur Gardiner, Bartholamew, Tracey Holmes, John Lawson, O. A. Rudd, C. W. Miller, Bert Leslie, T. J. Ryan, Van Nest, Willie De Cardy, Iva Gustavson, and others.

In the amateur list are: Frank Pierson, Peabody, Burkhart, and others.

The prize money will be placed in the hands of Fred Gerlach this morning. Owing to the large number of entries, it will be necessary to run heats in the afternoon, time of which will be announced.

PREPARE TO PAVE JACKSON STREET.

Bids Opened by the South Park Board for the Work, but Action Is Deferred.

It is probable that the opening in earnest of the cycling season will witness the boulevarding of Jackson street, for which the cyclists of the city have so long hoped and prayed. Bids for the work of paving Jackson street with asphalt from Michigan avenue to the river were opened at the March meeting of the South Park Board, but action was deferred in consequence of the absence of Commissioners Ellsworth and Sherman. The election of officers and the drafting of plans for the disposition of the improvement funds for the ensuing year were postponed from the March meeting out of courtesy to the absentees. Hence the delay in letting the contracts.

LAWSON DROPS OUT AT DETROIT.

Fourteen-Mile Record Broken by the Four Leaders in the Six-Day Race.

Detroit, Mich., March 24.—The fourteen-hour record of 261 miles, made at Madison Square Garden, New York, was broken this evening by the four leaders in the six-day bicycle race. Frank Waller, the leader in the present contest, made 315 miles in fourteen hours. Lawson is out of it and did not ride tonight. Gardner rode little but did some fast sprinting while at it. He is sure of fifth money, as there are now but five contestants. Miller did considerable leading, but punctured a tire five times, which kept his score down.

Closing score: Waller, 369 miles 2 laps; Dench, 368 miles 14 laps; Gimm, 368 miles 3 laps; Miller, 368 miles; Gardner, 225 miles 14 laps.

Cooper Signs a Contract.

Tom Cooper yesterday signed a contract to ride for the Monarch people another season.

Los Angeles in Seventy-two Hours.
The California Limited via Santa Fé route. Swift, safe, and luxurious.

BUSINESS NOTICES

Prescription No. 2851, put up by Elmer & Amend and sold by Gale & Blocki, 44 Monroe-st. and 34 Washington-st., will relieve those afflicted with rheumatism. Try a bottle.

Ladies suffering from nervous afflictions find quick relief in Parker's Ginger Tonic.
Parker's Hair Balsam aids the hair growth.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are widely known as an admirable remedy for Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Coughs, and Throat troubles.

A real catarrh cure. The 10-cent trial size of Ely's Cream Balm can be had of your druggist.

After a sleepless night use Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters to tone up your system.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., March 24.—Forecast for Thursday:

Illinois and Indiana—Generally fair during the day, slowly rising temperature, northwesterly winds, becoming variable.

Ohio—Partly cloudy, probably light flurries of snow on the lakes, westerly winds.

Upper Michigan and Lower Michigan—Generally fair, northwesterly winds, a slight rise in temperature.

Wisconsin—Fair, northerly winds, shifting to easterly.

Minnesota and Iowa—Fair and slightly warmer, northerly winds, shifting to southerly.

North Dakota—Partly cloudy, probably local showers, southerly winds, warmer.

South Dakota—Generally fair and warmer, winds shifting to southerly.

Missouri—Partly cloudy weather, slightly warmer, light variable winds.

Colorado—Fair, westerly winds, warmer in northern portion.

Wyoming—Generally fair, warmer in eastern portion, south to west winds.

Montana—Fair except in northern portion, local showers, westerly winds, warmer in eastern portion.

Nebraska, generally fair and slightly warmer, variable winds.

Place of observation. Time taken: March 24, 8 p. m.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer.	Max. temp.	Direction of wind.	Precipitation, 12 hours.	State of weather.
Abilene	29.98	66	70	N.W.	....	Clear
Albany	29.20	34	42	S.	.24	Clo'dy
Alpena	29.56	30	32	N.W.	.04	Clear
Atlanta	29.92	48	50	N.W.	....	Clear
Amarillo	30.00	56	58	W.	....	Fair
Battleford	29.74	22	22	S.E.	....	Fair
Bismarck	30.14	18	20	E.	....	Fair
Buffalo	29.28	32	36	N.W.	.02	Snow
Boston	29.16	36	40	W.	.56	Clear
Cairo	29.90	50	52	W.	....	Clo'dy
Calgary	29.70	32	36	S.W.	....	Clear
Charlotte	29.78	42	54	W.	....	Clear
Cheyenne	30.04	40	44	N.W.	....	Fair
Chicago	29.82	30	34	N.W.	Tr.	Clear
Cincinnati	29.80	36	38	W.	Tr.	Snow
Cleveland	29.56	30	42	N.W.	.02	Snow
Concordia	29.96	40	52	E.	....	Fair
Davenport	29.86	32	34	W.	....	Fair
Denver	30.08	48	50	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Des Moines	29.94	38	42	N.W.	....	Clear
Detroit	29.62	30	34	W.	.08	Snow
Dodge City	29.98	50	62	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Duluth	29.88	28	32	N.E.	....	Clear
El Paso	30.04	66	68	N.W.	....	Clear
Edmonton	29.60	30	32	N.	....	Fair
Galveston	30.10	58	62	S.W.	....	Clear
Grand Haven	29.70	28	34	N.	....	Clear
Green Bay	29.78	30	30	N.	....	Fair
Havre	29.78	42	46	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
Helena	29.98	46	50	W.	....	Fair
Huron	....	24	....	N.W.	....	Clear
Indianapolis	29.82	32	36	N.W.	.04	Snow
Jacksonville	29.90	60	68	W.	....	Clo'dy
Kansas City	29.96	40	46	N.E.	....	Clo'dy
Lander	30.02	50	50	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Little Rock	29.98	54	58	N.W.	....	Clear
Los Angeles	30.10	68	78	W.	....	Clear
Marquette	29.76	24	26	N.W.	.01	Clear
Memphis	29.96	52	54	W.	....	Clear
Medicine Hat	30.16	40	54	W.	....	Clear
Minnedosa	30.12	20	30	Calm	....	Clo'dy
Montgomery	29.94	54	58	S.	....	Clear
Montreal	29.18	30	34	N.E.	.36	Snow
Nashville	29.92	46	46	W.	Tr.	Clear
New Orleans	30.04	60	64	W.	....	Clear
New York City	29.28	40	48	S.W.	.08	Clear
Norfolk	29.58	50	64	N.W.	....	Clear
North Platte	30.00	42	50	N.E.	....	Clo'dy
Oklahoma	29.96	58	64	S.W.	....	Clear
Omaha	30.00	34	38	N.W.	....	Clear
Oswego	29.18	36	42	S.W.	.22	Clo'dy
Palestine	30.04	62	66	W.	....	Clear
Parkersburg	29.74	36	40	W.	.02	Clo'dy
Pittsburg	29.58	34	42	W.	.06	Snow
Pueblo	30.00	56	60	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Qu'Appelle	29.94	18	18	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Rapid City	29.98	32	36	S.E.	.02	Clo'dy
San Francisco	30.20	56	60	W.	....	Fair
St. Louis	29.90	42	46	N.	....	Clo'dy
St. Paul	29.90	30	34	N.W.	Tr.	Clear
Salt Lake City	30.22	48	48	E.	....	Clo'dy
Ste. Marie	29.60	30	34	N.	....	Clear
Springfield, Ill.	29.90	32	34	N.W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Springfield, Mo.	29.88	48	50	W.	....	Clo'dy
Vicksburg	30.00	58	60	N.W.	....	Clear
Washington	29.48	46	54	N.W.	Tr.	Clear
Williston	29.98	26	26	S.	Tr.	Snow
Winnipeg	30.10	22	30	W.	....	Clear

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature, as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, No. 88 East Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 32 degrees; 9 a. m., 33; 10 a. m., 33; 11 a. m., 34; 12 m., 35; 1 p. m., 36; 3 p. m., 36; 6 p. m., 35. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.45; 6 p. m., 29.55.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
Charles Minke Jr., Minnie Arnbruster	25—22
Hugh J. Dalzell, Theresa Klotz	38—26
Samuel D. Heller, Lola A. Burke	36—30
Claud McNett, Kittie Wilson	26—19
Charles A. Boore, Amanda C. Hoyer	25—21
Lester Sands, Mary Ravell	28—26
Charles F. Mauka, Verona E. Mauka	36—23
Franklin D. Gray, Margaret Murphy	33—28
John T. C. Hansen, Caroline Bruhns	46—42
Hjalmar Hallas, Dorothea M. Hansen	36—28
Gustaf L. Lundberg, Selma Johnson	30—26
John C. Barnes, Benton Harbor, Mich., Louisa Adams	54—47
Frederick Andersen, Petra Petersen	34—24
Arthur M. Houser, Caroline M. Marvin	24—24
Alfred Olson, Mary Neustrom	30—25
Dennis Wilsey, Tillie Smith	39—39
John W. Bogren, Emma Johnson	22—22
Dan Wotton, Ida Ruhnke	22—18
Archibald S. Griffith Jr., Susan Patterson	21—19
George Heuor, Mamie Miller	23—19
Henry Sawusch, Emma Blohn	21—19
Thomas Schofield, Pearl Williams	31—21
Alexander Olliver, Carrie Gedz	34—20
Hugo Lesser, Louise Wolff	22—19
Visscher V. Barnes, Anna M. Chamberlain	46—43
William S. Crosby, Peter M. Hudson	39—32
George M. Hegan, Evelynn T. Kelly	30—22
Rudolf Niklas, Jodwiga Krolikowski	41—30

DEATHS.

DOUGLAS—At Albuquerque, New Mexico, Mary Brown, beloved daughter of Dr. George L. and Meta Douglas. Interment at Port Washington, Wis. New York papers please copy.

HARING—Mrs. Angeline A. Haring, aged 59 years. Funeral from residence of her brother, L. M. Brown, 340 E. 55th-st., Thursday, at 2 p. m. Burial at Oakwoods.

EGAN—John Egan, beloved husband of Mary Ann Gallagher, brother-in-law of Mrs. James Gallagher, and member of Postoffice Mutual Aid Association, at Mercy Hospital, March 24. Funeral from late residence, 3747 Armour-av., to St. Elizabeth's Church, thence to 49th and Halsted-sts., to Mount Olivet by cars, March 26.

JACKSON—March 24, Mrs. Annie Jackson, beloved wife of John W. Jackson, mother of Charles, Fred, Florence, and Mrs. Ida Doyle. Funeral Saturday at 1 p. m. from her late residence, 2950 La Salle-st., to Oakwoods.

LEAHY—2424 Sanger-st., father of Edward of Kansas City, David, John, Mrs. John Slattery, and Mrs. John T. Ryan. Funeral Saturday, March 27, to All Saints' Church, where high mass will be celebrated at 10 o'clock sharp; thence by carriages to Calvary. Kansas City Star please copy.

MAGOON—March 23, Minnie Eugenie Magoon, aged 25 years. Funeral from the residence of her mother, 276 S. Homan-av., today, Thursday, at 2 p. m., to Forest Home Cemetery.

McMAHON—James McMahon; services at 2 p. m. today at St. Mark's Church, Evanston. Burial at Rosehill, in charge of Evans Lodge No. 524, F. & A. M. Remains lie in state from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

SECOMB—March 24, at 204 Warren-av., Harry L. Secomb, beloved son of John L. and Annie Arabella Secomb, aged 24 years 9 months. Funeral Friday, March 26, at 1 p. m., to Rosehill.

TOMBLIN—Suddenly, at Los Angeles, Cal., March 19, Mrs. Annie Shipman Tomblin, wife of the Hon. Eugene S. Tomblin of that city, and eldest daughter of Col. S. V. Shipman of this city, aged 45 years and 6 months.

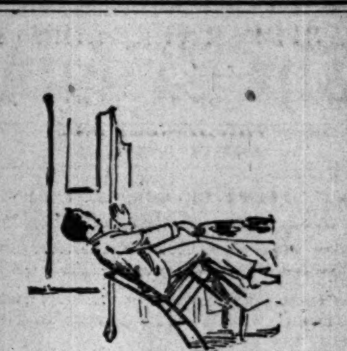
WASMUND—Sadie Wasmund, beloved daughter of Charles F. and Kathrine Wasmund, aged 4 months and 15 days. Charles F. Wasmund, Kathrine Wasmund, parents; Charles Jors, Franciska Jors, grand-parents. Funeral Thursday, March 25, at 1 p. m., from residence, 740 Clybourn-av., to Rosehill.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE OLD TIPPECANOE CLUB OF CHICAGO will convene at the Sherman House on Saturday, March 27, at 2 p. m. Judge Tuthill is expected to address the club.

THE WAUBANSIE CLUB WILL GIVE ITS eighth dance reception of the season this evening at Ashland Hall, Madison-st. and Ashland-blvd.

THE QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE BOARD of directors of the Home for Destitute Crippled Children will be held at the home, 46 Park-av., this evening.


A quiet tip for you.
Just decide whether you'll pay $5 or $3.50 for your Spring Derby. That's all; merely a question of price.
Put ours at $3.50 beside the hatters' at $5 and you can't tell which is which—shape or quality.
Hatters' $4 quality at $2.50. Fedoras, $3.50 and $2.50. Nobby Top-Coat Derby Covert Cloth Shades, $3.50.
Rogers, Peet & Co. toppy Spring Overcoats, stylish and serviceable, to go with 'em, $12 to $28.

F. M. ATWOOD
N. W. Cor. Madison and Clark-sts.

HAYMARKET.
HAYMARKET
Performance Every Day—12:30 to 10:30
Lew Dockstader, Elvera Francelli and Tom Lewis, Joseph J. Dowling, Amelia Glover, Stuart Sisters, Douglas and Ford, Baker and Randall. Wood and Shepard, John Kernell, Fields and Lewis, Ellen Vetter, Roach and Castleton, Lew Palmer, Barth and Fleming, Mexican Kurtz.
Continuous Vaudeville—5c, 10c, 15c, 25c

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Lieutenant Nobel, Brothers Webb, Edward Latell, Jerome & Bell, Mlle. Turnour, Kherns & Cole, Florence Hines, Harry Pink. Hayes & Lytton, May Howard, Mlle. Winnifred, Deets & Don, Edith Kingsley, Mackie & Walker, John T. Hanson, Kitty Pink.
PRICES—10, 20, 30—CENTS.

OLYMPIC
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Maggie Fielding, Lizzie Evans, The Baggesons, Phyllis Allen, The Midgleys, Zazelle & Vernon, Chas. W. Young, Fountain City Four, Sisters McNeill. Howell Hansel's Co., The Man Upstairs, LeRoy & Clayton, Ray Royce, The Musical Glees, Bob Emmet, The DeMorns, Williams & Carleton, Claudia West.
PRICES—10, 20, 30—CENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE
HARRY L. HAMLIN.......Manager.
SEATS NOW ON SALE FOR
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD
MISS BEATRICE CAMERON
and the New York Garrick Theater Stock Co., under the management of Hoyt and McKee.
REPERTORY FOR FIRST WEEK.
Monday.......KING RICHARD III.
Tuesday.......THE MERCHANT OF VENICE
Wednesday.......PRINCE KARL
Thursday.......A PARISIAN ROMANCE
Friday.......BEAU BRUMMELL
Saturday Matinee.......BEAU BRUMMELL
Saturday Evening. DR. JEKYLL and MR. HYDE

PALMER'S GREAT NORTHERN THEATER.
LAST 4 TIMES—MATINEE SATURDAY.
HENSHAW TEN-BROECK CO. WITH JOHN E. HENSHAW
In their Latest Musical Farce,
DODGE AT THE FRENCH BALL.

EXTRA—Seats Now on Sale for
EVANS AND HOEY
In Ziegfeld's Sumptuous Revival of
A PARLOR MATCH.
MLLE. ANNA HELD
In repertoire of English Songs.
HER LAST APPEARANCE IN CHICAGO.

THE COLUMBIA—Last Nights of
BRIAN BORU
PRESENTED BY THE
WHITNEY OPERA CO.
LAST MATINEE SATURDAY.

GET YOU READY—FORM IN LINE.
THE SALE OF SEATS FOR
IN GAY NEW YORK
Will begin at the Columbia's box office This (Thursday) Morning. Engagement begins
SUNDAY NIGHT, March 28.

McVICKER'S THEATER.
McVICKER'S—MATINEE Sat. at 2. TONIGHT at 8.
After Four Months in New York.
THE CHERRY PICKERS.
By Joseph Arthur, under direction of Augustus Pitou.

GAIETY.
CLIFFORD'S GAIETY Tel. Ex. 780
Matinees Sundays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.
LAST TIMES! TONIGHT and Tomorrow Night. LAST TIMES!
Saturday, Mar. 27—1st time on any stage, A Western Mephisto. LITTLE MISS CHICAGO

HOPKINS THEATER.
HOPKINS
Yvette Violette, CHARMING IMPERSONATOR
Inaugural Views and New Motion Pictures, BIOGRAPH.
BEN HARNEY and MANY OTHERS.
THE THREE HATS.

McVICKER'S.
TODAY AT 1:30.
Monster Program for the Grand Testimonial to
DAVID HENDERSON
(Under Auspices of the Press Club.)
MOST NOTABLE BILL EVER GIVEN IN CHICAGO.
Features from every prominent City Theater.
SEATS NOW SELLING AT M'VICKER'S.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
Evenings at 8. Matinees Wednesday and Sat. at 2.
MR. E. S. WILLARD
In The Rogue's Comedy By Henry Arthur Jones

SCHILLER.
SCHILLER
MATS DAILY | Fleurette, Bison City Quartette, Gardner & Ely, Harry [illegible], MOVING PICTURES of McKinley's Inauguration.

SAM T. JACK'S.

Madison, near State. Tel. Main 3198.
Only Burlesque Show in Chicago.
2 Grand Performances Every Day—2 and 8.
THE SILLY DINNER TRIAL, with the Matchless Dancer,
BEAUTIFUL EGYPT.
PRICES—10c, 20c, 30c.

ALHAMBRA THEATER—H. R. Jacobs, Mgr.
ALL MATINEES, 25c All parts house.
PETER F. DAILEY
And His Great Company in
"A GOOD THING."
Sunday—John L. Sullivan.

THE TRIBUNE:
The Most Artistic—
The Most Complete—
The Greatest Newspaper.

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

IN CITY CARRIER DISTRICT.

Daily, single copy	1 cent
Sunday, single copy	5 cents
Daily, per week	6 cents
Daily and Sunday, per week	11 cents

OUT OF CARRIER DISTRICT AND ON TRAINS.

Daily, single copy	2 cents
Sunday, single copy	5 cents
Daily, per week	12 cents
Daily and Sunday, per week	17 cents

BY MAIL, IN ADVANCE.

Postage prepaid in the United States (outside of Chicago city limits) and in Canada and Mexico:

Daily, without Sunday, one year	$4.00
Daily, without Sunday, three months	1.00
Daily, with Sunday, one year	6.00
Daily, with Sunday, three months	1.50
Sunday edition only, one year	2.00

Give postoffice address in full, including county and State.

Remit by express, money order, draft, or in registered letter at our risk.

NEW YORK OFFICE—164 WORLD BUILDING.

Persons desiring "The Tribune" served at their homes can secure it by postal card request or order through telephone Express 667. When delivery is irregular please make immediate complaint to this office.

DOMESTIC POSTAGE—Twelve pages, 1 cent; 16 to 24 pages, 2 cents; 28 to 44 pages, 3 cents; over 44 pages, 4 cents.

FOREIGN POSTAGE—Twelve pages, 2 cents; 16 pages, 3 cents; 24 pages, 4 cents; 32 pages, 5 cents; 40 pages, 6 cents; 44 to 48 pages, 7 cents; over 48 pages, 8 cents.

NOTE—The laws of the Postoffice Department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1897.

THE "concert" of the railroads has found that Supreme Court communication a very discordant note.

THE report that a "boost" had been given to the Hesing ticket proves to have been a typographical error. It was only a boast.

HARRISON'S farcical candidacy under the eaves of his father's hat ought to make him amenable to the anti-theater hat ordinance.

THE Mayoralty candidates are devoting day and night to their campaign work, but it will be "all day" with most of them later on.

GEN. WEYLER'S successful attacks on cemeteries and hospitals show him to be about the only man who has succeeded in massacring the "dead and dying."

ANOTHER case of attempted suicide has been traced to the use of cigarets. This is the usual result where the cigarets are not fatal before the victim has a chance to kill himself.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY devoted a large part of Tuesday to the reception of the newspaper correspondents, and officeseekers were forced to remain in the background owing to this press of business.

A REPORT from New York says "the commission can go on planning an underground route to Harlem." New York would feel forlorn if a few commissions were not planning underground routes to Harlem. It is one of the perpetual diversions for the populace.

ON the New York Stock Exchange yesterday there was a rush to sell railroad shares early in the day, bears seeking to depress values on the breaking of the freight pools, but when these stocks were bought back later the market became firm and closed fairly strong.—The leading speculative produce markets were dull and without feature. As compared with the last prices of the previous day May wheat closed ½ cent lower, corn steady, oats easy, cash rye easy, barley strong, flaxseed 1 cent lower, May pork 2½ cents higher, lard 2½@5 cents higher, and ribs 2½ cents higher.

A WEALTHY tourist from Denmark was given a fine illustration of the vigilance of the New York police on Monday night. He wandered into a resort where a prize fight was in progress, and, never having been educated down to this form of entertainment, fainted when one of the contestants received a blow that drew blood. In the efforts to revive him the police found a dangerous-looking knife in his pocket, and as this was a "concealed weapon," to carry which was a nominal violation of the law, the tourist was promptly hustled off to jail. He was discharged, of course, in the morning, but has doubtless learned the lesson that the laws of this country must be scrupulously observed by visiting foreigners, especially those who are so inconsiderate as to faint while a prize fight is in progress and thus mar the sport. The coincidence that the prize fight was also a heinous violation of law was naturally overlooked in the excitement of attending to the case of the tourist.

THAT venerable relic of pugilistic memory, John L. Sullivan, acted with marked imprudence when he subjected himself to the stimulating influence of the Carson prize fight. He began to utter mild but grotesque threats as soon as he breathed the atmosphere of the prize ring, and now he has gravely declared that he can whip either or both of the recent contestants and intends to try to arrange a match. Some of the friends of this broken-down old sport should interfere and put a stop to his maudlin defiance. John L. has been wrestling with old John Barleycorn for too many years to enable his flesh to back up his spirit in an undertaking of this magnitude. Those young fellows would dance all around him and make a spectacle of him if they were merciless enough to engage to fight him. He had the good sense to declare when he was so signally defeated by Corbett that he would never fight again, and his subsequent training has been strictly in line with the spirit of that declaration. The ravages of time and excesses have removed Sullivan from the pugilistic procession forever.

THE demoralizing influence of the recent "passage of arms" in Carson has been manifested already in a little affair at Frankfort, Ky. Ex-Congressman White had been nursing a very fine frenzy against a man named Hill, and meeting the gentleman in question by accident in a hotel lobby implanted an elaborate "upper cut" on Hill's cheek. This opening was strictly in accordance with tradition, and not unworthy of the chivalric record of the State, but the subsequent proceedings contained the saddening evidences of degeneration. For, according to the report, "neither made an attempt to draw a weapon." There were "hook blows" and "swings," and in fact the entire pugilistic repertory was rendered, but "no attempt to draw a weapon." The instinct to reach for that southwest pocket, hitherto synonymous with Kentucky belligerence, had been clouded by the insidious blight of prize ring recrudescence. It would be vain to hope for the escape of the rest of the country since Kentucky has capitulated. The glory of the "code" seems to be finally dimmed. The "meetings" of the future will be shorn of the clash of blades or the crack of pistols. "Affairs of honor" will no longer grace the romance of the Nation through the stirring accounts of the seconds, for they have reached the dull level of a prosaic "count of the seconds."

DEMOCRATIC LEADER BAILEY FOR FREE TRADE AND NO PROTECTION.

Most of the old Democratic leaders in the House of Representatives have dropped out and a new man has come to the front. He is Congressman Bailey of Texas, the nominee of his party for Speaker. He is a talkative, bumptious young fellow, who thinks that on political economy he "knows it all" and has nothing more to learn. He aspires to play the same leading part in his party in behalf of free trade and against protection that Bryan of Nebraska did in favor of free silver 50-cent dollars and against the established gold standard; and is looking forward to be the standard bearer for President of the Democratic party in 1900 on the naked free trade issue, as he sees that the issue of cheap silver monometallism is rapidly playing out.

In his new rôle of party leader in Congress he felt it his duty to rush into print with a letter to a prominent New York Democratic paper, which we print elsewhere, setting forth the reasons why he is opposed to the Dingley tariff bill and all protection measures. Bailey asserts that the "high duties" of the Dingley bill are intended "to relieve the domestic manufacturer from foreign competition, and thus enable him to realize a better price for his goods." But he adds that "any law which enables manufacturers to do that compels our consumers to pay more for the goods they buy." According to Bailey, "this must be the effect of a protective tariff."

Mr. Bailey goes on to argue from this premise that it is proposed "to tax all the citizens for the special benefit of a few," which he denounces, and "to divert the wealth of the country from the industrious millions who create it into the pockets of those who look to the law for their fortunes." "Never," says Mr. Bailey of Texas, "has "the issue between a system of taxation "designed for the support of the govern-"ment and a system designed to increase "private fortunes been more distinctly pre-"sented to the people."

There is nothing original about these remarks. They are old, hackneyed, and have been for half a century the main part of the stock in trade of every Democratic free trade orator and writer. But Mr. Bailey proclaims these "principles" solemnly, with as much air of importance as if he had just discovered them and believed them irrefutable. Yet his arguments have been answered hundreds of times before he ever broke into politics or vaulted to the leadership of any body or thing.

Congressman Bailey did not stop to reflect when he wrote his letter or it would have occurred to him that his argument condemns the Wilson bill he voted for and ardently supported four years ago, as well as the Dingley bill he is now assailing. For the Wilson bill levied duties, many of them high, upon hundreds of foreign competing commodities.

Does not Bailey know enough to know that any duty, whether it be called "revenue," or "protective," or "a tariff for revenue only," levied on goods which can be produced in this country is a protective duty to the extent of the tax? There is no escaping this fact. Then, according to Bailey, any duty on a foreign competing article is an unjust tax of the many for the benefit of a few pampered manufacturers.

Almost every article on which the Wilson-Gorman bill levies a duty is a competing commodity with American industries, and is therefore in the nature of a protective duty to the extent of the tax, and consequently a violation of Bailey's principles; for if it be true, as he and his school of economists hold, that the consumer pays the duty, and that the effect is to raise the price of the domestic article equal to the tax above its normal value, and that the manufacturers pocket this increase in price, then the rest of his contention seems plausible. But as a matter of fact these premises are quite too sweeping, for in point of fact the domestic competition cuts down the cost of the European goods very greatly, as all our experience proves. But a great objection to the Wilson-Gorman bill is that it neither yields revenue nor protection enough. It exposes the American wage scale to foreign competition too much and creates a heavy deficit. But this ultra free trade leader of the Democracy voted for the Wilson bill as well as for the Gorman revision of it.

The Democratic Senate in 1893-'94 took the original Wilson bill, which Bailey helped to pass in the House, and, by raising the duties on 500 or more articles, made it still more protective. Even as amended Bailey voted for it. But the bill does not still raise enough revenue for the support of the government by 70 or 80 millions a year. On many articles it affords more protection than is needed, and on many others it gives too little, and both revenue and wages suffer. But as far as its duties on competing goods extend they are protective duties. Saying they were levied for revenue only does not alter the fact that they are protective to their full extent.

If Mr. Bailey were the leader of his party in a Democratic House, and he had to frame a tariff bill that would not be protective, he would have to do as in England, put all competitive articles on the free list—that is, if he lived up to his loudly avowed "principles." He would have to substitute for the Wilson-Gorman law a measure almost identical with the British system, which would provide revenue without enabling the domestic manufacturer to realize a better price for his goods from the home consumers than under free trade on competitive goods.

A duty of two cents a pound on imported sugar would produce 70 millions a year; a duty of five cents a pound on coffee would yield about 30 millions; and of eight cents a pound on tea 10 millions. Here would be 110 millions to start with on non-competitive articles, as Louisiana only produces an ounce on the pound of the sugar we consume.

Then foreign spirits, wines, and beers would bring in at least 30 millions more. A tax of $2 a barrel on beer would produce 65 millions ($1 now yields more than half that sum). Spirits and tobacco can be easily made to yield 130 millions a year. Here is a total of 335 millions. A list of articles of luxury, drugs, cosmetics, and things not produced in this country to advantage or non-competitive can be picked out which will carry this sum close up to 400 millions of revenue, without any protection to American industry. If still more revenue be needed in addition to the nearly 100 millions a year that can be got out of postage receipts, it can easily be obtained from stamps on all banking and commercial transactions. And there yet remains Bailey's favorite method of raising revenue by levying an income tax—not like the late unconstitutional one he helped to pass, but one framed according to the requirements of the Constitution, on the rule of equality, each Congressional district raising the same amount.

A revenue measure like the one outlined above would be in strict accordance with Congressman Bailey's anti-protection theories. It would not make consumers pay higher prices for competitive goods. But what would be the effect of such a law on this country? The United States, now with about 70 million people, would be compelled to compete with Europe, which has 360 million people. The wages paid to labor on that continent are rather less than half what they are in this country. In Great Britain wages are about 60 per cent of what are paid here for the same kind of work, but on the continent they are less than half.

The foreign manufacturer, with the too great and controlling advantages of cheaper labor and cheaper capital—for capital is still far more abundant and cheaper in Europe than it is in the United States—will easily undersell his American competitor unless the latter can force his employés to work for a third to one-half less than they are accustomed to receive. If the wage-workers refused to come down to the European scale of pay the mills and factories would have to close up till starvation compelled them to take Democratic free trade wages. And Bailey's "few" would prove to be many millions. Because the factory and mill hands were all cut down in their wages the present wage scale of all other employés, whether farm laborers, or railroad men, or any kind of wage-earners, could not be maintained. They would all have to stand a big cut in their pay. When the pay of five million employés in manufacturing industries sagged down to the European level of wages that of all other employés, numbering some ten millions, would follow suit, and there would be no possible help for it.

So the inevitable effect of the Democratic leader's anti-protection and free trade system would be to cut down the American wage scale all round 40 per cent or more. That is just where the Democratic free trade system works out.

With what justice can a policy which protects the fifteen millions of wage-workers against wage reductions be called "a policy which taxes all the people for the benefit of a few," as this Democratic chosen leader calls it?

If the earning power of the "few" [fifteen million workers] is cut down 40 or more per cent their purchasing power from the farmers and merchants will be reduced in the same proportion, for they cannot buy and spend more than they earn. They will consume less of all farm products, and this lessened demand will hit and hurt all producers. It will affect the manufacturer, the farmer, the shopkeeper, the truck gardener, the ranchman, and the railroad earning power. Does Congressman Bailey, the newly chosen Democratic leader, think that outcome is for the benefit of "the many"?

If Bailey thinks so, then he should draft a substitute for the Dingley bill, giving protection to no competitive articles. He could write it in a short time. He should offer that substitute and make a speech, as the leader of his party, explaining and defending it, and push it to the front as the great political issue for the next Presidency. Then the people would understand precisely where Bailey and his party stood on the revenue question at the next election, and they could vote, if they thought it to their interests, against protective duties on foreign competing goods. Let Bailey come out in the open and make the issue squarely, and run on it for President three and a half years hence. Let him take the initiative and the American people will do the "referendum" part of the business. After that vote we will hear no more of the beauties and benefits of the British free trade system when applied to this country.

FALSE GROUND OF OPPOSITION TO SEARS.

The Chronicle, which, though Democratic, does not want the 16 to 1 Harrison to be elected, declares that "As the situation is today in Chicago Judge Sears is badly beaten." The Republican party had 56,000 majority in this city last year and ought to be able to elect its candidates in April. But the Chronicle does not think it will because many "intelligent Republicans view Judge Sears with suspicion," owing to the fact that three machine men favored his nomination.

If these statements are correct future candidates will be put to a great deal of trouble. They will have to make out a full list of the names of the men whom "intelligent Republicans view with suspicion." Then they will have to call on each person who is on the black list and beg him not to utter a word or lift a finger in their behalf or they are bound to be defeated, no matter how flawless their characters may be or how sound their principles.

If the Chronicle's assertions are correct the Republican party in this city, over 175,000 strong, is divided into two classes. One class believes it to be the chief duty of Republicans at the approaching election to defeat a candidate who is the representative of "wide-open" government—of a lax and profligate administration of municipal affairs—and to elect a candidate who will manage affairs economically and efficiently.

Those who belong to the other class believe, it seems, that the object of the greatest importance is to defeat on the 6th of April any man who may have been favored by Congresman Lorimer, Sheriff Pease, and State Treasurer Hertz. It is asserted that these "intelligent Republicans" do not care who is elected so long as a candidate who, in their opinion, has been tainted by the favor of the three obnoxious men is defeated.

The prospect of the election of Altgeld's man Harrison, of his taking possession of the city with his army of spoilsmen, and of his restoring the Tammany Hall régime overthrown two years ago does not disturb them. They do not care if civil service reform is swept away so long as the candidate favored by the abhorred trio is defeated.

Can there be any "intelligent" Republicans who are the victims of such hopeless folly? There are Republicans who have been asserting that the "great issue" is the defeat of the candidate favored in convention by Lorimer, Pease, and Hertz. These men have been saying they will stay at home or waste their votes on the impossible Hesing or the yet more impossible Harlan. There are newspapers which have been driveling much to the same effect.

But such men cannot be both intelligent and honest. If they are honest they are the victims of a "fixed idea." If they are intelligent then they are hypocrites who are actuated by a malignant desire for the overthrow of good government and the restoration of Hopkinsism. Their assumed reason for fighting Judge Sears is a sham. If that reason were not available they would fabricate another.

The machine, while still intact, tried to elect Madden to the Senate. Failing in that, it tried to elect Lorimer. Failing again, it swung over to Mason, whom it had been fighting savagely. Are the men who declare Judge Sears is objectionable because a fraction of a disrupted machine favored him making war on Senator Mason because all the machine men save one favored him? Nobody seems to be attacking Mason, however.

In the convention Lorimer, Pease, and Hertz favored Judge Sears, although, as he has stated, he had not asked them for their support and had made them no pledges concerning his policy or the offices. But Ald. Madden, the big man of the machine, County Treasurer Kochersperger, and Mr. Brainerd of the First Ward, a quiet but very efficient member of the machine, were for Downey. Dr. Jamieson was not present and it is not known that he favored anybody.

Had it not been for a split in the Twelfth Ward Downey probably would have been nominated. In that event the men who are saying now that they cannot support Sears, but would have supported Downey had he been nominated, would have been opposing Downey on the ground that he was the favorite of Madden, Kochersperger, and Brainerd.

These men speak highly of Graeme Stewart now. Had he been nominated and favored by Dr. Jamieson alone out of all the persons identified with the machine, those who are opposing Sears now would be fighting Stewart and declaring that his defeat was the "great issue."

If every member of the 12:30 club had gone out of town a week before the convention met, announcing that he did not intend to have anything to do with its deliberations, the candidate nominated would have been assailed just as Judge Sears. The cry would have been raised that the "machine" had given private instructions to its henchmen, and that the candidate, whoever he might be—Sears, or Collins, or Downey, or Banning—was its "man."

Fortunately for the welfare of the city, there cannot be many of those persons whom the Chronicle calls "intelligent Republicans," but whose disgraceful course proves that they certainly are not Republicans. Whatever intelligence they possess they are using in a bad cause.

While posing on what they impudently call "high moral grounds" as opponents of Judge Sears, they are doing all they can to elect a candidate of the immoral and low-down element. But they cannot succeed. They cannot fool any really intelligent Republicans and get them to vote for "scattering" candidates.

JOHN W. FOSTER FOR TURKEY.

It is understood that the Hon. John W. Foster is being urged to accept the appointment to represent the United States at Constantinople. Mr. Foster is unquestionably one of the most widely known and honored diplomatists of America. Personally he is a man of the very highest character, and his experience has been quite exceptional. As Minister to Mexico, to Spain, to Russia, as Secretary of State under President Harrison, and as confidential adviser for China in the settlement of terms of peace between China and Japan Mr. Foster has shown himself to be a diplomatist of very high order. He ranks with the foremost diplomatists of the time. His presence at Constantinople would be a pledge that American citizenship would at all events command respect not only with the Porte but in the councils of the representatives of the other leading powers of the world.

The next few years are likely to witness events of extraordinary importance profoundly affecting international conditions and relations. The United States is a friendly power, on terms of sincerest good will toward every country throughout the world. It will, as it always has done, keep clear of entangling alliances. But it does not follow from this that the great republic is to be counted as practically a nonentity in international policies affecting the common interests of civilization and humanity. While any diplomatic representative is presumed to be the impersonation of his government, backed by its total authority and power, a great deal still depends upon the character, repute, dignity, and forcefulness of his own personality.

It is well known that President McKinley is deeply sensible of the fact that in no other way can he more surely give distinction to his administration and advance the United States many degrees in the estimation of the world than by filling the various foreign appointments with men of commanding character, real statesmanship, and preëminent fitness for their place. The American public is getting tired of being shabbily represented in foreign courts and will hail with very peculiar satisfaction such an appointment as would be that of the Hon. John W. Foster for the Turkish mission.

It may be that Mr. Foster would be strongly reluctant, after all his honors and previous services, to accept the appointment. If he did consent it would probably be from an urgent sense of duty. The suggestion that the Turkish mission be raised to an Ambassadorship has great weight in its favor. As it is the American Minister there is at a disadvantage. Not being of the rank of Ambassador he has no admission to the inner circle of international conferences. It is not fair that the representative of our government should be kept at this humiliating disadvantage, especially at such a storm-center of policies affecting the interests of all the great commercial nations. Whether the Turkish Government will consent to raise its own Minister to the United States to the rank of Ambassador remains to be seen. It is presumed, however, that it will be more than willing to do so, as the change would be quite as much to its advantage as to that of our own government. And if this were done no doubt Mr. Foster would the more readily be persuaded to accept the appointment.

VAN CLEAVE MUST DISGORGE AT ONCE.

The case of City Clerk Van Cleave and the $17,000 in fees which he is illegally retaining in his possession has reached a critical stage that calls for prompt and drastic action. The Controller has sent a communication to the Council requesting that an order be passed directing the City Clerk to make an accounting to the city for these fees collected. With this communication came the extraordinary statement by Van Cleave that there are no fees to be accounted for. For some inexplicable reason the Council referred these communications to the Finance committee, "where," it is added, "they will probably be placed on file." What is the excuse for placing this matter "on file"? Why did not the Council at once order a lawsuit to be brought against Van Cleave to regain this money?

The issue is joined. Van Cleave has spoken and defies the city, practically, by saying he has no fees to account for, although he has himself reported an aggregate of about $17,000 that he has collected. Let the Finance committee report this matter back to the Council at the next meeting, and let the machinery of the Law Department be started at once to force the City Clerk to disgorge. Ald. Madden, the head of the Finance committee, has made his valedictory address, to be sure, telling all the good things he has done, but he yet has several weeks to serve, ample time in which to do more good things. He cannot show his sincerity better than to see that this Van Cleave case comes out of the committee at once, so that legal action for redress may not be delayed.

There is no way by which the law can be twisted so as to give Van Cleave a shadow of claim to these fees. The ordinance under which they were collected did not say he was to gobble up the money. His salary is fixed at a definite sum by law, with no provision for his adding to it by fees. Under the general ordinance on the subject of fees the money must go to the city unless otherwise specifically ordered. The Corporation Counsel is quoted as saying that the Council had no right to pass the ordinance under which the fees were collected, and that, the collection being illegal, the city has no right to the money. Well, then, certainly Van Cleave has no right to it. It belongs to the people who paid it in. But this was done under the provisions of the ordinance passed by the Council, and it is clearly the duty of the Council to force Van Cleave to hand this money over to the city, to be returned afterwards to the rightful owners. The action of the Council compelled these people to pay these fees, and it is therefore the immediate duty of the Council to see that the money unlawfully taken should be paid back.

SECRETARY GAGE FOR JUDGE SEARS.

In discussing the political situation in Chicago Secretary of the Treasury Gage declared: "I will go back to Chicago to vote for Mr. Sears in case I feel that my vote or my influence is in any way necessary." Secretary Gage evidently feels deeply on this subject. He is somewhat alarmed for the result, else he would not talk of leaving Washington at this time, when he has just entered on new and important duties, has his hands full of the business of reorganizing a great government department, and is weighted down with his many official responsibilities. He feels, apparently, that the beneficent reforms with which he has been closely identified and which have been carried on here during the last two years may be in danger; and he feels undoubtedly that the paramount duty of every faithful citizen is to help save and protect what has been accomplished for good government. He has no sympathy whatever with those idiotic, perverse, inexplicable men who say they won't vote for Mr. Sears because, forsooth, his nomination was favored outwardly by three members of a disrupted political machine. Mr. Gage sees simply in Mr. Harrison the candidate of the retrograde, spoils-seeking, bummer element of the community, no matter how he got into the field. He sees in Judge Sears the man in favor of good government, economical expenditure of the people's money, civil service, and rigid observance of the reform principles which have gained already a strong lodgement in the public favor, irrespective of the manner of Mr. Sears' nomination. Every citizen who has any regard for Chicago, and who recognizes in Mr. Gage a strong, trustworthy, honest member of the community, ought to think as Mr. Gage does and do his utmost for the election of Judge Sears. It is well that Mr. Gage should feel alarmed. It is right for all good men to feel alarmed, for the brazen promise of Mr. Harrison that all the reforms of the present administration will be "undone" if he is elected is an extraordinary menace, which should enlist the most vigorous and continuous effort to place the election of Mr. Sears beyond doubt and by the largest possible plurality.

Value of the Home Market.

Congressman Dolliver of Iowa made the tariff debate in the House interesting on Tuesday. He waked up the House. Many of his good points brought forth rounds of applause. Among other hits he made was this on the value of the home market to the American farmers:

"For the first time since 1816, very great employment of the American people is united in a common recognition of the importance and value of a reasonable discrimination by our laws in favor of our own people—the farmer, because nearly everything that he has for sale must be sold here or not sold at all; the manufacturer, because he has found it impossible to sell home-made goods in a market place that has already bought itself poor at the 'bargain counters' of Europe and Asia; and commerce, because a Nation like this that goes past the closed doors and broken window lights of its own factories to the ends of the earth for what it buys is in a condition that is completely fatal to all commerce, domestic and foreign." [Loud applause.]

This is a good shot at a couple of old cotton State Bourbons:

"I am only sorry that the broken and crumbled argument of free trade has managed to escape from the tomb to which slavery was committed, to find a more comfortable grave, a more perfect repose, in the speeches of the gentleman from Alabama [Jo Wheeler] and the gentleman from South Carolina [McLaurin] preserved in the records of Congressional debate." [Laughter.]

WILSON AND BRYAN—A SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

Speaking of Wilson's speech in the House to repeal the Republican good-times tariff of 1890 and substitute the Democratic hard-times tariff, which helped to make the panic, Dolliver described the scene at its conclusion:

"The farmers of the Middle West did not have to go to Chicago to find out what the issue was. They remembered that curious spectacle in this House, which most of us here present saw, when Prof. Wilson [Democratic leader in the House] had finished his speech on the tariff law, which, for want of competition, will probably always bear his name [laughter], and a young Democratic champion of free trade from our Western country [Nebraska], who has since monopolized nearly the entire visible supply of Democratic enthusiasm—for 16 to 1—plunged down the aisle amid the enthusiastic yells of his associates, lifted the exhausted little Democratic statesman to his shoulders, and bore him, kicking, to the seclusion of the cloak-room, so that a few months afterwards, when the same gallant young 16 to 1 leader came among our people and beamed benevolently upon them from the platform of his advertising car, offered them new and untried remedies for their troubles, warranted to kill or cure [50-cent dollars to pay debts with], God only knew which, the farmers of the Middle West again illustrated their wisdom and sagacity by being able, without losing sight of the paramount issue, to perceive the somewhat diminished figure of Prof. Wilson, still kicking and protesting, but still on the Boy Orator's back."

WHAT THE FARMERS WANT.

Here is another good one:

"The farmers of the United States, my brethren, are eager not for the fabled markets of the world. They are longing for the music of the old factory bell, calling back the idle millions to deserted workshops of the United States. [Applause on Republican side.] The noise of furnaces that are now closed and of looms that are now silent will mean a good deal to the working people of the United States. It will mean not less to the scattered households on distant prairies, where for four years industrious men have seen the fruits of their toil waste in the fields that produced them.

"You may talk about silver and gold until your friends in an undertone begin to express their alarm. [Laughter.] You may argue about bonds and mortgages and banks and capital and labor until the wheels in your head begin to revolve like velocipedes, but you will never get back prosperity in the United States until you give back to the American people the working wages that they lost four years ago." [Applause.]

AGAIN, it may be possible that Van Cleave intends to send some of it to the flood sufferers.

A FUNNY fellow named Paul F. Schaefer, who was recently expelled from the First Ward Republican Marching club for bolting the Republican candidate for Mayor, comes out in a card denying that he had "bolted," but declares that he is standing shoulder to shoulder with Washington Hesing, the independent Democratic candidate for Mayor. How he can oppose the Republican candidate, Sears, and work shoulder to shoulder for one of the Democratic candidates without being a bolter is where the joke comes in. He says he is "marching with Wash. to victory," which is good fun.

IT is strongly suspected that when the anti-department store bill stands up before Gov. Tanner it will receive a severe blow on its solar plexus.

INSATIATE groundhog, how much longer is all this to last?

IN A MINOR KEY.

Calamity Averted.

Dignified Party (the day before the big fight)—"Is there any danger—any hope, I should say—that the Nevada authorities will interfere at the last moment and prevent those brutes from pounding each other tomorrow?"

Sporting Party—"Not the slightest. The police will be on hand to preserve order, of course, but there will be positively no interference with the fight itself."

Dignified Party (much relieved)—"We shall have to resign ourselves, then, to the degrading spectacle of great crowds watching the newspaper bulletins for returns of the fight. About what time will the disgraceful scene begin? About noon? Thanks!"

Belonged to the Other Crowd.

"Hello, Tankersley! I haven't seen you for months. Didn't you tell me you were slated for a foreign consulship?"

"That slate was broken long ago, Mibbs."

"What broke it?"

"Last fall."

Another Pessimist.

"Glidden says the country is going to everlasting smash."

"What office was it Glidden wanted?"

Had Measured It.

"What is the distance from Chicago to Milwaukee?" asked the traveler.

"If the wind is against you and you have a slow leak in your tire it's 9,000 miles," answered the dejected cyclist by the roadside.

Scene, Almost Anywhere.

American Traveler—"Ah, there are the dear old Stars and Stripes, floating from the masthead of a ship! How inspiring the sight!"

The Other American Traveler—"Yes. And how scarce!"

A Man of Extremes.

"How do you like the new tenor in our church choir, Miss De Fash?"

"He impresses me oddly, doctor. He has a higher voice and a lower handshake than any man I have ever met."

PERSONALS.

J. R. Allen is now Postmaster of Fairhaven, Vt., receiving the first Postmaster's commission signed by President McKinley.

Gladstone has grown very deaf, but in spite of increasing decrepitude he dresses as jauntily as of yore and is never seen without a flower in his coat.

Letters from Los Angeles, Cal., say that Mme. Modjeska is dangerously ill, with but small hopes of recovery, and almost none of ever appearing on the stage again.

Brother Gabriel of Baltimore has just been elected Superior-General of the Order of Christian Brothers. Some years ago he was President of a Catholic college in France, and is known as the author of a number of books.

Ex-Senator Pugh attempted to enter the House of Representatives last week, but the doorkeeper refused to let him do so, inasmuch as the House recently adopted a rule debarring ex-Senators from the privileges of the floor.

By the terms of the will of the late Louisa D. Hunt, widow of William Morris Hunt, the artist, provision is made for having a collection of many of the painter's finest works placed in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts as a memorial to him.

Ex-Senator Edmund G. Ross of Kansas, who, though a Republican, saved Andrew Johnson from being deposed from the office of President, has written an account of the part which he took in the famous impeachment proceedings.

F. B. Dexter, Secretary of the Yale Corporation, has sent out notices to the alumni to vote for a member of the corporation to succeed Edward G. Mason of Chicago, whose term expires in June. A strong effort is being made to insure the reelection of Mr. Mason.

CURRENT NOTES.

"How's business?" asked one street faker. "Not very brisk," replied the other. "Sold anything?" "Only three or four people, so far."—Washington Star.

Magistrate Threehee—Officer Flannigan, what's the charge against this man?" Officer Flannigan—"Batin' an offsur, sur." Magistrate Threehee—"What did he do?" Officer Flannigan—"He borrowed a quarter from me, sur, and forgot to return it."—St. Paul Dispatch.

"I am afraid it is all up between Jones and the rich widow." "Made one of his ridiculous breaks, I presume?" "Yes. He asked her if he was the only man she ever loved."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

He—"Yes, we used to have a woman operator on the Board of Trade. She got on the wrong side of almost every squeeze." She—"I wonder why?" He—"O, force of habit, I suppose."—Detroit Journal.

"That fellow up there at the bar has made a great name for himself." "Indeed? How so?" "Did something in the East that wasn't right, and now calls himself Algernon Sydney de Montmorency."—Cleveland Leader.

"I see that scientists have figured out there are 700,000,000 people in the world who are only partially dressed." "Well, well, then the society girl is not one of the 400 but one of the 700,000,000, isn't she?"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

SENATE TAKES UP THE RUIZ CASE.

Adopts Resolution Calling for All the Correspondence in Regard to the Murder of This American Citizen.

Washington, D. C., March 22.—The resolution regarding the Ruiz case, introduced in the Senate this morning by Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.), and agreed to, grows out of the belief that Secretary Sherman will furnish the Senate with the correspondence in this case, which was refused by Mr. Olney when the Senate on Feb. 23 passed a similar resolution on the motion of Mr. Mills of Texas. At that time Mr. Olney sent to the Senate a statement of alleged facts made up from the correspondence, but declined to send the correspondence on the ground that it would tend to injure the persons referred to therein and would be incompatible with the public interests. The resolution of today calls for the correspondence between this government and Spain and between the State Department and Consul-General Lee, and also asks what steps have been taken on the part of the United States looking to an investigation into the arrest, imprisonment, and death of Dr. Ruiz.

[It was high time to begin an investigation of the case of this American citizen, which Olney had refused to order, although Consul-General Lee declared officially to him that Ruiz had been cruelly murdered by the Spanish authorities under circumstances of peculiar ferocity. Let the truth be made public.]

Woolly Questions Put to Dingley.

New York Post: Mr. Dingley has some hard things to say, in his report on the tariff bill, about "speculators importing wool," into whose pockets, he says, the money [enormous wool tax his bill provides for] will be turned that should go into the Treasury. In this connection we have a fair question to ask of the Chairman of the Ways and Means committee, who is himself interested in woolen manufacture. He is said, by Washington correspondents, to be "touchy" about this fact, but it is a fact. Through his family, if not directly, he is interested in a woolen mill at Lewiston. Has that mill been speculating in imported wool? Has that mill been stocking up with a year's supply of free wool, and will it buy every pound of free wool it can get hold of before the Dingley tax goes into effect? Will it, in Mr. Dingley's words, turn into its own pockets and those of the Dingley family the money which, he says, ought to go into the Treasury? On this we have to say that, if the Dingley mill is not doing this, it is not doing what all the other mills are doing. If its manager is not taking every bale of free wool he can put his hands on he is incompetent, and should be discharged. If the Dingley mill is not getting its wool free while it can it will have to go out of business. There is nothing wrong about importing wool in advance of the duty. What is wrong is to get up in Congress and condemn, with a great show of virtuous indignation, the thing which you are doing yourself.

Tariff on Wool.

Philadelphia Record: There are about 38,000,000 sheep in the United States, and about 73,000,000 people. If Mr. Dingley can have his way the 73,000,000 people will be obliged to pay about $2 per sheep in the shape of increased cost of woolen fabrics. There are probably not 100,000 owners of sheep in the United States whose profits by reason of the excessive tariff on wool and woolens will exceed their losses in consequence of the outrageous taxes imposed. What a farce and a fraud!

LIVE TOPICS OF TODAY.

Some surprise is expressed that so many gentlemen turned out to see the doll show in New York. It is said that the sterner sex equaled if not outnumbered the ladies on this interesting occasion. Ordinarily, a man is not an enthusiast over dolls. He tolerates them because his children like them, but if his family is large they cost him considerable money in the long run, and he is apt to grumble about it. As a general thing it may be said that a man is not likely to close up his place of business and take a day off in order to see a colossal aggregation of imitation infants, even for the cause of sweet charity. He would do it for a horse race or a prize-fight, but not for dolls. Therefore the preponderance of men at the doll show has caused some comment in society circles. It is easily explained, however. One of the features of the exposition, as per announcement, was an immense pond lily of wax, which at intervals opened its petals, disclosing therein a lovely nymph like Undine, for instance, or mayhap a rosy Venus or a classic Leda. This entrancing vision cast languishing glances upon the young men of Gotham, and caused more than one susceptible heart to palpitate at a rate that would be difficult for the most accurate specialist to record. Of course it must not be imagined for a moment that this lovely creature was flesh and blood, as that would not be proper nor in accord with the ideas of propriety entertained by the prudish New Yorker. The graceful form that reclined its rosy limbs within the golden depths of the flower was cunningly fashioned of wax, lifesize, and the eyes that beamed from their liquid depths upon the youth of the metropolis were of glass and made to move by means of wheels and springs inside the fair and shapely head of the goddess or nymph or whatever it represented, according to the vaudeville mythology of Newyorklyn. It was this work of art that brought out the men to the doll show.

* * *

The latest evil attributed to the bicycle is appendicitis, a British medical journal affirming that numerous cases of this serious ailment have occurred in England from this source. It is to be hoped that the devotees of the wheel in Great Britain are not in the habit of swallowing their bikes.

* * *

"I see," said Mrs. Longreene to her husband, "that in Connecticut they raise tobacco for wrappers. I didn't know the leaves were large enough, did you? It takes twelve yards to make a wrapper for me. One thing sure, they would be moth-proof. You know my wrapper last year was eaten up by the nasty things. Get me eighteen yards this evening, John, and I'll make you a smoking jacket, too."

* * *

A Polish chemist has invented a new anæsthetic which ought to have a stimulating effect on the business of pugilism. It is said a small pellet of the substance broken under a man's nose will put him to sleep for four hours. If Mr. Corbett will add to his stock of science and provide himself with some of this substance in his next go with Fitzsimmons there will be no doubt of the result.

* * *

The death of a vegetarian in Chicago for want of meat will no doubt bring on a discussion between the advocates of a vegetable diet and those who think a nice, juicy steak, a crisp and tender sausage, or a little roast turkey are good in their place. There are two sides to the question, but those who cling to the fleshpots are largely in the majority. And yet the vegetarians can bring some good witnesses to plead for their cause. One of the most distinguished meat eaters who ever lived was Sir Andrew Aguecheek, boon companion of the redoubtable Sir Toby Belch of immortal memory. Sir Andrew frankly admits that he suffered from an animal diet. "Methinks," says he, "I have no more wit than a Christian or an ordinary man has; but I am a great eater of beef, and I believe that does harm to my wit." One Petruchio, who had some trouble in subduing his wife, has given his testimony as to the evil effects of roast mutton, which he declares engenders choler and planteth anger, and shrewd Grumio, his servant, was firmly of the opinion that a "piece of fat tripe, finely broiled," or a piece of beef, were also "choleric." It was not long ago that an eminent scientist and anthropologist advanced the idea that the national surliness and bad temper of the English was due to the fact that they ate so much beef. There is much other evidence on the same lines. And, on the other hand, the beef-eaters can pile up a vast deal of testimony to show that a strictly vegetable diet is not what it is cracked up to be by its advocates.

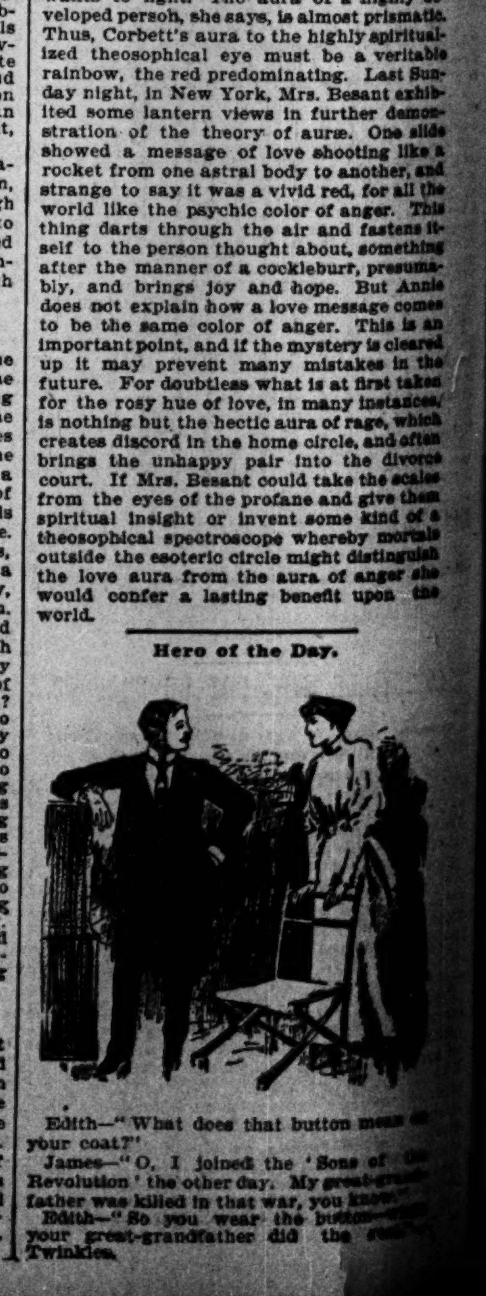
* * *

A few days ago a man living in the State of Washington, who was afflicted with a cataract in his left eye, was relieved by a fall from a second story window. This was a case of similia similibus curantur and will doubtless be hailed with joy by the homeopathists.

* * *

Mrs. Besant, with her theosophy, her magic lantern, and her auræ, might possibly throw some light upon the probable cause of domestic infelicity, which sometimes, unfortunately, mars the peace and joy of conjugal life. She has shown plainly that the aura which surrounds every individual is "a color effect resultant from the vibration of waves of psychic ether emanating from the soul of the individual." She has arrived at this conclusion just as one of Anson's Colts arrives at the bag when he successfully sneaks a base by means of the slide. Red, she informs the public, is the psychic color of anger. When a person gets mad his aura breaks out like the measels, and envelops his body like a red flannel shirt. The bull, when he sees a red rag, has his own aura excited, and he forthwith wants to fight. The aura of a highly developed person, she says, is almost prismatic. Thus, Corbett's aura to the highly spiritualized theosophical eye must be a veritable rainbow, the red predominating. Last Sunday night, in New York, Mrs. Besant exhibited some lantern views in further demonstration of the theory of auræ. One slide showed a message of love shooting like a rocket from one astral body to another, and strange to say it was a vivid red, for all the world like the psychic color of anger. This thing darts through the air and fastens itself to the person thought about, something after the manner of a cockleburr, presumably, and brings joy and hope. But Annie does not explain how a love message comes to be the same color of anger. This is an important point, and if the mystery is cleared up it may prevent many mistakes in the future. For doubtless what is at first taken for the rosy hue of love, in many instances, is nothing but the hectic aura of rage, which creates discord in the home circle, and often brings the unhappy pair into the divorce court. If Mrs. Besant could take the scales from the eyes of the profane and give them spiritual insight or invent some kind of a theosophical spectroscope whereby mortals outside the esoteric circle might distinguish the love aura from the aura of anger she would confer a lasting benefit upon the world.

Hero of the Day.



Edith—"What does that button mean on your coat?"

James—"O, I joined the 'Sons of the Revolution' the other day. My great-grandfather was killed in that war, you know."

Edith—"So you wear the button as your great-grandfather did the same, Twinkles."

FREIGHT POOL SHUTS UP.

OFFICES OF THE WESTERN ASSOCIATION ARE CLOSED TIGHT.

Board of Administration Suspends Business Pending Legal Opinion as to the Supreme Court Trans-Missouri Decision's Effect—Railroad Lawyers Will Meet Tomorrow—Burlington and Minneapolis and St. Louis Follow the Santa Fe.

The Board of Administration of the Western Freight Association took time by the forelock and closed its offices last evening.

No further official business will be transacted until the railroad attorneys have carefully scrutinized the full decision of the Supreme Court in the Trans-Missouri case and rendered an opinion whether or not it would be legal to continue this organization for the purpose of agreeing upon uniform rates and the compilation of statistics.

The full text of the Supreme Court's decision has not yet reached here, but the attorneys of the roads expect to receive copies today.

A meeting of the general counsels of the various Western roads has been called for tomorrow, when a final decision will probably be reached as to the course hereafter to be pursued.

The action of the Santa Fé in withdrawing from the Western Freight Association and the other traffic associations in the West was followed yesterday by the Burlington and the Minneapolis and St. Louis roads. These roads not only withdraw from the freight organizations, but also from the Western Passenger Association and all its subordinate bureaus and the Transcontinental Passenger Association. In order to avoid a serious rupture regarding the issue of mileage tickets and half-fare clergymen's permits the Burlington authorized Chairman Caldwell to act as its agent in these matters until it can make other arrangements.

Roads Cause the Crisis.

Though none of the other roads have thus far given formal notices of withdrawal from any of the traffic associations, yet the Board of Administration of the Western Freight Association deemed it advisable to close the offices of the association because the Milwaukee and St. Paul, Alton, Rock Island, and nearly every other import road had announced that they would not participate in association affairs—freight or passenger—until their attorneys had fully determined whether the Supreme Court's decision in the Trans-Missouri case applied to the existing Western Freight and Passenger Associations. From their present knowledge of the decision the attorneys of the various roads are unanimously of the opinion that the decision in the Trans-Missouri case applies to all the existing traffic associations and combinations.

Much speculation is indulged in regarding the haste with which some of the Western roads are acting in this matter.

Some of the roads, it seems, were rather anxious to cease their connection with the associations. The machinery of these quasi pools and trusts has not worked satisfactorily. Rates were not much better maintained than if there had been no such combinations. It was found to be impossible to equalize percentages by a division of traffic, and the systems dared not even up percentages by cash settlements because that was expressly prohibited by the inter-State commerce law.

Eager for New Legislation.

That was the reason why the railroads have been so earnest and determined in their efforts to secure the enactment of an amendment of the inter-State commerce law legalizing railroad pools. Strict maintenance of rates could not be secured through the machinery of the existing organizations, and they reached the conclusion that money pools alone would afford them the opportunity to make and maintain rates high enough to pay large dividends in watered stock.

When closely scrutinized it will be found there is considerable method, not to say farseeing wisdom, in what has been described as the roads' madness. Some of them welcomed the decision of the Supreme Court as a good opportunity to work for better results than had been obtained heretofore. They concluded that by complying promptly and freely with the Supreme Court's decision the necessity of amendments to existing legislation would become so apparent and urgent that Congress would promptly pass such legislation as the railroads deem necessary to preserve their interests. They now hope to get that legislation for which they have been striving for years—the legalizing of pooling.

Will Work for Money Pools.

The plan of campaign has not been fully decided upon, but it can be assumed as a fact that effort will be concentrated from now on for the passage of a bill which will permit the railroad companies to form money pools and combine for the maintenance of rates, both in freight and passenger business.

Eastern roads appear to differ with the Western lines as regards the application and effect of the Supreme Court's decision. As yet they have given no indication of an intention to comply with the law as defined by the Supreme Court. The claim is made by the managers of the Eastern roads that the Supreme Court's decision does not apply to the Joint Traffic Association, although it is admitted that the Trans-Missouri Association was a mere infant in comparison with the Joint Traffic Association.

It is probable, however, that the Eastern magnates are talking merely for effect and watching to see what results will follow the prompt action of the Western roads. They want pooling legalized just as much, if not more so, than the Western roads and at the proper time will no doubt join them and probably lead in the proposed onslaught upon Congress to secure the enactment of a law legalizing pooling. They have long since become satisfied that the Joint Traffic Association cannot be perpetuated unless they are permitted to engraft the pooling feature in their agreement so as to insure to each road its allotted percentage of the business.

Shows Eastern Uncertainty.

A little episode occurred yesterday which shows the Eastern roads are undetermined as to what course they shall pursue.

A meeting of the Chicago East-bound committee had been called by Chairman Woffindin to consider changes in the classification and the establishment of new rates on several articles. Mr. Woffindin was requested to withdraw the call by some of the members on the ground that the action might be considered illegal. He refused to comply, and the meeting was held.

There were present the freight representatives of the Grand Trunk, Michigan Central, Nickel-Plate, Erie, Pennsylvania, Monon, Lake Shore, Wabash, and Baltimore and Ohio.

The representative of the Wabash raised the point that the meeting would be in contempt of law, and he could not consistently be a party to it. He moved that the meeting adjourn without action, but was voted down by a majority of those present. He then withdrew.

The Eastern Illinois was not represented, and the Baltimore and Ohio not authoritatively.

JOINT TRAFFIC ASSOCIATION BREAKS.

Officials Decide the Association Cannot Pretend to Live Under the Late Decision.

New York, March 24.—[Special.]—Attorney James C. Carter, the most active lawyer retained by the Joint Traffic Association, was today the recipient of the text of the decision in which it was virtually declared that the organization was illegal. It was decided by him and his clients that the conclusion was so broad and complete that the organization could not pretend to live, and that the only means of escape was in new legislation, rapid and concise.

Wall street was demoralized until the last hour, when a sharp rally stopped the excessive liquidation of long accounts. The Trans-Missouri Freight Association decision and the collapse of the iron ore pools were the only factors influencing speculation today. At one time the market was almost panicky. Investors were apparently alarmed by the Supreme Court decision, as bonds were even weaker than stocks, not having the desirable support of covering of short contracts. Many attempts were made to belittle the effect of the Supreme Court decision, but railroad officials all admit it has made the situation very grave. The most ingenious counsel cannot see any way out of the difficulty except a reversal of the decision or new legislation by Congress. As soon as the full text of the decision has reached the counsel of the various railroads in the Trans-Missouri and kindred associations in the West their disruption will begin. The Joint Traffic Association in the East is built on somewhat different lines, and an attempt will be made to secure a reversal of the decision by its counsel.

The Joint Traffic Association differs from the Trans-Missouri Association, however, mainly in more stringent provisions to prevent rate cutting, and consequently commits a more heinous offense under the anti-trust laws.

There will be a great scramble for business when the traffic associations of the West disrupt. A furious rate war is anticipated.

TO REVIVE PATTERSON POOLING BILL.

Railroad Men Now Say They Will Be Compelled to Seek This Legislation.

Washington, D. C., March 24.—[Special.]—Many inquiries have been received here for a copy of the text of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Trans-Missouri case. Only a limited number were printed, but railroad men all over the country are intensely anxious to see to what extent pooling operations are prohibited, and in some cases they have gone to expense of having extra copies prepared to satisfy their minds on the subject. The opinion is general about the Capitol that the effect of the Supreme Court decision is to forbid absolutely all traffic combinations, both passenger and freight, whether there is any division of the profits or not.

There seems to be a general understanding that the railroad companies will press at once for the passage of what is known as the Patterson pooling bill. This was introduced in the House two years ago and passed then, through the efforts of a persistent lobby. It was beaten in the Senate by the opposition of Mr. Chandler and a number of Populists. In January, 1896, Mr. Patterson reintroduced the bill, but in an amended form.

As originally passed by the House it permitted railroad companies to form pooling agreements and divide their profits. These agreements were made subject to the supervision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, but an appeal was allowed to the courts, and the bill was faulty in one great particular, in that the commission had no authority to enforce its decrees pending a decision by the court. It would, therefore, have been possible to organize traffic associations in direct violation of the law and keep them in operation by means of continual litigation. The Inter-State Commerce Commission only had authority to declare certain rates unjust, and thus the railroad companies by dropping one contention could open another, and thus present a new case as often as the courts reached a decision against them.

When the pooling bill was introduced at the last session a year ago it was modified to meet this objection, and the Inter-State Commerce Commission was given authority to forbid pooling contracts unless the rates appeared to be reasonable, and the prohibition by the commission stood until upset by the courts. This was a material difference and rendered the bill somewhat less objectionable, but at the same time the sentiment of Congress had changed materially, owing to the light thrown on the subject by THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE and other newspapers, and it never was possible to get the measure out of the Inter-State Commerce committee in the House. The railroad men now say that they will be forced to enter upon a campaign for the passage of the Patterson pooling bill, which is already in process of reconstruction. They claim they should be permitted to pool their profits, provided they are willing to let the Inter-State Commerce Commission fix maximum rates.

The Patterson bill in its most recent form provides that common carriers may enter into contracts, agreements, or arrangements for the maintenance of rates unless the Inter-State Commerce Commission shall in the meantime make an order disapproving of the contracts. It is made the duty of the commission to enter such an order of disapproval whenever it shall be of opinion that the operation of such a contract would result in unreasonable rates, unjust discrimination, or inferior service to the public. There is no immediate prospect for the passage of the pooling bill even in the House. No committees have yet been appointed by the Speaker except such as were necessary to start the tariff bill on its rounds, and therefore the railroad companies can only lay the foundation at the present time.

There is a strong sentiment in the House against pooling even under the supervision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, for the members say that body has not hitherto distinguished itself by an unusual exercise of authority in behalf of the people. On the contrary, the charge is very freely made that the railroads have always controlled the commission and are likely to do so. If the Patterson bill should be passed by Congress it would have to be not only as an amendment to the inter-State commerce law, but as an amendment to the anti-trust law, and as such it would arouse great opposition, because members cannot understand why railroad companies should be allowed to combine for any purpose when ordinary commercial organizations are forbidden to combine. Several of the Republican leaders in the House have already admitted that the passage of a bill repealing the anti-trust law at the dictation of the railroads by permitting pooling indiscriminately would be particularly bad politics at this time, when the Democrats are making open charges of the influence of the trusts in framing the tariff bill.

PHILADELPHIA LAWYERS NOT ALARMED

Insist That the Decision Will Not Affect the Joint Traffic Association.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 24.—Railroad lawyers in this city do not share the prevailing impression that the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of the Trans-Missouri Freight Association settles the question of the legality of the Joint Traffic Association and will compel its dissolution.

Several railroad lawyers who have followed the cases against both the Trans-Missouri and the Joint Traffic Association, while admitting that the decision as reported seems to be that the Trans-Missouri Association violated the Sherman anti-trust law, hold that the case was decided on its merits, and that the Joint Traffic Association is another matter, involving another agreement, which will have to be passed upon.

BELIEVES THE DECISION WILL STICK.

General Counsel for the Nickel Plate Believes All Traffic Associations Must Go.

Cleveland, O., March 24.—[Special.]—Ex-Judge S. E. Williamson, general counsel of the Nickel Plate road, says in regard to the decision affecting traffic associations: "I cannot make a definite statement without seeing a complete draft of the decision, but the natural inference is that it will do away with traffic associations of all kinds."

If this inference is confirmed the Nickel Plate will probably withdraw from all traffic associations.

Sage Says It Is All Right.

New York, March 24.—Russell Sage said today regarding the decision of the Supreme Court against the Trans-Missouri Traffic Association that a four to five decision was not alarming after all.

"It is bound to come out all right in the end," continued Mr. Sage.

"There is no question on that point. Brains and capital have ruled the world since the advent of man, and natural laws have not been changed because of this one adverse decision. No human law can prevent the combination of interests in social or business affairs. So-called protective laws are not needed by the public."

Say It Will Hurt Business.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 24.—[Special.]—Vice-President McCrea of the Pennsylvania railway company on the Supreme Court decision says it will demoralize rates and this will paralyze business all over the country. He advises caution.

Prizes for Chicago Kennel.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 24.—[Special.]—The bench show of the Duquesne Kennel club opened this afternoon. There were several Chicago entries sporting blue and red ribbons. Cincinnatus Pride, owned by Edward A. Burdette, won second in the open English setter dog class; Selkirk Lee, owned by R. C. Crawford, won first in the novice dogs and females for English setters. A black-and-tan toyer, Chicago Knockout, owned by Charles Wilson, secured first prize in the open class. Chicago Girl, owned by the same, took second in the open class for females. The special for the best kennel and for black-and-tans in the show was secured by Mr. Wilson.

Los Angeles in Seventy-two Hours.
The California Limited via Santa Fé route. Swift, safe, and luxurious.

KNOCKS OUT THE TRUSTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT'S FATAL BLOW TO RAILWAY POOLS.

Fuller Report of Its Sweeping Decision in the Case of the Trans-Missouri Freight Association—Righteous Arraignment of All the Trusts and Monopolies—The Court Covers the Whole Question at Issue—Sherman Act Upheld at Every Point.

The great decision of the Supreme Court of the United States on railroad trusts reaches all kinds of monopolies in restraint of trade and upholds the Sherman act at every point as valid, applicable, and constitutional. The following report of the decision is more full than the synopsis which appeared in Tuesday's TRIBUNE:

Justice Peckham, who wrote the decision, appears to have fully appreciated the adroit means by which these gigantic pools were being sustained, and he has taken pains to guard against every loophole of escape from the anti-trust law.

The decision says the two important questions which demand examination are whether the trust act applies to and covers common carriers by railroad, and, if so, does the agreement set forth in the bill violate any provision of that act?

Act Includes All Trusts.

As to the first question the court says: "The language of the act includes every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce, among the several States or with foreign nations.

"Unless it can be said that an agreement, no matter what its terms, relating only to transportation cannot restrain trade or commerce we see no escape from the conclusion that the agreement is condemned by this act.

"It cannot be denied that those who are engaged in the transportation of persons or property from one State to another are engaged in inter-State commerce, and it would seem to follow that if such persons enter into agreements between themselves in regard to the compensation to be secured from the owners of the articles transported, such agreement would at least relate to the business of commerce and might more or less restrain it.

"We have held that the trust act did not apply to a company engaged in one State in the refining of sugar under the circumstances detailed in the case of the United States vs. E. C. Knight company, because the refining of sugar under those circumstances bore no distinct relation to commerce between the States or with foreign nations. To exclude agreements as to rates by competing railroads for the transportation of articles of commerce between the States would leave little for the act to take effect upon.

No Authority for Pools.

"The inter-State commerce act does not, in our opinion, authorize an agreement of this nature. It may not, in terms, prohibit, but it is far from conferring either directly or by implication any authority to make it. If the agreement be legal it does not owe its validity to any provision of the commerce act, and if illegal it is not made so by that act.

"The general nature of a contract like the one before us is not mentioned in or provided for by the act.

"One of the contentions was that Congress, in the passage of the anti-trust act, had intended to direct against combination and conspiracy, such as the beef trust, the Standard Oil trust, the steel trust, the sugar trust, the whisky trust, etc., and these trusts, it was stated, had assumed an importance and had acquired a power which was dangerous to the whole country, and that their existence was directly antagonistic to its peace and prosperity.

"It is true that many and various trusts were in existence at the time of the passage of the act, and it was probably thought to cover them by the provisions of the act. Many of them had rendered themselves offensive by the manner in which they exercised the great power that combined capital gave them.

"But a further investigation of 'the history of the times' shows also that those trusts were not the only associations controlling a great combination of capital which had caused complaint at the manner in which their business was conducted. There were many and loud complaints from some portions of the public regarding the railroads and the prices they were charging for the service they rendered, and it was alleged that the prices for the transportation of persons and articles of commerce were unduly and improperly enhanced by combinations between the different roads.

Congress Had Railroads in Mind.

"A reference to this history of the times does not, as we think, furnish us with any strong reasons for believing that it was only trusts that were in the minds of the members of Congress, and that railroads and their manner of doing business were wholly excluded therefrom.

"The very fact of the public character of the railroad would itself seem to call for special care by the Legislature in regard to this conduct, so that its business should be carried on with as much reference to the proper and fair interests of the public as possible.

"Why should not a railroad company be included in general legislation aimed at the prevention of that kind of agreement made in restraint of trade which may exist in all companies, which is substantially of the same nature wherever found, and which tends much towards the same results, whether put in practice by a trading and manufacturing or by a railroad company?

"It is true the results of trusts or combinations of that nature may be different in different kinds of corporations, and yet they all have an essential similarity and have been induced by motives of individual or corporate aggrandizement as against the public interest.

"In business or trading combinations they may even temporarily, or perhaps permanently, reduce the price of the article traded in or manufacured by reducing the expense inseparable from the running of many different companies for the same purpose. Trade or commerce under these circumstances may nevertheless be badly restrained by driving out of business the small dealers and worthy men whose lives have been spent therein, and who might be unable to readjust themselves to their altered surroundings.

"Mere reduction in the price of the commodity dealt in might be dearly paid for by the ruin of such a class and the absorption of control over one commodity by an all-powerful combination of capital. In any great and extended change in the manner or method of doing business it seems to be an inevitable necessity that distress and perhaps ruin shall be its accompaniment in regard to some of those who were engaged in the old methods.

"A change from stage coaches and canal boats to railroads threw at once a large number of men out of employment; changes from hand labor to that of machinery, and from operating machinery by hand to the application of steam for such purposes leave behind them for the time a number of men who must seek other avenues of livelihood. These are misfortunes which seem to be the necessary accompaniment of all great industrial changes.

"It takes time to effect a readjustment of industrial life so that those who are thrown out of their old employment by reason of such changes as we have spoken of may find opportunities for labor in other departments than those to which they have become accustomed. It is a misfortune, but in such cases it seems to be the inevitable accompaniment of change and improvement.

Purpose of Combinations.

"It is wholly different, however, when such changes are effected by combinations of capital, whose purpose in combining is to control the production or manufacture of any particular article in the market, and by such control dictate the price at which the article shall be sold, the effect being to drive out of business all the small dealers in the commodity and to render the public subject to the decision of the combination as to what price shall be paid for the article.

"In this light it is not material that the price of an article may be lowered. It is in the power of the combination to raise it, and the result in any event is unfortunate for the country by depriving it of the services of a large number of small but independent dealers who were familiar with the business, and who had spent their lives in it, and who supported themselves and their families from the small profits realized therein.

"Whether they be able to find other avenues to earn their livelihood is not so material, because it is not for the real prosperity of any country that such changes should occur which result in transforming an important business-man, the head of his establishment, small though it may be, into a mere servant or agent of a corporation for selling the commodities which he once manufactured or dealt in, having no voice in shaping the business policy of the company, and bound to obey orders issued by others.

"Nor is it for the substantial interests of the country that any one commodity should be within the sole power and subject to the sole will of the combination of capital.

"Congress has, so far as its jurisdiction extends, prohibited all contracts or combinations in the form of trusts entered into for the purpose of restraining trade and commerce. The results flowing from a contract or combination in restraint of trade or commerce, when entered into by a manufacturing or trading company such as above stated, while differing somewhat from those which may follow a contract to keep up transportation rates by railroads, are nevertheless of the same nature and kind, and the contracts themselves do not so far differ in their nature that they may not all be treated alike and be condemned in common.

"It is entirely appropriate generally to subject corporations or persons engaged in trading or manufacturing to different rules from those applicable to railroads in their transportation business, but when the evil to be remedied is similar in both kinds of corporations, such as contracts which are unquestionably in restraint of trade, we see no reason why similar rules should not be promulgated in regard to both and both be covered in the same statute by general language sufficiently broad to include them both.

Act Covers the Railroads.

"We think, after a careful examination, that the statute covers and was intended to cover common carriers by railroad."

In discussing the second question, as to what is the true construction of the statute, assuming that it applies to common carriers, Judge Peckham entered into a lengthy argument in contravention of the position that the common law meaning of the term "contract in restraint of trade" includes only such contracts as are in unreasonable restraint of trade.

He says the term is not of such limited signification, and no exception nor limitation can be added without placing in the act that which has been omitted by Congress. He discusses the difficulty of judging what is a reasonable rate, and argues that to say that the act excludes agreements which are not in unreasonable restraint of trade, and which tend simply to keep up reasonable rates for transportation is substantially to leave the question of reasonableness to the companies themselves.

"We recognize," says the opinion, "the argument upon the part of the defendants that restraint upon the business of railroads will not be prejudicial to the public interest so long as such restraint provides for reasonable rates for transportation and prevents the deadly competition so liable to result in the ruin of the roads, and to thereby impair their usefulness to the public, and in that way to prejudice the public interest.

"But it must be remembered that these results are by no means admitted with unanimity. On the contrary, they are earnestly and warmly denied on the part of the public and by those who assume to defend its interests both in and out of Congress.

Competition a Necessity.

"Competition, they urge, is a necessity for the purpose of securing in the end just and proper rates.

"Considering the public character of such corporations (railroads), the privileges and franchises which they have received from the public in order that they might transact business, and bearing in mind how closely and immediately the question of rates for transportation affects the whole public, it may be urged that Congress had in mind all the difficulties which we have before suggested of proving the unreasonableness of the rate, and might in consideration of all the circumstances have deliberately decided to prohibit all agreements and combinations in restraint of trade or commerce, regardless of the question whether such agreements were reasonable or the reverse.

"It is true that as to a majority of those living along its lines each railroad is a monopoly.

"According to the argument of counsel the moment an agreement of this nature is prohibited the railroads commence to cut their rates, and they cease only with their utter financial ruin, leaving perhaps one to raise rates indefinitely when its rivals have been driven away.

"It is a matter of common knowledge that agreements as to rates have been continually made of late years, and that complaints of each company in regard to the violation of such agreements by its rivals have been frequent and persistent. These agreements have never been found really effectual for any extended period.

"Competition will itself bring charges down to what may be reasonable, while in the case of an agreement to keep prices up competition is allowed no play; it is shut out, and the rate is practically fixed by the companies themselves by virtue of the agreement, so long as they abide by it."

Agreement Acts as a Restraint.

In conclusion Judge Peckham's opinion says: "The question is one of law in regard to the meaning and effect of the agreement itself—namely: does the agreement restrain trade or commerce in any way so as to be a violation of the act? We have no doubt that it does.

"The agreement on its face recites that it is entered into 'for the purpose of mutual protection by establishing and maintaining reasonable rates, rules, and regulations on all freight traffic, both through and local.'

"To that end the association is formed, and a body created which is to adopt rates which when agreed to are to be the governing rates for all the companies, and a violation of which subjects the defaulting company to the payment of a penalty, and although the parties have a right to withdraw from the agreement on giving thirty days' notice of a desire so to do, yet, while in force, and assuming it to be lived up to, there can be no doubt that its direct, immediate, and necessary effect is to put a restraint upon trade or commerce, as described in the act.

"For these reasons the suit of the government can be maintained without proof of the allegation that the agreement was entered into for the purpose of restricting trade or commerce or for maintaining rates above what was reasonable."

AN IMPORTANT RAILROAD PROJECT.

Deal Between Atchison and Southern Pacific That Will Give Each Independent Coast Outlets.

San Francisco, Cal., March 24.—A great railroad deal, the accomplishment of which is near at hand, implies a revolution in transcontinental relations and the opening of the west coast trade of Mexico to California in general and to San Francisco in particular.

The parties to the arrangement are the Northern Pacific company and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, and the deal contemplated is the exchange in ownership of two long and important stretches of road. By its consummation the Southern Pacific will enter into possession of a direct route to the City of Guaymas, on the Gulf of California, while the great Eastern organization will be able to reach the Pacific seaboard over a line wholly independent of the Southern Pacific and owned wholly by itself.

The scheme includes the exchange, pure and simple, of the Mojave division of the Southern Pacific from Mojave to the Needles for the New Mexico and Arizona railroad and the Sonora railway, at present owned and operated by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé.

AIMS AT A TRACK-RAISING RECORD.

Chicago and Northwestern Will Attempt to Complete the Work to Rosehill in Thirty Days.

A record in track elevation will be attempted by the Chicago and Northwestern railroad company between Montrose boulevard in Ravenswood and Balmoral avenue in Rosehill. The company purposes to fill in the embankment and build the subways to Rosehill in thirty working days.

The regular suburban trains will be kept running on schedule time, but the fast mail and express flyers will run out the Wisconsin Division via the Mayfair cut-off.

The Northwestern will also begin operations on its line running down Rockwell street to Ogden avenue. The company will raise its own tracks and those of the Pan-Handle, which traverse the same street.

FIVE PERSONS ARE BURNED TO DEATH

Farmer and His Family Are Supposed to Have Bene Murdered in Tennessee.

Nashville, Tenn., March 24.—News reached the city today that the residence of Jacob Ade, fifteen miles from the city, on Paradise Ridge, burned last night. The bodies of Jacob Ade, Mrs. Ade, Henry Ade, aged 18; Lizzie Ade, aged 20, their daughter; and Rosa Moirer, aged 10 years, who was visiting the family, were found in the ruins of the building. Ade was a well-to-do farmer. It is believed murder preceded the fire.

American and European Expositions have awarded premiums to Cook's Imperial Champagne, for its excellent qualities.

PENSION LAW TO STAND.

TEACHERS DECIDE NOT TO ASK FOR AN YAMENDMENT NOW.

Delegate Convention Adopts a Substitute for Both Majority and Minority Reports from the Special Committee of Fifteen, Providing That Changes May Be Considered at Some Future Time—Conference to Be Held Today.

The delegate convention of public school teachers yesterday, after lengthy discussion of the majority and minority reports from the Special Committee of Fifteen, decided to present no amendment to the teachers' pension law at the present session of the Legislature.

Principal John T. Ray offered the following substitute for both reports, which was adopted by a vote of 63 to 58:

"Resolved, That no amendments be made to the pension law as it stands at the present time.

"Resolved, That we believe in the near future amendments will need to be considered by the friends of the pension law and that all teachers should carefully consider such; we recommend that those offered by the Committee of Fifteen, after being carefully considered by them, be printed and sent to the teachers for their consideration; therefore,

"Resolved, That we submit the proposed amendments without recommendations."

Then follow the amendments given in the majority report.

A conference of teachers will be held at the Board of Education rooms this afternoon.

All Want to Talk at Once.

The convention met at the Board of Education rooms yesterday afternoon with nearly 200 delegates. James W. Errant of the Board of Education presided. The meeting was a lively one, and it required the best efforts of the Chairman to keep the members from talking at once or wandering from the subject.

Two reports from the committee of fifteen were presented—a majority and minority report. The majority report recommended the consideration of three amendments for adoption, but did not recommend any present action. The minority report indorsed the majority report except that part referring to amendments.

Majority Report.

Louis J. Bloch, principal of the Marshall High School and Chairman of the Committee of Fifteen, read the majority report.

The first section recommends that until the law is changed so teachers may be more largely represented than at present on the Pension Board, an advisory committee of fifteen—five from each side of the city—shall be appointed. This committee will take charge of all matters concerning the interests of the teachers and present them in proper form to the trustee board.

The second section declares there is no immediate necessity of bringing a test case as to the constitutionality of the law.

The third recommends that all money retained out of the wages of janitors and engineers employed temporarily shall be returned with interest after they have severed their connection with the Board of Education.

The fourth section is a provision that the percentage of assessment on the salaries of engineers and janitors shall be on the gross amount of their earnings.

The fifth section provides that delegates be elected as heretofore. The time of holding conventions is to be on Saturdays at 2 o'clock.

The sixth section recommends the printing of the proceedings of the Pension Board.

The entire six sections were adopted.

When the subject of amendments was reached, Miss Elizabeth Root, who prepared the minority report, moved that it be substituted for the balance of the majority report. It set forth that it disapproved of that part of the majority report, which suggested the propriety of making certain amendments to the pension law.

The amendments which the majority report deemed advisable for consideration, and adoption at such time as it might be deemed necessary to adopt them, are three in number.

One suggests a change in the personnel of the Board of Pension Trustees. It provides that the board shall consist of nine members, four chosen from the Board of Education, four from the body of teachers, and the Superintendent of Schools.

The second defers the term of retirement until after twenty-five years' of service, for both sexes; but it adds a disability clause, which permits retirement after fifteen years' of service, if physically unable to work.

The last suggested amendment puts the maximum assessment at 2 per cent, to be estimated on a basis of $800 in all cases, the maximum pension allowed to be $400.

The question of the substitution of the minority report brought out some sharp discussions, but the matter was finally disposed of by the adoption of Principal Ray's substitute, above given.

NEW CHURCH FOR SLAVIC WORSHIPERS

Russian Congregation of St. Ivan to Erect an Imposing Edifice in Lieu of Present Quarters.

Baron Schlippenbach in behalf of the orthodox Russian Church of St. Ivan has commissioned Louis H. Sullivan as architect for the edifice which this congregation will erect on a site to be selected. All the Slavs in Chicago will unite to share the expense of the building, designed to be as handsome as any in the city.

The exterior and interior will be made to conform to the ecclesiastical requirements of the Greek Church, which is the orthodox church of the Russians. The frontage of the building will be sixty feet, richly ornamented with carved stone. Above the main building will rise a lofty dome, containing the bell tower, a feature of all Russian churches.

The building will be erected under the direction of the Order of St. Nicholas, recently formed in the city for this purpose. The officers of the order are:

President—Marko Grivick.
First Vice-President—Baron Schlippenbach.
Second Vice-President—Sperno Wallace.
Treasurer—Demetri Petrovich.
Executive committee—The Rev. John Kochuroff, pastor of St. Ivan, Marko Grivick, Sperno Wallace, Demetri Petrovich, S. Bosuck, Peter Podoni.

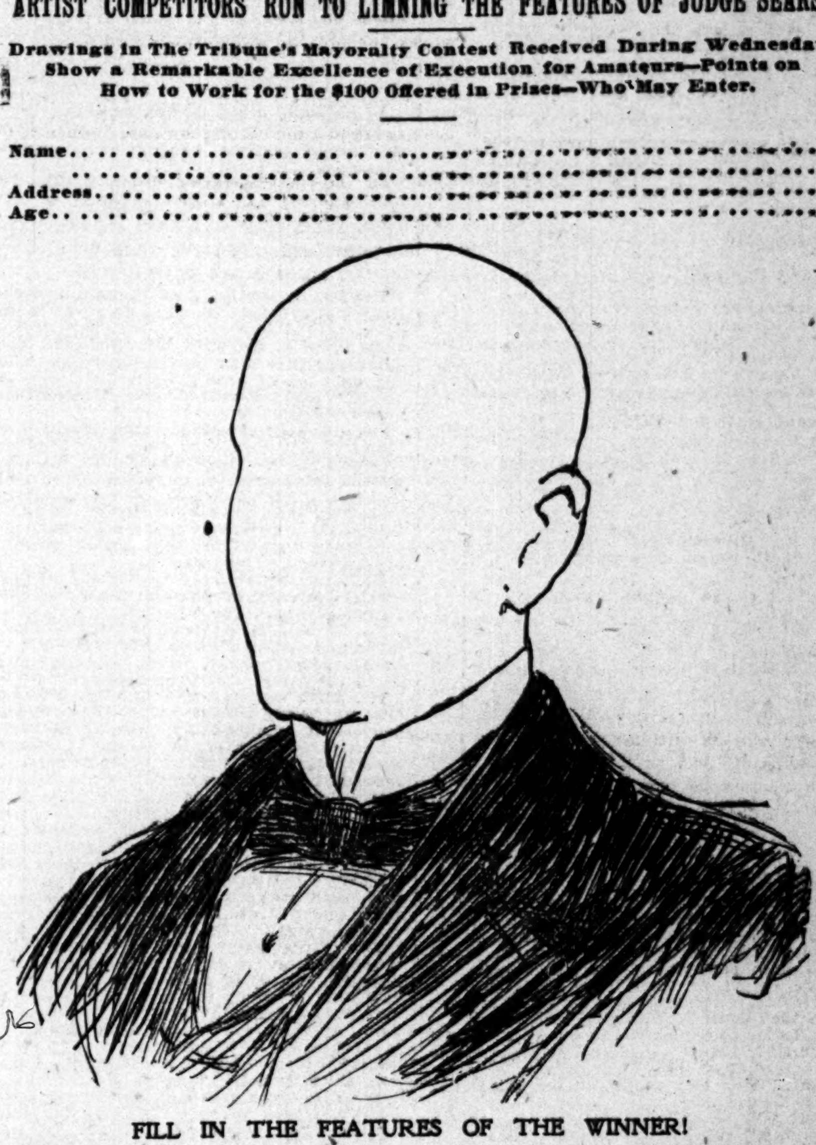
There will be no seats in the new church as these are not allowed by the orthodox creed. Bishop Nicholas, who has charge of all the congregations in this country, has urged and subscribed liberally to the project. Wealthy congregations in Russia will be asked to contribute to the building fund, the size of which will be large.

The congregation of St. Ivan worships now at No. 13 Center avenue.

ARTIST COMPETITORS RUN TO LIMNING THE FEATURES OF JUDGE SEARS.

Drawings in The Tribune's Mayoralty Contest Received During Wednesday Show a Remarkable Excellence of Execution for Amateurs—Points on How to Work for the $100 Offered in Prizes—Who May Enter.

Name...
....
Address..
Age..



FILL IN THE FEATURES OF THE WINNER!

FOR ADULTS.

Best portrait of the next Mayor...$25
Second best portrait of the next Mayor...$15
Third best portrait of the next Mayor...$10

FOR CHILDREN UNDER 16.

Best portrait of the next Mayor...$25
Second best portrait of the next Mayor...$15
Third best portrait of the next Mayor...$10

The artist competitors in THE TRIBUNE'S Mayoralty contest sent in an average grist of drawings yesterday, in point of numbers, and much better than an average in point of the general excellence of the work done. There was a suggestion in some of the pictures that practice is making perfect, but nearly all were of high grade for such a contest of amateurs. The preference was manifestly for Judge Sears, and the Republican jurist's features, more or less recognizable without reference to the label, looked out from the larger number of the outlined faces.

The Mayoralty competition is open to anybody anywhere, the sole and emphatic exception being professional artists.

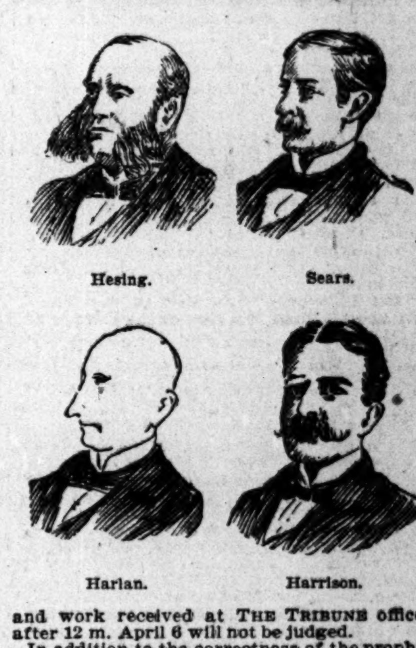
There is no limit to the number of drawings which may be sent in by the same person. The only proviso is that they must be done on the blanks in THE TRIBUNE and accompanied by the name, address, and age of the artist seer.

THE TRIBUNE will print every day until April 6 an outline of a head to be filled in with the features of the next Mayor of Chicago. The entries are Judge N. C. Sears, Carter H. Harrison, Washington Hesing, and John M. Harlan. The amateur artist desiring to enter the competition should fill out the features of the man of his choice and write his name, address, and age in the blank below the cut.

The competitors will be divided into two classes, those above and those under 16 years of age, and there will be three prizes in each class, consisting of a first prize of $25, a second prize of $15, and a third prize of $10.

Men and women, boys and girls will be given an equal chance for the prizes. The drawings will be judged by a committee of newspaper artists. Work of professionals

FOUR VIEWS OF THE CANDIDATES.



Hesing. Sears.

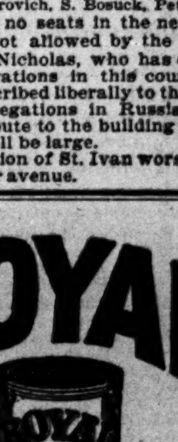
Harlan. Harrison.

and work received at THE TRIBUNE office after 12 m. April 6 will not be judged.

In addition to the correctness of the prophecy the excellence of the drawing and the accuracy of the likeness of the lucky candidate will be considered in making the decision.

Drawings should be addressed to "Picture Editor, care THE TRIBUNE, Madison and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill."

ROYAL BAKING POWDER



Absolutely Pure.

Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against alum and all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

WILDE'S



SPRING HATS ARE READY.

A dozen hat stores in one here—in this way—each exclusive hatter can show you only his shape. Perhaps it may be becoming to you—perhaps not. We sell all the exclusive hatters' shapes—and more than that, we save you from $1 to $1.50 on each hat—same qualities, same blocks—what more do you want? Among so many blocks your shape is surely here—try us. $2, $2.50, $3, and $3.50.

Our Boys' Hat Department is the largest and best in Chicago. Every conceivable fashionable shape and style.

Open Until 9 Saturday Evenings.

James Wilde Jr. & Co.
State and Madison-sts.
FRANK REED, Manager.

Cottolene



The best for shortening and frying. Clean and healthful. No swine fat in it.

Genuine Cottolene is sold everywhere with trade marks—"*Cottolene*"—and *steer's head in cotton-plant wreath*—on every tin.

A handsomely illustrated KITCHEN CALENDAR of unique design, for 1897, containing Three Hundred and Sixty-five Selected Recipes by the best known teachers of and writers on cookery, will be sent on receipt of this advertisement and six cents in stamps.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, Illinois.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO.
191 and 193 State-st.

Request your presence today, THURSDAY, MARCH 25, at their formal

OPENING
..OF....
Gowns and Wraps.

A Most Gorgeous display of *Smart, Chic*, Original Creations, Comprising Everything New.

COME—So Important an Event You Cannot afford to Miss.

About Perfumes



Especially, it pays to be careful. The name of the odor alone proves nothing. Note the standing of the firm from whom you purchase.

When you get it at the AUDITORIUM PHARMACY you know it is right.

Auditorium Pharmacy,
Wabash-av. and Congress-st.
Telephone and mail orders promptly filled.

Big diamonds, little diamonds, betwixt and between diamonds—everything but mean diamonds. Don't come here if you want to diamond cheat or be diamond cheated.

GEO. E. MARSHALL,
S. E. Cor. State and Washington. 3d Floor.

EDUCATIONAL.

MRS. LYMAN TRUMBULL

wishes to take charge of a number of young ladies for the coming summer at her summer cottage at Saybrook, Conn. Parents visiting Europe or for other causes desiring a home for their children will find this a delightful place. For terms address MRS. LYMAN TRUMBULL, 4008 Lake-av., Chicago.

Vaughan's Seeds
CALL OR SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

STRIKES SNAG IN HOUSE

DEPARTMENT STORE BILL MEETS A SECOND CHECK.

Nohe and Buckner Insist on Its Reference to a Committee and Adjournment Is Taken After Sharp Talk, Leaving the Bill in the Air—Passes the Senate with Four Votes Recorded Against It—Baxter's Vigorous Speech in Opposition.

Springfield, Ill., March 24.—[Special.]—It is not easy to foresee the fate of the anti-department store bill. Passed by the Senate shortly after 10 o'clock this morning its joyous promoters rushed it over to the House, where an effort to have it ordered to a first reading, without reference to any committee, on a suspension of the rules was defeated by adjournment. There it rests, according to the interpretation of the rules, on the column of unfinished business, and when it will be reached, if the two sides of the House remain clinched on the issue as they were today, is something no man can tell. It can be gotten before the House by unanimous consent or under a suspension of the rules. This the Democrats tried to accomplish today.

The bill will be brought up again in the morning under Republican auspices, and under a suspension of the rules may have its first reading, and then be sent to a committee. The plans for handling the bill have not yet been perfected, but the delegates from the Cook County Business-Men's Association, whose hopes were smitten by the failure to rush things today, were feeling more cheerful tonight. Though somewhat discouraged they still predict that the early days of next week's session will see the bill through the House and on its way to the Governor.

Lobbyists Are Sanguine.

They do not figure on a bitter fight in the House. They are the most sanguine lobbyists that ever struck the town. Half the delegates have returned to Chicago, but the others met this afternoon, and after designing a political tombstone for "Sid" McCloud, the only Chicago Senator who voted against the bill, they laid plans to capture the Representatives. The delegates were told off into pairs, each pair having instructions as to what particular member or members it is to capture and convert. They are on a still hunt this time. They paid the band $194 last night and discharged it.

The game of politics was responsible for the failure to toboggan this bill through the House today. Schwab had introduced what was known as the Salomon bill early in the session. After the business-men had revised that into about its present form Gus Nohe clipped it bodily from THE TRIBUNE and introduced it. After the Senate passed the bill today its backers asked Nohe to help get immediate action on it in the House. He said it would have to run its regular course.

Schwab Arranges with the Speaker.

Then they went to the Democratic side and saw Mr. Schwab, who indulged in immediate and frantic efforts to catch the Speaker's eye. Finally he went to the desk and arranged for a recognition with the Speaker. It was just noon when he was permitted to say that he desired unanimous consent to have the department store bills—but he got no further.

"Object," came from Buckner. Gus Nohe objected, too.

Mr. Schwab declared there was no politics in his desire to forward the bill, and begged Nohe to withdraw his objections and allow the bill to be read.

"No," replied Nohe; "I am in favor of this bill, but I do not want it railroaded through the House. I move it be referred to the Committee on Municipal Corporations."

Bills have been known to slumber indefinitely in the committees, and Mr. Schwab pressed for early consideration by moving for a suspension of the rules.

Tom Needles wanted to know what bill it was, and when he heard sat down again with the remark: "O, this is the brass band bill."

Try to Force a Vote.

Moses Salomon and the delegates wanted a vote on the motion to suspend, in order to get all the members on record, as Moses admitted, but the hope for a vote glimmered when the country members began taking a hand in the discussion, which was soon developed into one between the political divisions of the House—Democrats insisting on an immediate consideration—Republicans on the regular course.

Selby of Sangamon, Chairman of the Republican steering committee, argued that the bill should not take precedence over others. "No matter if it is a Chicago bill, let it go to the committee like other bills," said he. "If meritorious let it be passed. I am opposed to the motion to suspend the rules, but if the gentlemen on the other side want to put us on record thinking to make political capital, I am willing to give them a chance."

Mr. Schwab retorted that he denied the imputation, and then Miller of Cook said he saw no reason for a quarrel over the bill, which would be reached soon enough in its regular course.

Novak of Cook charged that the Republicans of Cook County had made the question a political issue, but admitted to Tom Needles that the Democrats had done the same thing.

Don't Care About Chicago Politics.

Charley Allen insisted that all members of the House are not clear on the question. He said he didn't care whether or not it was a campaign issue in Chicago, but the measure must be understood before the House broke into the great industries of Illinois and checked them. He was not there to declare for or against department stores. He said:

"It is a question with lawyers of reputation whether this bill is constitutional. These matters should be considered. We are not here to legislate under the inspiration of brass bands, but as men. Let us consider the bill judiciously, carefully, so that we shall not pass it only to have it a bone of contention in the courts."

Speaker Curtis spoke to his personal page, who wended his way to Charles Selby's chair, evidently bearing a message. Walleck was moving the previous question, the Speaker's gavel was poised in the air, when Selby moved to adjourn. The Republican side voted aye. Democrats rose and roared "No." The House adjourned, and the measure had received its second temporary setback.

Baxter's Vigorous Opposition.

The proceedings of the Senate in passing the bill were brief. Senator Baxter, who voted for recall yesterday startled the delegates when the bill was called up by delivering a speech against it. He said:

"When this bill was first introduced I had serious doubts as to its constitutionality, and since then they have grown in my opinion. This bill is directly antagonistic to the bill of rights—to the Constitution. It was presented by men in whom I had confidence. I have read it and devoted much time to its consideration, and the more I examine it the more monstrous it appears to me. This bill is drawn along the lines to revolutionize and turn back the tide of progress of business and the institutions on which the State is built. The adoption of this measure means the turning back from the advancement made in every line of human effort. It seems to me that if the principles of this bill are to be invoked we might as well turn back.

"We have devoted our best energies to cheapening merchandise, and in these days we find it furnished cheaper than ever. Our best efforts have been used to cheapen the cost of production. The laborer can now enjoy more of the comforts and luxuries of life than ever before.

March of Progress.

"We admit in the passage of this bill that all the progress we have made has all been for naught. In the old days there were innumerable shops, the blacksmith, the shoemaker, and other trades necessary to mankind. Then came along new machines which revolutionized production. The little shops were vacated and were left to rot by reason of a concentration of manufacturing these articles. But these people made no complaint. They knew it was the result of progress. They recognize that greater good has come to the greater number of people. This condition of affairs has resulted from energy and intelligence. It is just as natural that there should be a concentration of distribution as of production. It is the people of this great State who reap the benefits. Are we to take into consideration only those people who came down here from Chicago wearing yellow badges on their coats? There are millions at their homes who expect that we shall give them some consideration on the passage of this bill.

"This measure is adverse to the fundamental principles of progress. I fail to see how the laboring people are to reap any benefit from the passage of this bill. I register my vote against it because it is in the line of stopping progress. If concentration of production and distribution is not in favor of the people, then strike at the bottom of the evil. Tear up the railroad tracks and the telegraph and telephones and go back to the old times when freight was carried across the country with ox teams if you think this concentration is not for the good of the people. I am opposed to this bill and shall vote against it."

Mahoney Drops Into Poetry.

Joe Mahoney quoted poetry in support of the bill and said he was willing to see oxen hauling merchandise over the prairies again if such a condition would make all the people prosperous.

Fred Lundin said further discussion was useless, and the roll-call proceeded. The bill passed by 39 yeas to 4 nays.

Dunlap, who delayed the bill yesterday, was not present. Baxter, Chapman, Hamilton, and McCloud voted no. Sparks voted aye with misgivings. Berry said he doubted the constitutionality of the bill, and so did Warder, but both dissolved their doubts in favor of the bill.

Moses Salomon declared later that Baxter said he would support the bill and voted for it yesterday.

Senator Baxter said: "I voted for it to kill it. I voted first against the motion to lay Dunlap's motion to recall on the table. I changed my vote then in order to get the bill on its passage, because I knew it could never carry without the amendments the country demanded. I never told any one I favored the bill."

Senator McCloud was held up in the lobby by some of his agitated constituents just before the session who undertook to call him to account for his known opposition to the bill.

McCloud Defines His Position.

"You cannot afford to oppose us," said one. "The business-men of Chicago are in earnest in this matter and are well organized for all time to come. Stay by us and we will stand by you."

"But I have not consulted the financiers in my district——" began the Senator.

"Who is behind the department stores?" inquired the constituent. "Who wants you to defeat the bill?"

"No one," began the Senator, "interested in a department store has said anything to me."

"But this evil——" protested the constituent.

"I have not consulted with the financiers in my district," said the Senator, "but I think they know how I stand. I mean the fellows who work for a dollar a day and have five or six children. Their interests are the most important, and I do not believe they want this legislation."

He went to his desk and on the roll-call voted against the bill.

The delegates were much put out after their return to the hotel, and there were prospects of an interesting wrangle in the rotunda after dinner. Moses Salomon and President Gillman encountered Gus Nohe and Ernest Schubert, Chairman of the committee to which Gus wanted the bill referred.

Clash in the Rotunda.

Some talk about putting the bill away in an upper berth to sleep itself to death, and intimations of bad faith and so on was putting a cerulean tint in the atmosphere, and many persons gathered in anticipation of seeing a real demonstration of the style of science Representative La Monte is trying to keep out of the kinetoscope in this State with his new bill. But business-men and legislators parted without the exchange of blows bystanders were eagerly awaiting.

M. W. Diffley did not conceal his chagrin at the delay in the House and said: "It's all politics. The two parties are using our bill for a football, and there's no telling what will happen it."

Before he left for Chicago tonight with E. Francis Bunn and other delegates, Mr. Diffley had resumed his confidence in the bill and said he believed it will get through the House by Wednesday. The committees that had been sent out to see Representatives were called off when they came in with their first reports this evening, and Gillmann and the delegates remaining here were wearing looks of confidence and keeping guard over their future plans. All they would say was that they would do no more work tonight. They had promises, but refused to describe them.

"It will be all well with the bill in the morning," said Mr. Gillmann. "It will be taken care of without further work by us today. We will remain, however, until Friday."

M. W. Quinn, Secretary of the Cook County Business-Men's Association, told tonight why the delegates are in more cheerful mood. He said: "We have called off all our men, and in the morning are confident that our bill will get into full standing before the House and have its first reading. We have assurances from members on the Republican side that our interests will be taken care of fairly. We think the bill may go to a committee after its reading, but we have no details of the plans by which the bill will be pushed, but think they will be so arranged that it will be passed by next Wednesday."

The Chicago visitors are angry at an editorial published in a local paper criticising their appearance, calling them small fry and generally depreciating them and their cause. C. E. Graham, a delegate, answered an attack in an evening paper giving the offending editor a scorching. The delegates have spent their money liberally in the city.

"But if we are to be decried this way," said one of them, "we'll bring our lunches and sleep in our cars next time, or maybe get up a measure to move the capital to Chicago. We have certainly not offended any one, and are legitimately fighting the causes that have made us 'small fry.'"

Looks Like Another Fight Today.

From present indications the battle over the department store bill will be resumed in the morning. After a wrangle as to the status of the bill, an effort will be made to have it read a first time. It would seem now as if the temper of the House was strong it should go to some committee. Mr. Schubert would like it in the organization over which he presides. The lawyers in the House, and there are a great many of them, prefer to have it considered in the Committee on Judiciary. A two-thirds vote will be required to advance it, but after it is once taken up a majority vote can settle its reference.

The special committee of seven appointed by the Republican caucus meets at 9 o'clock in the morning. The department store people want that committee to indorse the Salomon bill before the House assembles in the morning. A majority of the committee at this writing is disinclined to indorse any measure.

It is said on good authority here tonight that messages have been sent to Chicago requesting the immediate presence of Dr. Jamieson and Congressman Lorimer to get the Republican party in line for the bill. If they should come they will find this a difficult task, as the average country member says the bill is no longer in evidence in politics, having been indorsed by Republicans and Democrats alike. Everything in the signs of the night warrants the statement that tomorrow's fight will be quite as breezy and interesting as those of today and yesterday. The delegates who don't know as much about legislators as they might are lulled into peace by assurances that everything is going to be all right.

DR. HUNTER GAINS ONLY ONE VOTE

Senatorial Situation in Kentucky Is Still Badly Mixed and May Remain So.

Frankfort, Ky., March 24.—[Special.]—Dr. Hunter failed again today to win the Senatorship for the Republican party. He received 67 votes, or one more than he did yesterday, but Blackburn also received one more, making his total 49.

The six Republican bolters—Clark, Hissem, Linney, Baldwin, Nance, and Napier—held out again today and voted for Boyle. With a clear majority of his own party in the Legislature and three gold Democratic votes for him he has failed to land, and there is talk tonight that if he cannot win tomorrow he will be asked to withdraw and give some one else a chance. He and his friends are positive tonight he will win tomorrow, but they were positive this morning that they would force a continous session and keep on balloting till some one was elected, but the opposition combined and effected an adjournment. The Republican State Central committee met here today and decided to call on Gov. Bradley in a body and ask him to lend his aid to the election of Dr. Hunter. The committee was snubbed. The Governor knew what their visit meant, and when they sent in their cards were told the Governor was too busy to see them.

Provident Hospital Benefit.

Under the direction of Mrs. Richard B. Harrison the "Pirates of Penzance" will be given at Armour Mission this evening for the benefit of the Provident Hospital.

The Northwestern Limited

For St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Duluth, a superbly appointed train of compartment and standard sleepers, dining cars, and coaches, leaves Chicago daily at 6:30 p. m. via the Northwestern line. Office, 208 Clark-st.

TO FORM NEW DISTRICTS.

JUDICIAL APPORTIONMENT BILL BEING HURRIED ALONG.

Is Passed by the Senate and the House Advances It to Second Reading—Hard Road Bill Is Discussed and Killed—Measure to Prohibit Persons from Wearing Uniforms to Which They Are Not Entitled Advanced to Third Reading.

Springfield, Ill., March 24.—[Special.]—The judicial apportionment bill came over to the House today from the Senate and was immediately shot into second reading without reference. There seems to be a squabble among the lawyers as to when it will go into effect, but its passage in its present shape is practically assured.

The resolution providing for an investigation of the causes of the depletion of the State Treasury and of the management of the State institutions came up as a special order, but its consideration was again postponed for one week.

Mr. Sullivan, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill amending the election law, providing that the illiterate voter may take into the voting booth with him any person whom he may designate to assist him in the preparation of his ballot.

Mr. Revell's bill making it unlawful for any person to wear a uniform, badge, or emblem of the United States army, National Guard of Illinois, or of the municipal police, was taken up on second reading. The bill was amended on motion of Mr. Needles so as to make it unlawful also to wear without authority the uniform, badge, or emblem of a secret society.

Mr. Barricklow made a speech against the bill, declaring such a measure wholly unnecessary. The motion to strike out the enacting clause was lost and the bill was ordered to third reading.

Hard Road Bill Killed.

The bill of Mr. Allen of Vermilion to authorize townships to construct and maintain permanent hard roads was taken up on second reading and discussed at length. The bill made provision for the submission of the question of issuing bonds to a vote of the people of a township upon the petition of twenty land-owners.

Mr. Stoskopf offered an amendment providing that the petition must be signed by one-half of the land-owners. Mr. Needles offered an amendment requiring the petition to be signed by two-thirds of the land-owners. This was at once accepted by Mr. Stoskopf. Mr. Wilson opposed the amendment, but was willing to fix the number at one-half of the land-owners.

Mr. Allen resisted the two-thirds amendment, declaring it impracticable and as designed to kill the bill.

Mr. Trousdale also opposed the amendment and spoke in favor of the bill and of hard roads generally, which he declared to be in the interest of the farmers.

Mr. Allen made another speech. He said that under the present system of road improvement every dollar expended is absolutely thrown away. In Indiana and Ohio permanent roads had been constructed to the vast benefit of the farmer.

Mr. Needles spoke against the bill.

"In Ohio," said he, "they can have hard roads without much expense, because all they have to do is to shovel the rocks off their farms into the middle of the road. [Laughter.] We have a different soil here and can't make hard roads in that way. I deny that this bill will be of benefit to the farmer. If it is passed it will break up two-thirds of the land-owners of the State. To the gentlemen in the cities it would be a beautiful thing, of course, to take a drive of fifteen or twenty miles, a pleasure excursion over a driveway paid for by the man who handles the plow day after day in the broiling sun." [Applause.]

Mr. Needles concluded by calling the measure a "bicycle bill."

The discussion was cut short by a motion by Mr. Bovey to strike out the enacting clause, which was carried.

In the Senate.

The House joint resolution on the death of William M. Glenn was concurred in by the Senate by a rising vote.

The following bills, among others, were introduced:

By Senator Dwyer—Providing that the clerks of the various courts in Cook County shall turn over all fees to the County Controller every month, who shall pay salaries the same as in other departments.

By Senator Granger—To permit women to vote for Presidential Electors, on drainage questions, and at municipal elections.

By Senator Littler—Placing sleeping car companies under the control of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, and authorizing them to fix the maximum rates of charges.

By Senator Kanan—To prohibit the coloring of grain.

The judicial apportionment bill was passed by a vote of 40 yeas to 2 nays. Those voting in the negative were Senators Leeper and Mahoney.

Bills Passed.

The following bills were passed:

Senator Leeper's bill providing that the officers who print the official ballot shall publish the same in two newspapers.

The House bill changing the time of electing Superior Court Judges of Cook County, so as to provide for the election of Judge Brentano's successor in June of this year.

Senator Dunlap's bill giving Highway Commissioner, on petition of a majority of the property-holders, the right to reduce the width of roads to not less than forty feet.

Senator Baxter's bill providing that a fine shall stand as an unsettled judgment after imprisonment.

Senator Anthony called up the House bill consolidating the Supreme Court at Ottawa and asked that it be advanced to the order of second reading.

Senator Littler obtained the floor, and said that he had no intention of antagonizing the bill at this time, but suggested that it be made a special order for next Wednesday at 11 a. m.

Senator Anthony made a motion to this effect, which was carried.

Senator Munroe called up his bill authorizing mining or manufacturing companies to own and hold shares of the capital stock of foreign railroad companies whose roads shall connect the different plants with other railroads or harbors.

The bill, after some discussion, was finally made a special order on second reading for Thursday, April 1.

The Senate adjourned to 10 a. m. tomorrow.

In the Committees.

The Committee on Military Affairs ordered to be reported favorably Mr. Buckner's bill providing for a battalion non-commissioned staff, and his bill extending the civil rights act so as to include ice cream parlors, cars, elevators, etc., as well as hotels.

The Committee on Penal and Reformatory Institutions ordered to be reported favorably Mr. Sherman's bill increasing the salary of the Warden of the Joliet Penitentiary to $5,000 a year.

The Committee on Libraries reported favorably Mr. Rowe's bill providing for the establishment of a State Library Board of five Commissioners to be appointed by the Governor.

The House Committee on Judiciary ordered to be reported favorably Mr. Avery's bill to enable corporations in other States and countries to lend money in Illinois and to enforce their securities and acquire title to real estate as security.

The Senate Committee on Drainage and Waterways reported favorably today Senator Bogardus' bill providing for the appointment of a Commissioner to determine whether it is advisable to construct a waterway through the State from Lake Michigan via the Desplaines and Illinois Rivers, to the Gulf of Mexico. The Commissioner is to make the necessary surveys, collect data, etc. The bill appropriates $35,000 for the purpose.

HOUSE DRAINAGE COMMITTEE ACTS

Amends the Tax Levy Bill and Orders a Favorable Report—Nohe Gives Notice of Opposition.

Springfield, Ill., March 24.—[Special.]—Mr. Nohe announced his determination tonight to fight the drainage bills. He says the Drainage Board, who handle the money and keep a standing lobby down here, have had every opportunity to present their side of the case to the Legislature. He denounces them in his mild way as "tax-grabbers" and "tax-eaters." He says the people of Chicago and the drainage district who pay the taxes there by furnishing the money for the drainage canal, and for the Commissioners, and for Lobbyist Cooley, have never had an opportunity to be heard before the committee. This privilege was denied them today when Mr. Nohe wanted the matter set for special hearing next Wednesday so the taxpayers could be heard on the proposition. Therefore August W. Nohe is going to fight and if Lobbyist Cooley and Alex. Jones get their bills advanced it will be over Mr. Nohe's prostrate body.

The committee held a three hours' session today discussing Mr. McGoorty's bill extending the 1½ per cent tax in the drainage district until the end of 1890. The bill was finally ordered to be reported favorably after the following amendment had been adopted:

Provided, that no part of the taxes hereby authorized shall be used by such drainage district for the construction of permanent, fixed, or immovable bridges across any channel constructed under the provisions of this act; and further, that all bridges built across such channel shall not unnecessarily interfere with or obstruct the navigation of such channel when the same becomes a navigable stream as provided by Sec. 24 of this act, but such bridges shall be so constructed that they can be raised, swung, or moved out of the way of vessels, tugboats, or other water craft navigating such channel.

The foregoing was the amendment decided upon by the valley people and offered by Mr. Merriam.

The drainage people objected so strenuously to this amendment as it stood that the following additional amendment was agreed upon and adopted:

Provided, further, nothing in this act shall be so construed as to compel said district to maintain or operate said bridges as movable bridges until vessels or watercrafts navigating said channels shall require it.

Mr. Mallette spoke briefly summarizing the needs of the Drainage Trustees in pushing the work of building a canal to completion. It was his opinion that the work could be finished not later than 1899. He was opposed to the amendment, stating that it would work a hardship upon the people of the district, inasmuch as it would compel the construction of swinging bridges over the canal.

Ex-Senator Niehaus of Peoria spoke in favor of the amendment. He failed to see that it would be objectionable to the Drainage Trustees, as it simply proposed the carrying out of the spirit of the present law.

"The people of the valley," said he, "hold that when the canal is open and the 300,000 cubic feet of water per minute is turned into it it becomes a navigable stream, and the bridges over it at this time should be swinging bridges. When the original bill was accepted by the Board of Drainage Trustees it was meant to make the canal a waterway. They have not discarded this provision of the law, it is claimed, although they have made contracts for fixed bridges."

Mr. Mayo of Ottawa said that they had bitterly opposed the construction of the canal from the first, and the measure was never allowed to pass until a compromise had been effected making the canal a waterway. The fact that permanent stationary bridges have been placed over the canal demonstrates that the Chicago people only wanted an outlet for their sewage.

The amendment decided upon by the Drainage Board was then offered. It provided that swinging bridges shall not be required to be operated as movable bridges, and that the district "shall not be liable for damages on any account until the work provided for in Sec. 23 shall be completed and the General Government has improved the Desplaines and Illinois Rivers as herein contemplated."

The valley people objected to the proposed amendment on the ground that the Federal Government might never declare the canal a navigable water, and that until that time it was not incumbent upon the board to put in swinging bridges.

It was defeated and the above amendments were adopted and favorable report ordered.

TO FORBID BUILDINGS IN THE PARKS.

Favorable Reports on Revell's Bill and on the Act to Open Division Street Through Humboldt.

Springfield, Ill., March 24.—[Special.]—The House Committee on Parks and Boulevards today set the seal of approval on a measure that is going to raise a great row in Chicago. It will be bitterly contested. The bill was offered by Mr. Revell, and it is intended to prevent the erection of armories, museums, or any other buildings to be placed in the parks. The action of the committee was practically unanimous on the measure, but it will make a breeze when it gets up on the floor of the House.

Mr. Schubert got favorable recommendation for his bill which provides for the opening of Division street as a street through Humboldt Park. The bill as drawn provides for the opening up of streets through half and section lines in parks, but Humboldt is the only park affected by it, and Division is the only street which comes within its terms.

Mr. Schubert says that the people who live west of the park have to go a quarter of a mile north and south to get to a street car line. The opening of Division street would give them better transportation facilities.

COMMITTEE APPROVES AN OLD CLAIM.

Isaac R. Hitt and Heirs of John A. Logan and Mr. Wiltshire Want Pay—Funds for Exhibit at Omaha.

Springfield, Ill., March 24.—[Special.]—The Senate Committee on Appropriations today approved a bill that has been pending before the Legislature for many years. It is a claim made against the State by the heirs of John A. Logan, Mr. Wiltshire, and Isaac R. Hitt, who, it is said, rendered the State extraordinary service in securing from the General Government a refund of nearly $1,000,000 paid by the State to the General Government during the war times. Logan and Wiltshire are dead, but their heirs are prosecuting the claim. Mr. Hitt is the only one of the trio alive.

Nobody here knows much about the claim, and there is going to be a great fight over it. It was presented last session and beaten. It will probably be beaten again.

A committee from Omaha will probably be here tomorrow wanting $100,000 to be appropriated by the State for an exhibit at the Omaha exposition. The State will undoubtedly do the proper thing in the premises, but the figure will not be anything near $100,000.

SAYLER EXPLAINS HIS STOCK BILL.

It Is to Prevent Illinois Corporations from Listing Their Stocks on Foreign Exchanges Without License.

Springfield, Ill., March 24.—[Special.]—Representative Sayler said tonight relative to his bill respecting the listing of stocks:

"It is intended to make people who form corporations under the laws of the State of Illinois list their bonds and stocks within this State or pay a license fee provided for by their incorporation papers for doing their business outside the State.

"Take Mr. Yerkes as an example. The street railroads with which he is associated are incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois. They get their existence here. Yet he goes outside of Illinois, takes all his stocks and bonds on the New York market, lists and sells them there. It is to make this procedure pay a revenue into the State Treasury that I have drawn and introduced the bill in question."

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments.

Judge Stein—7606—William F. McLaughlin vs. D. M. Goodwillie Co.; on vd., $940.41, and appld.

Judge Burke—5519—U. Grant Border et al. vs. Weber, Deming & Gould; on findg., $250, and sat.

Judge Tuthill—11112½—Daniel J. Hubbard vs. A. E. Holt; by deflt., $164.10.

Judge Clifford—3014—Esther Prime vs. City of Chicago; on findg., $300.

Judge Hanecy—4026—William N. Reed vs. John Barchard; on verd., $500.—3332—Frank Hruby vs. Charles Schultz and John Vosumpauer; on verd., $150, and appld.

Judge Windes—11671—Michael Einhorn vs. Joseph Scherer; on verd., $162.35, and sat.

Judge Adams—3143—William C. Snow, Assignee, vs. Otto Oswald; on findg., $250, and sat.

Judge Brentano—179918—Alex. Despress et al. vs. New England Burglary Ins. Co.; on findg., $180, appld.—3363—Michael Nowak for use of E. A. Fisher vs. Wells-French Co.; on verd., $5,000, and appld.

Judge Hutchinson—6400—Carrie I. Parish, Executrix, vs. Albert S. Gray; on findg., $2,109.27.

Decrees.

Judge Tuley—6604—Green et al. vs. Scheffel et al.; dec. sale.—4872—Free Home Bldg., Loan & Homestead Assn. vs. Lodin et al.; same.

Judge Freeman—1254—Giesler et al. vs. Schrader; dec. sale.—1255—Same vs. Same; same.—4471—McLouth vs. Pratt et al.; same.—4892—Cochrane et al. vs. Robertson; def. dec.

Judge Horton—6509—Blair et al. vs. Brown et al.; dec.—5557—Doud vs. Menard et al.; dec. sale.—6066—Otis vs. Gore et al.; dec.—6067—Same vs. Same; same.—120944—Ill. B. & L. Assn. vs. Newcomb; dec.

Judge Sears—5945—McKeon vs. Hummeland et al.; dec.

Judge Hanecy—6921—Blomstron vs. Wedeberg et al.; dec. sale.—3529—Borland vs. Simmons et al.; same.—6180—John A. Logan Mutual B. & L. Assn. vs. Schick et al.; same.—4810—Inter-Ocean Homestead & Loan Assn. vs. Mathews et al.; same.—6484—Holst vs. Kavana; same.

Judge Gibbons—166960—Margaret from Frederick Raubenstein; div.—167573—Mary J. from Frederick Starring; div.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Tuley—No. 937 on hearing.

Judge Freeman—Nos. 5980, 4959. No. 88 on hearing.

Judge Horton—No. 4233.

Judge Hanecy—Nos. 3222, 6840, 2951, 4132, 4137, 4139, 4156, 4259, 9818, 4003, 4020, 3887, 3671. No. 3152 on trial.

Judge Sears—Motions of course and No. 5236 on trial.

Judge Ewing—Nos. 4319, 7728, 7759, 7917, 7922, 7926, 7498, 7753, 7750, 6428, 7754, 5315, 7916. No. 7554 on trial.

Judge Goggin—Nos. 3113, 328, 6619, 6620, 6623, 6625, 6628, 6811, 6812, 6813, 6816, 6818, 6819, 6821, 6822, 6828.

Judge Hutchinson—Nos. 5848, 6021, 6197, 5285, 6406, 6592, 6595, 6598, 6761, 4894, 6025, 6762, 6763, 6766, 6769. 6596 on trial.

Judge Baker—Nos. 9397, 9404, 9580, 9607, 9642, 8945. 9293 on trial.

Judge Burke—Nos. 166991, 5768, 1094, 5825, 5902, 5983, 6025, 6040, 6071, 6102. 5528 on trial.

Judge Clifford—No. 14692 on trial.

Judge Neeley—First call Nos. 701 to 800 inclusive and trial call Nos. 5963, 5965, 5991, 5995, 6002, 6004, 6019, 6042.

Judge Adams—No. 6860 on trial.

Judge Windes—10 a. m.—Decision in No. 4288 and trial call Nos. 4565, 4492, 3627, 1981, 4639. 3991 on trial.

Judge Tuthill—Nos. 3805, 4225, 2945, 3756, 4263, 4106, 4110, 4330, 4335, 4373, 3729.

Judge Dunne—Nos. 4029, 4047, 4059, 4069, 4076, 4087, 4094, 4123, 4129, 4152, 4191, 4208, 4218, 4244, 2285, 4253, 4281, 2844, 4023.

Judge Stein—Nos. 13417, 13496, 12361, 13498, 13499, 13505, 13569, 13698, 12763, 137054, 13707, 13700, 13713, 10623, 13501, 6284. 13407 on trial.

Judge Donnelly—[County Court]—10 a. m.—Nos. 15290, 13219, 15480.

Judge Kohlsaat—[Probate Court]—General business.

Judge Brentano—Nos. 5725, 4648, 7117, 7289, 8059, 4989, 7116, 6922, 7280.

Judge Chetlain—Nos. 13279, 9683, 9869, 8787, 7665, 3389, 4111, 9897, 5213, 9678, 10317, 9240, 8126, 10325, 10326, 10328, 10329, 10331, 10333, 10335, 10336, 10535, 8183, 8018, 8772.

Judge Showalter—United States Circuit Court—In set case.

Judge Seaman—United States Circuit Court—No. 49 on trial. No further call until March 30.

Judge Payne—Criminal Court Branch No. 1—No. 2377.

Judge Gibbons—Criminal Court, Branch No. 3—Nos. 2626, 2896, 2706.

Judge Ball—Criminal Court, Branch No. 4—Nos. 2926, 3070.

Judge Smith—Criminal Court, Branch No. 6—No. 390.

Illinois Supreme Court.

Ottawa, Ill., March 24.—[Special.]—The proceedings in the Supreme Court today were:

PEOPLE'S DOCKET.

4—McDonald vs. People; motion for habeas corpus.

CIVIL DOCKET.

240—Salamon vs. People; motion for supersedeas.

167—Klein vs. Boyd; motion to strike from files certified copy of brief, supplemental record, and assignment of errors.

174—Fireman's Insurance Co. vs. Horton; leave given to assign additional errors.

210—Blackall vs. Morrison; same order.

CALL DOCKET.

134—Parmlee vs. Farrar; taken.

135—West Chicago Street Railway Co. vs. McCallum; taken.

136—Same vs. Carr; taken.

137—Latham vs. Village of Wilmette; taken.

138—Manufacturers' and Merchants' Mutual Insurance Co. vs. Zeitinger; taken.

139—Angus vs. Sullivan; taken.

140—Angus vs. Chicago Trust & Savings Bank; taken.

141—State National Bank vs. Union National Bank; taken.

142—Chicago City Railway Co. vs. Allen; taken.

143—Smith vs. City of Chicago; taken.

144—Webster Mfg. Co. vs. Mulvanney; taken.

145—Jones vs. Gilbert; taken.

146—Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co. vs. Best; taken.

147—Kaestner vs. First National Bank; taken.

149—Hahn vs. Gates; taken.

150—King vs. International Building, Loan & Investment Union; taken.

151—Boyce vs. Commercial Publishing Company; taken.

152—Pearce vs. City of Chicago; taken.

153—Holdom vs. City of Chicago; taken.

154—Novak vs. Vypomocny Spolek Vlastenec Building and Loan Association; taken.

155—Moore vs. Jenks; taken.

156—Jorgenson vs. Johnson Chair Company; taken.

157—Trench vs. Hardin County Canning Co.; taken.

158—Trimble vs. City of Chicago; taken.

159—Siddall vs. Jansen; taken.

160—West Chicago Street Railway Company vs. Krueger; taken.

Adjourned to 9 a. m. tomorrow. Call 161 to 180, inclusive.

As a Tonic and Strength - Maker one bottle of

Vino-Kolafra

is worth a Barrel of the Malt Extracts and other so-called tonics.

The one Vitalizer that does its work. Harmless—Non-Reactive.

GRAVEYARD COURTSHIP.

A MISSISSIPPI PILOT'S STORY OF LOVE-MAKING.

SEARCH-LIGHT REVELATIONS.

An old Mississippi River pilot tells some quaint stories about courtship in the little towns and hamlets and even the cities along the Father of Waters.

"Yes," he said, "a Mississippi pilot sees more of courtship than most people imagine. In the old days of the pine torch-light we didn't see so much. Even then, of course, we used to overlook an occasional romance on the hurricane deck when the night was dark and the young folks sat on the cabin skylights and never thought of the old pilot up in the glass house with windows on every side. But in those days it was nothing to what it is in these times of the electric searchlight.



"You see nowadays every steamboat is equipped with a powerful searchlight with which the pilot can sweep each bank of the big river. A pilot can turn it on or off by the pressure of a button, and make every nook and cranny on either shore as light as day by a twist of the wrist.

"Courting couples? The funny thing about it is that the favorite courting-place, especially in the smaller towns, appears to be in the graveyard. Why, it seems as though when a young man nowadays wants to talk to his sweetheart about love and life and happiness, he coaxes her off into some nice, quiet cemetery and sits beside her on a plump, grassy grave, with a headstone handy to strike a match on when he wants to light his cigar. Then he puts his arm around her and they hold hands and look at the stars, and think and thrill, and thrill and think until a nasty steamboat comes chow-chow—chowing up the river, and the pilot turns on the searchlight. Then they suddenly get to opposite ends of the mound and get out their handkerchiefs and try to look as if they were mourning over some dear departed.

"Think I'm joking? Not a bit of it. There's Quincy, Ill. There's a lovely graveyard there. It's right on top of one of the biggest bluffs that overlook the river. I don't believe that on a summer night there's an unoccupied mound in that whole cemetery. And there are others—Burlington, Muscatine and Davenport.

"Why, it's court—court—court—and say! Did you ever stop to think what a thoughtless thing this courtship is? When I turn the light on and see all these lives making love on the lap of Death it makes me shudder. Here are young couples sitting on the graves of Folly and preparing to follow in Folly's fatal footsteps. No, I believe in marriage, but only between healthy men and women."

Never were truer words spoken than those uttered by this old pilot-philosopher. Courtship is right and the happy privilege of all loving couples, but marriage is a crime until both groom and bride are healthy and robust. The young woman who marries while suffering from weakness and disease of the delicate organs that make wifehood and motherhood possible does her courting in a graveyard and passes her honeymoon facing an open grave or a life of suffering.

The young man who marries while in ill-health courts death and dooms his children to disease.

For all women, single or married, who suffer from weakness and disease of the distinctly feminine organism there is a sure and speedy cure. It is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It acts directly on the organs concerned and makes them strong and healthy. It allays inflammation, heals ulceration, and soothes pain. It fits for wifehood and motherhood. It banishes the discomforts of the expectant period and insures healthy children. Thousands of women have written thankful letters telling of its merits.

Men who are in bad health, who are troubled with bronchitis, asthma, nasal catarrh, or throat trouble, or who have weak lungs and are threatened with dread consumption or some wasting disease, should resort to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is the great blood maker and flesh builder. It cures 98 per cent of all cases of consumption and all allied diseases. It puts vim into the sluggish liver, builds up the appetite, makes the digestion perfect, and fills the blood with strength-building food elements.

Both of these great medicines are for sale by all good dealers. Common sense teaches that all substitutes and imitations are inferior, and are only urged upon you for the sake of extra profit.

For a paper-covered copy of Doctor Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser send 21 one-cent stamps, to cover cost of mailing only, to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y. Cloth binding 10 cents extra.

Miss Rachel A. Jones of Thomasville, Rankin Co., Miss., writes: "Your wonderful 'Medical Adviser' is worth more than its weight in gold. I do not see how you can give such a volume away. I have been offered $2.50 for it, but I would not part with it for five dollars."

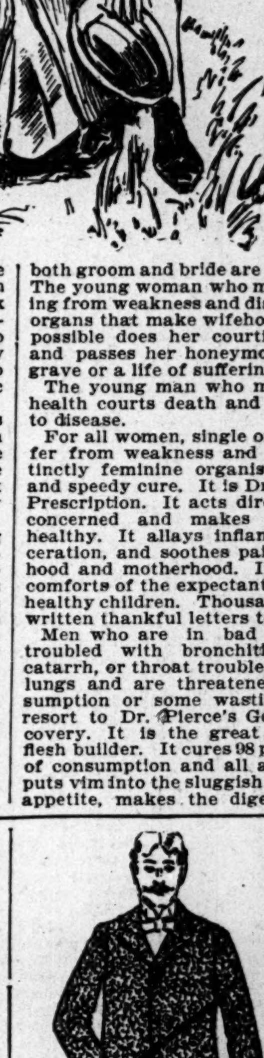
"Eight years ago I was taken down with intermittent fever, from which I never fully recovered," writes Miss Annie Honesty of Ormiston, Washington Co., Ohio. "In January, 1896, I was taken with what our family physician pronounced indigestion and liver and kidney complaint. I could neither eat nor sleep; had a severe pain in my head, shoulders, and arms; sick at the stomach all the time; a distressing feeling in my stomach, extending through my chest and back; a sort of creeping sensation. I was very weak and reduced in flesh from one hundred and thirty-five to one hundred and twenty pounds. I had taken medicines from different doctors, with very little, if any, benefit, and used a great many patent medicines. Such was my condition when I wrote to you, and you advised me to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, 'Favorite Prescription,' and 'Pleasant Pellets.' I commenced their use at once. I took sixteen bottles of your medicines, eight of each, and seven of your 'Pellets.' I used them about five months. I have ever since felt like a new person and cannot say enough in praise of your medicines. My head does not pain any more, and my stomach gives me very little trouble. I am now able to work all day. I believe if it had not been for Dr. Pierce's medicines and kind advice I would have been dead."

"For fourteen years I have been a sufferer from many ailments peculiar to women," writes Mrs. M. G. Bearden of Stogner, Carroll Co., Georgia. "I had liver complaint, indigestion, and many other afflictions. Had been for two years so ill that I was able to do but very little; part of the time could do nothing. After reading your medical pamphlet I resolved to try your medicine, although with but little hope of relief. I had become so feeble I was sick all the time and racked with pain; could eat but very little. I only slept about four hours in the twenty-four. There was no rest for me anywhere. I began taking your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' which gave me immediate relief. I was better the next day, and in a short time I began taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I have continued to gain in health and strength, having taken in all four bottles of 'Prescription' and two of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and one vial of your 'Pleasant Pellets.' My weight has increased from 90 to 134 pounds under your treatment."

"I feel very grateful for the home treatment given me by the World's Dispensary Medical Association," writes Mr. T. J. F. Brown of Sands, Watauga Co., N. C. "I had catarrh for several years, then took grip; also had hemorrhage from the lungs. I had the best of medical attention, but only to bring partial relief. I got up for a few months, but had more hemorrhages. I took Dr. ——'s Discovery (twenty-five or thirty bottles), but in a few months I had more spells of bleeding. I wrote to Dr. Pierce and received directions what kind of medicine to use. I commenced taking his 'Golden Medical Discovery' and Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. I had only taken one bottle, when I could see I was improving. I used three bottles of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and five bottles of the 'Discovery.' I have been able to do any kind of labor for more than twelve months.

Well I Just Simply Owe My Life

to the World's Dispensary Medical Association of Buffalo, N. Y."



The Best Dressed Chicagoan is not necessarily the most expensively dressed. There are no better garments made than NICOLL'S MADE-TO ORDER SPRING SUITS For From $15 to $40

Economy prices with a vengeance. Samples sent out of town.

Nicoll THE TAILOR

Cor. Clark & Adams—Chicago. Branches in all principal cities.

Burlington Route

BEST LINE TO KANSAS CITY

RESULT OF 18 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

Rambler Bicycles

GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO., 85 MADISON STREET, CHICAGO.

DR. HAINES' GOLDEN SPECIFIC CURES **DRUNKENNESS**

It can be given without the knowledge of the patient if desired. Will cure a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Book free, to be had of Buck & Rayner, corner State and Madison Sts., Rogers & Diamond, under Grand Pacific Hotel, and all first-class druggists in Chicago. GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., Prop's, Cincinnati, O. Write for their "Book on Morphine Habit," mailed free.

You Can Save a Drunkard.

Don't you know a drunkard who is worth saving? "Anti-Jag" makes one lose all taste for strong drink, builds up the system, removes all trace of dissipation, and can be given secretly. All information gladly sent free in plain wrapper for two 2c stamps to cover postage, by the Renova Chemical Company, 66 Broadway, New York City.

To the Young Face

POZZONI'S COMPLEXION POWDER gives fresher charms; to the old, renewed youth. Try it.

WE MAKE **Wheels, Too!** Quality Guaranteed the Best.



STYLES: LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S & TANDEM. The Lightest Running Wheels on Earth. **THE ELDREDGE** —AND— **THE BELVIDERE.**

We always Made Good Sewing Machines! Why Shouldn't we Make Good Wheels!

A full line of our 1897 wheels is now on exhibition at the store of GLEASON & SCHAFF, RETAIL AGENTS, 275 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ills. Open every evening until 9 o'clock.

National Sewing Machine Co., 339 Broadway, New York. Factory: Belvidere, Ills.

Imagination is Abject and Crippled when one attempts to describe how well satisfied riders of

MONARCH BICYCLES

are. To the rider they are the very "poetry of motion" and a never-ending delight. Mr. Rider, unless you ride a Monarch you don't know the pleasures of cycling.

Our '97 Models—NOW READY.

A few rare bargains in second-hand and shop-worn wheels.

RETAIL SALESROOMS: BLISS & LUMSDEN, Managers. 152 Dearborn-st. 87-89 Ashland-av.

Monarch Cycle Mfg. Co. Chicago. New York. London.

BEAUTIFUL SKIN

Soft, White Hands with Shapely Nails, Luxuriant Hair with Clean, Wholesome Scalp, produced by CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest, for toilet, bath, and nursery. The only preventive of inflammation and clogging of the Pores.

Cuticura

SOAP is sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. "How to Purify and Beautify the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," mailed free.

BABY HUMORS Itching and scaly, instantly relieved by CUTICURA

SHAYNE'S $3 STIFF HATS All Colors.

...ith strength-building food. ...great medicines are for sale ...rs. Common sense teaches ...tes and imitations are infe... ...ly urged upon you for the ...fit. ...covered copy of Doctor ...n Sense Medical Adviser ... stamps, to cover cost of ... the World's Dispensary ...tion, Buffalo, N. Y. Cloth ... extra.

...A. Jones of Thomasville, ..., writes: "Your wonder... ...viser' is worth more than ... I do not see how you can ...me away. I have been of... ... but I would not part with ..."

...go I was taken down with ...r, from which I never fully ...es Miss Annie Honesty of ...ngton Co., Ohio. "In Jan... ...taken with what our fami... ...onounced indigestion and ...complaint. I could neither ...d a severe pain in my head, ...rms; sick at the stomach ... distressing feeling in my ...ing through my chest and ...creeping sensation. I was ...reduced in flesh from one ...rty-five to one hundred and ...I had taken medicines from ... with very little, if any, ...a great many patent medi... ...my condition when I wrote ... advised me to take Dr. ...Medical Discovery, 'Favor... ...and 'Pleasant Pellets.' I ... use at once. I took six ...your medicines, eight of ...of your 'Pellets.' I used ...months. I have ever since ...rson and cannot say enough ... medicines. My head does ...re, and my stomach gives ...rouble. I am now able to ...believe if it had not been for ...dicines and kind advice I ...dead."

...years I have been a sufferer ...ents peculiar to women," ...Bearden of Stogner, Car... ..."I had liver complaint, ...many other afflictions. Had ...rs so ill that I was able to ...; part of the time could do ...reading your medical pam... ...to try your medicine, al... ...little hope of relief. I had ...e I was sick all the time ...pain; could eat but very ...pt about four hours in the ...re was no rest for me any... ...taking your 'Golden Med... ...which gave me immediate ...tter the next day, and in a ...an taking Dr. Pierce's Fa... ...on. I have continued to ...nd strength, having taken ...of 'Prescription' and two ...cal Discovery,' and one vial ...nt Pellets.' My weight has ...0 to 134 pounds under your

...rateful for the home treat... ...by the World's Dispensary ...tion," writes Mr. T. J. F. ..., Watauga Co., N. C. "I ... several years, then took ...emorrhage from the lungs. ... medical attention, but only ...relief. I got up for a few ...more hemorrhages. I took ...overy (twenty-five or thirty ...a few months I had more ...g. I wrote to Dr. Pierce ...ections what kind of medi... ...commenced taking his ...Discovery' and Dr. Sage's ...I had only taken one bot... ...d see I was improving. I ...les of Dr. Sage's Catarrh ...bottles of the 'Discovery.' ...to do any kind of labor for ...e months.

...Just Simply ...My Life

...Dispensary Medical Associa... ...N. Y."

...Wheels, ...aranteed Best. Too!



STYLES: ...ENTLEMEN'S & TANDEM. ...Running Wheels on Earth. ...ELDREDGE ...AND... ...BELVIDERE. ...e Good Sewing Machines! ...dn't we Make Good Wheels! ...r 1897 wheels is now on exhibi... ...ion at the store of ...SON & SCHAFF, ...RETAIL AGENTS, ...venue, Chicago, Ills. ...y evening until 9 o'clock. ...ewing Machine Co., ...ay. Factory: Belvidere, Ills.

...ation is ...and Crippled ...e attempts to describe ...l satisfied riders of ...NARCH ...YCLES ... the rider they are the ...poetry of motion" and ...-ending delight. ...ider, unless you ride a ...h you don't know the ...es of cycling. ...els—NOW READY. ...are bargains in second... ...d shop-worn wheels. Monarch Cycle Mfg. Co., Chicago. New York. London.

...UTIFUL ...SKIN ...ds with Shapely Nails, Luxu... ...Clean, Wholesome Scalp, pro... ...URA SOAP, the most effective ...and beautifying soap in the ...s purest and sweetest, for ...nursery. The only preventiv... ...and clogging of the PORES. ...icura ...out the world. POTTER DRUG AND ...Props., Boston, U. S. A. ...ify and Beautify the Skin, Scalp, ...S Itching and scaly, instantly re... ...lieved by CUTICURA REMEDIES. ...S $3 STIFF HAT Best for the Money.

BOND BOOKS ARE OPEN.

WEST CHICAGO SUBSCRIPTIONS AT THE ILLINOIS TRUST.

Member of the Illinois Legislature Aims a Legislative Popgun at Mr. Yerkes' Street Railway Properties by Hampering the Listing Process on Exchanges in Foreign States—Active Day in Railroads on the New York Board.



SUBSCRIPTION books will open at the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank today, banking hours, for the placing of the $6,000,000 West Chicago Street railway 5 per cent consolidated mortgage gold bonds. For several days there has been an active inquiry at the bank regarding them, which fact leads the bank officials to anticipate a free subscription. Undisputed material facts favoring this view are that the bond market is pretty thoroughly cleared up of desirable investments, and the supply of idle funds awaiting an opportunity for profitable and safe investment is extraordinarily large.

Members of the Stock Exchange were yesterday favored with the text of a bill, which it is claimed was introduced at Springfield a couple of weeks ago by Representative Saylor, clearly aimed at Chicago street railway properties. The bill appears to have been successfully suppressed at the State Capitol. The copy shown was sent to the Secretary of the exchange. The title of the measure is "A bill for an act for prohibiting incorporated companies from listing their stock and securities for sale on foreign exchanges." The first section makes it "unlawful for any company incorporated under the laws of this State to list or cause to be listed any of its capital stock, certificates, shares, or securities on any exchange or association dealing in the buying and selling of stocks or securities of any kind when such exchange or association is located or has its place of business in any State other than the State of Illinois, unless such incorporated company shall first obtain permission from the Secretary of State to so list its stock, shares, securities, or certificates."

The second section provides for the issuance by the Secretary of State of a permit to list stocks on exchanges in other States on the payment of a $500 fee. Other sections provide for a $1,000 fine for a violation of the statute, and indicate the character of the evidence necessary to establish the fact of violation.

Not Considered Seriously.

Representative brokers considered the bill unique, and not worthy of serious consideration. Officers of the Exchange deny being responsible in any way for its authorship. Brokers claim that no beneficial results would follow to the Chicago Exchange in the event Mr. Yerkes' securities were kept off other boards, but on the other hand Chicago brokers would lose a considerable arbitrage business, and if the disposition was to evade the measure, in the event of its becoming a law, it would be an easy matter to incorporate in other States. But, they say, where permission to list must be given on the payment of $500 it is not probable this small sum would be considered a bar to placing the stocks on any exchange where Mr. Yerkes might desire to locate them.

Mr. Yerkes being out of the city no expression of his opinion on the bill could be secured. Mr. Louderback said he had never heard of the Sayler bill in any way, and declined to discuss it.

In a speculative way all attention centered in railway stocks, which broke badly under short sales, induced by the disruption of the freight pool and a belief that as a consequence earnings would be materially decreased through the cut in rates likely to follow. Chicago traders were free sellers, and helped along the bear movement. The chief suffering were the grangers, in which the declines extended from 1 to 2 per cent; Louisville and Nashville, which lost 2¼ per cent, and several other issues which fell 1 per cent or over. These losses were partially regained before the close.

A feature of the day was strength in the Chicago market, while weakness ruled on other exchanges. There was a good demand for Biscuit, but little stock came out. Match opened at 145, 1¼ points up, sold off to 143, and recovered to 145, closing at the outside. West Chicago lost 1 point early in the session, as compared with Monday's quotations, but recovered it later and closed strong.

Bing, Alward & Co. say: "Comparisons of statements of national banks of Chicago, between the dates of March 9, 1897, Dec. 17, 1896, and Feb. 28, 1896, show the following changes:

	Against Dec. 17, 1896.		Against Feb. 28, 1896.
Total deposits...Inc.	$12,278,083	Inc.	$ 6,744,790
Indiv. deposits...Inc.	2,027,975	Inc.	1,974,554
Bank deposits...Inc.	10,250,108	Inc.	8,720,144
Loans...Inc.	737,416	Dec.	12,958,247
Cash...Inc.	1,680,807	Inc.	7,787,351
Bank exchange...Inc.	7,085,660	Inc.	8,067,708
Bonds...Inc.	692,101	Inc.	784,658
Circulation...Dec.	301,150	Dec.	529,400
Surplus...Dec.	709,747	Dec.	1,541,729

"The increase in some instances, especially in bank deposits, is most remarkable. The decrease in surplus is partly explained by suspension of the National Bank of Illinois and the liquidation of the Atlas National. It is also noticed that the present circulation is only 3.6 per cent of the capital, against 5 per cent on Dec. 17, 1896, and 4.8 per cent on Feb. 28, 1896. The percentage of cash reserve is 39.7 per cent, against 32.6 per cent Dec. 17, 1896, and 29.1 per cent Feb. 28, 1896."

Foreign exchange was firm at the following quotations:

	Demand.	Sixty days.
Bankers' (London) sterling	487¼	485⅝
Bankers' (Berlin) reichsmarks	95 9-16	95
Francs on Paris	516¼-1-16	518¼-1-16
Posted rates	488	486

Sales on the Stock Exchange.

SALES CALL 10 A. M.

50 L St El R R act.. 17½	50 do act........144⅝
1 Nat Ry Co.....110	150 do act.........144¼
50 Dia M Co act..145	28 do 144¼
50 do act.......144¾	25 Chi P & P pfd. 50
50 do act.......144⅜	8 Int P Co com.. 23
50 do act.......144½	

BONDS.

$5000 W Chi St R R debt 6s..........100

SALES AFTER CALL.

L St El R R.. 17½	150 do act.......145
W Chi St R R.103½	400 do act.......144¾
...103½	50 do 144¾
...103⅝	150 do act.......145
do act....103⅝	50 do act.......144⅝
do act....103½	50 do act.......144⅝
...103½	50 do act.......144¼
...103⅝	50 do act.......144
...103⅝	50 do act.......144¼
Am St B Co... 27½	50 do act.......144
... 28	50 N Y Bis Co act. 46¼
... 28	50 do act.......46¼
... 27⅝	50 do act.......46¼
Dia M Co act..144	10 do 46
...144½	50 do act.......46¼
...143⅝	50 do act.......46⅜
...143½	50 do act.......46½
...143⅝	100 do act.......46¼
...144	100 do 46⅜
...143¾	25 do 46¼
...144¼	1 Int P Co pfd... 45
...144½	12 do 47
...144⅝	25 C R & M com cash.......11
...144	3 do cash.... 11
...144⅝	8 Nat Ry Co...107
act.....144⅝	30 MWSElRR Co. 4¼
act.....144⅝	50 do 4¼
act.....144¼	20 do 4¼

BONDS.

$1000 B of Tr 5s..100½	$7000 MetW S El R 1st m 5s...... 47½
1000 MetW S El R 1st m 5s..... 47¾	400 Cook Co 4½s.102

SALES 1:30 TO 2 P. M.

C & C C & Dock 63	50 Dia M Co act..144½
W C St R R Co.230	50 do act.......144¾
N Y Bis Co.... 46⅛	100 do act.......145
... 47	25 do 145
... 47¼	50 do act.......145
... 47	100 W Chi St RR act. 104½
L St El R R act. 17½	50 do act.......103⅞
... 17½	100 do act.......104

BONDS.

$1000 L St El R R ... 72⅞	$2000 L St El R R debt 5s...... 73
1000 Cook Co 4½s.102¾	

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	March 24.	March 17.
New York	$82,309,476	$98,689,677
Chicago	11,068,397	12,820,390
Boston	14,592,198	15,064,455
Philadelphia	9,360,902	12,386,271
St. Louis	3,811,663	3,866,435
Baltimore	2,276,092	
New Orleans	967,183	1,419,232

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, 30c discount; St. Louis, 25c premium.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

Bond Railway Stocks Again on the Anti-Trust Decision.

NEW YORK, March 24.—The decision of the Supreme Court, affirming the illegality of the Trans-Missouri Freight Association under the Sherman anti-trust law, occupied almost exclusively the attention of the dealers of the stocks today. That there was good ground for the apprehension expressed of the effects upon the value of railroad properties of the decision was evident from the character of some of the selling; but there was also a palpable exaggeration of the fears of the traders with a view of depressing prices for the benefit of those short of stocks, a short interest created to be quite large at this time. The extent of the activity of this element and their ... was shown by the lively movement to cover at the low point, which worked a rally at the close of the day, resulting in a few cases in a full recovery of the heavy declines. The same thing occurred very soon after the opening, at which the bears started in to raid the market with great energy and determination. Judging from the reports that were kept in circulation by the short interest one would have supposed that a wholesale disruption of all agreements to maintain rates had occurred without the parties even waiting to see the text of the Supreme Court's decision, and that all railroads were entering forthwith upon a disastrous war of rate cutting. The Joint Traffic Association, on the contrary, has determined to maintain its existence pending the appeal of the case to test its legality, which now stands in its favor by decision of a Circuit Court. There is little confidence expressed that this decision will be sustained by the Supreme Court on appeal. The opinion seems to be general that neither the Joint Traffic Association nor any other railroad agreement to maintain rates and divide traffic can stand the test of a lawsuit under this decision. The action of the Atchison and the Burlington in giving notice of withdrawal from the associations of which they are members foreshadowed the dissolution of those associations and made the grangers and Southwesterns especially weak, the desire to sell all railroad stocks being very manifest.

There is no doubt that a large amount of long stock was thrown on the market in the day's trading and that owners of securities take the most serious view of the inhibition against rate and traffic agreements contained in the Supreme Court's decision.

The grangers and Southwesterns, as being immediately affected, showed the heaviest declines as follows: Burlington, 2⅜; Northwest, 1⅝; St. Paul, 2; Rock Island, 2⅜; Louisville and Nashville, 2⅜; Kansas and Texas preferred, 1½; Atchison, 1⅜; do preferred, 1½; Southern preferred, 1¼; Omaha, 2¼. Other losses were: Canada Southern, 1; Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, 1¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 1½; Illinois Central, 1; Sugar, 1⅝; do preferred, 1½; Chicago Gas, 1½; General Electric, 1½; Lead, 1; Pacific Mail, 1⅜; Tennessee Coal and Iron, 1⅜; Spirits preferred, 1¼; Western Union, 1. The anthracite coal group displayed a quite surprising resistance to the depression in the market, only New Jersey Central and Reading firsts preferred yielding over a fraction, the former 1 and the latter 1½. New Jersey Central rallied 2¼ at the close on the strength of the increase of earnings shown in the February statement. The activity became very marked in the closing dealings and there was quite a scramble to cover. Burlington recovered 1, Northwest 1¼, St. Paul 1¼, Rock Island 1⅜, Louisville and Nashville and Omaha 1½, Atchison 1, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis 1⅜, Sugar 1½, and Tennessee Coal and Iron 1½.

Notable declines occurred in Lake Shore of 2, with a recovery; in Laclede Gas the preferred selling at 70¼, as compared with the previous transaction at 78, and the common losing 1⅝ and Minnesota Iron losing 4 and regaining 1⅜. The exceptional shares which showed a gain on the day, though it was only fractional, were: Tobacco, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, Consolidated Gas, Lackawanna, Delaware and Hudson, Standard Rope, Missouri Pacific, Reading, Leather preferred, and Wheeling and Lake Erie preferred. The dealings were heavier than on any day since last fall, the total shares sold numbering 336,000.

Railway bonds were quite active and showed general concessions in sympathy with the unsettled character of the stock speculation. The fractional losses were quite uniform in the speculative issues and in some of the middle grade issues, in which marked strength has been apparent of late, noteworthy declines occurred, particularly in St. Paul general 4s, which lost 1½ per cent. The sales were $1,507,000.

Governments traded lower on the first call, but subsequently stiffened a fraction for the new 4s on purchases of $30,000.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	—Closing— Mh.24.	Mh.23.
American Sugar	38,900	113	111¼	112⅞	113
Do pfd	500	103⅛	102½	102½	104
Amer. Tobacco	1,100	76¼	75⅞	75⅞	75¾
Amer. Cot. Oil pfd	100	56	56	56	.....
Amer. Express	20	112¼	112¼	112¼	111½
Adams Express	30	148	148	148	148½
Atchison	4,700	11	10	11	11⅛
Do pfd	7,200	21¾	20⅛	21⅛	22
Amer. Spirits Co.	4,000	12⅝	12	12½	12⅝
Do pfd	2,800	31⅝	30¼	31	31½
Bkln. Rap. Tran.	100	21	21	21	.....
Bay State Gas	200	10½	10	10	10½
Balto. & Ohio	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	.....
Bkln. Un. Gas	87	99	98½	98½	99
B., C. R. & N.	76	70	70	70	.....
C., B. & Q.	37,600	73⅞	72¼	73¼	74⅜
C. & N. W.	9,500	107⅛	105⅛	106⅞	107⅛
C., M. & St. P.	51,300	76⅜	74⅝	75⅝	76⅝
Do pfd	200	137⅛	137	137	137
C., R. I. & P.	10,700	66⅛	64⅞	65⅜	66⅜
C., St. P., M. & O.	16,200	59⅛	57⅝	59⅛	59⅜
Can. So. pfd	1,100	48	47	47½	48⅛
Ches. & Ohio	2,300	17⅛	16⅞	17	17⅛
C., C., C. & St. L.	3,200	30	28⅞	30	29⅞
C. R. R. of N. J.	14,700	87¼	84⅞	87⅛	86
Con. Gas, N. Y.	600	157⅛	156⅛	157⅛	157
Chicago Gas	17,600	80⅛	78⅝	79⅛	80⅛
C. H. V. & Tol.	200	4	4	4	.....
Colo. Fuel & I.	100	20	20	20	20¾
D., L. & W.	1,200	154½	154¼	154½	154½
Del. & Hud.	1,600	107⅝	106⅛	107⅝	107⅞
D. & Rio G. pfd	7	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	.....
D., S., S. & A.	300	38⅛	37⅞	37½	39
Edison	130	106	106	106	106⅛
Genl. Electric	4,900	34	33	33⅛	34
Illinois Steel	200	33	33	33	33
Ill. Cent.	300	94	94	94	95
Iowa Cent.	200	6¾	6¼	6¼	6½
K. & P. W.	100	28	28	28	.....
Lake Shore	300	168	166	168	.....
Louis. & Nash.	10,300	47⅜	45⅞	46⅞	48
L. E. & W.	100	16¼	16¼	16¼	.....
Do pfd	50	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜	67
Laclede Gas	1,000	24	22⅜	22⅝	.....
Do pfd	300	72¼	70¼	70¼	.....
Met. Traction	300	105	105	105	107
M., K. & T.	300	12½	12½	12½	12
Do pfd	6,000	29⅝	28⅞	29	29⅝
Manhattan	5,100	84⅛	83⅝	84⅛	84⅛
Missouri Pac.	4,800	18	17⅛	18	17⅞
Minn. Iron	700	40	38⅝	40	42½
Nor. Pac.	2,300	12⅝	12½	12¼	12½
Do pfd	6,300	35⅞	35⅛	35⅝	36
N. Y., L. E. & W.	400	13⅛	12⅞	13	.....
N. Y. Cent.	10,700	100⅛	99⅛	100	100
N. Y., S. & W.	300	8½	8½	8½	8½
Do pfd	500	24	23⅞	23⅞	24⅞
North Amer. Co.	200	4	4	4	.....
N. Y. C. & W.	1,500	14⅞	13⅞	13⅞	14⅞
Nat. Lead	900	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	22⅞
N. Y., C. & St. L.	300	13	12¾	13	12¾
Ore. S. Line	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	.....
*P. & R. 1st pfd	2,500	45⅞	44⅛	45⅞	.....
*Do 2d pfd	400	27⅝	27⅞	27⅞	.....
Phil. & Reading	11,300	22⅜	21⅛	22⅜	22⅝
Pac. Mail	1,800	26⅛	25⅜	26⅛	26⅛
R. W. O.	100	118	118	118	.....
St. L. & S. F.	400	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	.....
Do 1st pfd	100	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	39⅜
Do 2d pfd	300	14	13⅝	14	.....
Southern Ry.	1,300	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝
Do pfd	8,200	27⅝	26⅞	27⅝	27⅝
So. Pac.	500	14⅝	14½	14½	14⅝
St. P. & D.	10	21	21	21	.....
S. R. T.	600	7	6⅞	7	6¾
Tenn. Coal	5,600	27⅛	25⅜	26⅞	27
Union Pac.	2,100	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	6¼
U. P. D. & G.	50	1½	1½	1½	.....
U. S. Rubber pfd	100	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝
U. S. Leather pfd	1,100	57⅝	57¼	57⅝	57⅝
W. & L. E.	180	4½	4½	4½	.....
Wabash	600	5⅜	5½	5⅜	.....
Do pfd	2,300	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	13⅝
West. Union	2,500	83⅝	82⅝	83	84
Wells-Fargo Exp.	149	101	100	101	.....

*When issued.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams.........148	United States........ 38
American......111	Fargo...............100

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. new 4s, reg...123	U. S. 4s, reg.......110⅛
U. S. new 4s, coup..123⅛	U. S. 4s, coup.......113
U. S. 5s, reg.......113⅛	U. S. 2s, reg........ 95
U. S. 5s, coup......113⅛	

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS —10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

16000 Ann Ar 4s..79¼@¼	43500 MK-T 1st 4s.....84@¼
143000 At Gn 4s..82⅛@⅞	12000 do 2d.........58@¼
110000 do adj 4s.45@46	5000 M-StP 8s 1st.104⅜
10000 A-N W 1st.....85¼	5000 Mo Pac 3d..... 99
6000 B-E new.......106⅝	12000 NorPac 1st 6s.....115⅛@116¼
1000 B-O 5s 1925.... 92	40500 do gen lien 3d.....53⅝@⅞
4000 B Ck 1st.......108½	37000 NYC 1st coup.....120¼@½
16000 B-7th Ave 1st con 5s...119⅛@¼	6000 do reg.........120½
30000 Bk El 1st75⅛@76	4000 NY-H 1st reg.113¼
1000 BRT 5s......... 79½	11000 NYS-W fd 5s.102
30000 Bk U Gas 5s.110	2000 NC-StL 5s....102⅝
10000 Cen Ga cons.. 91⅛	5000 NYC-StL 4s..106¼
5000 C-E 1st........111¼	5000 O-M sf.........104
12000 Can So 1st gtd109½	10000 do Spgfld Div.103⅛
60000 C-N J gen 5s.....110½@112	10000 OR-N 4s........ 83
25000 do reg........110½	13000 Ohio So 1st.... 90
54000 C-O gen 4½s.....73@74	10000 O-StL 1st tr... 54
19000 do con 5s...111@¼	21000 OS L-N 5s tr.....76⅜@77
1000 CB-Q Ia D 4s101¼	4000 PCC-St L 4½s Ser A..........100¼
7000 do deb 5s......100	3000 PD-E 1st.......102
2000 do con 5s......101¼	10000 P-R 1st inc tr. 41
1000 CGL-C Co 5s. 96	10000 do 2d inc tr... 30
63000 C-NP 5s tr.....41¼@42¼	110000 do gm 4s tr.....80¼@81
20000 C-N W 25 yr deb 5s........108⅝	5000 PS-LE 1st......102⅜
10000 CRI-P ex 5s..105	7000 P-W 1st........ 70
10000 do reg........103¼	7000 RGW 1st........ 72¾
14000 CCC-StL St L Div 4s........ 95	2000 StL-IM CA-T 1st...........102¼
21000 Con Gas Ch 5s 90¼	25000 StL-IM 2d......103
4000 CISt L-C 4s....102	30000 do 1st ex 5s...102⅜
4000 CC-I 6s........ 92	3000 StL-SF gm 5s. 96¼
2000 C Pac ex 5s..101¼	3000 do gm 6s......111
1000 CHV-T 5s....... 73	42000 StP M-M 4½s.....106¼@⅜
3000 DSS-A 5s.......101	30000 SA-AP 4s..58⅜@½
6000 Edison 5s......110⅞	3000 SC-G 1st 5s... 92
2000 EL-BS 5s....... 99⅞	8000 So Ry 1st 5s.....89⅜@⅞
14000 ETV-G 1st.....109⅛	6000 SR T 6s....66@67
20000 Erie gen ln..65@¼	2000 do inc.......... 17
10000 do 1st mtg..109@¼	10000 SP NM 1st......103
3000 Fulton El 1st. 41	8000 Tex P 1st 5s.. 89
12000 GH-Sa M-P.. 90	34000 do 2d inc 20¼@21
1000 Ia Cen 1st 5s.. 93	19000 UP new 6s101¼@⅜
5000 I-GtN 1st......119½	1000 UP 1st '98....101⅜
5000 KP 1st con tr. 74	1000 UP sf tr........ 92
4000 Ky Cen 1st 4s. 86	5000 UPD-G 1st..... 35
14000 Laclede Gas 5s.....94¼@95	8000 Un El 1st 6s.....74¼@75¼
2000 L-WB cn astd.....95@96	15000 US 4s new123⅛@⅜
1000 do 5s.......... 80	5000 do 4s reg......111¼
7000 L S-M S 1st.....112⅝@113	27000 Wabash 1st 5s.....106¼@½
15000 do 2d.......123⅛@½	5000 do 2d...... 86¼@⅜
5000 M-StP gm 4s Ser A.........101	10000 W-S Falls 5s.107¼
1000 do C-PW 5s..115	
1000 Met El 4s...... 94¼	

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

Stock Sales and Closing Quotations at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., March 24.—[Special.]—The traders have turned bearish and the bids to call Boston and Montana, which have been prominent for a long time, gave way to bids for puts, one-half of 1 per cent being offered for such an option at 125½ for a week. The price got down within $1 of that, falling from 127⅜ to 126⅛, rallying to 127½. The loan market for stocks showed material increase in the short interest, as might be expected. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and Sugar were sold actively, otherwise the market was quiet. Call loans, 2@3¼; time money, 2⅜@4; at the clearing-house balances between the banks loaned at 1¼@2 per cent.

Description.	Sales.	Opg.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amer. Sugar	6,800	112¼	112⅞	111⅛	112⅞
Do pfd	100	103⅛	103⅛	103	103⅛
Atchison	1,000	10⅞	11	10	10⅞
Do pfd	2,000	21⅛	21⅞	21	21⅞
Bay State Gas	150	5	5	5	5
Bell Telephone	65	224	224	224	224
C. B. & Q.	6,500	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	73⅝
Chi Junct. Ry.	80	103⅛	104	103⅛	104
Centennial	500	7	7	7	7
Erie Telephone	50	64	64	64	64
General Electric	700	33⅞	33⅞	33⅛	33⅛
Ill. Steel	110	32⅞	33	32⅞	33
Gold Coin	1,500	4⅝	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝
Pullman	40	160	160	159⅞	159⅞
West End R. R.	50	71	71	71	71
Westing. Elec.	210	24	24	24	24
Do pfd ex div.	50	51	51	51	51

BONDS.

$30000 Atch adj 4s.......45⅛@46	$ 2000 C. B. & N. 2d 6s..........99⅛

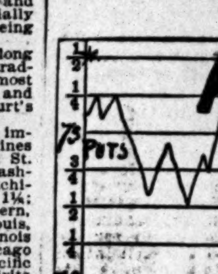
More Sounds than Tones.

There are only nine different tones in the human voice, but there are 17,592,186,044,415 different sounds.

WHEAT INCLINED TO SAG.

FOREIGN MARKETS DEVELOP NO BUOYANT TENDENCIES.

Crop Damage Reports Ignored on the Easiness in St. Louis—Fair Local Engagements of Wheat—Market for Provisions Broadens Toward the Close—Lard Is Ruling Relatively Stronger than Ribs—Corn Weakens in Face of Large Exports.



May Wheat Range.

A BRIGHT day seems to be more than the wheat market in its present condition can stand. The feeling during the greater part of the session yesterday was weak and the only rallies of the day were on pit conditions. May wheat sold at the opening as high as 73¼c and never sold higher. This was at a concession of ¼c, but the opening was by no means firm at that price, sales being recorded as low as 73⅛c. Cables were indifferent, consols were higher, and the foreign news generally was against holders of wheat. The early Liverpool cables to the board quoted spot wheat quiet and red American futures dull at ½d advance. Second cables showed a decline, the private advices being weaker even than the public postings. Paris was fractionally higher, while Berlin was off ¼ mark. The foreign news included a statement that the French crop prospect is better, and a prediction of the early opening of the Sea of Azov. There were a number of crop damage reports on hand, but St. Louis lagged and the market there is being watched for inspiration along the line of crop damage. The statements of two prominent traders who are just back from Kentucky and Ohio that the wheat is looking well tended to offset any bad crop reports with the pit traders. Clearances outside of Boston were light, the total in wheat and flour posted for the day being 294,000 bu. Northwestern receipts were 333 cars, against 231 a week ago and 522 a year ago.

Northwestern Receipts Fairly Heavy.

The movement in the Northwest is considered quite heavy in view of the reports received regarding condition of roads and lines of transportation. Local receipts were 12 cars, with 34,000 bu inspected out of store. The cash business is in small lots and considerable variance was discovered in the views of the brokers who have been doing the greater part of the business. Some of them called the market dull and asserted that export demand is a thing not heard of and interior milling demand is light, while others reported a fair scattering business. Sales made yesterday would probably aggregate 60,000 bu. The speculative market sold down through puts and closed just above the majority of these privileges. The late rally was attributed to the buying by the Barrett contingent. The feeling last night among the majority of traders was that the deal is a local one for some little time, at least until the question of damage can be definitely settled.

Provisions were an irregular market. The opening was easy and the trade small. Before the close prices had advanced a shade beyond the close of the previous day and the market had broadened out materially. Early sellers turned buyers toward the close and the outside trade increased as the session advanced. In fact, conditions in the market entirely changed within the last hour. Receipts of hogs at seven principal points were 48,200, against 61,800 the same day last year. Receipts form a subject of which there is considerable difference of opinion. Some of the provision people think that larger runs of hogs will follow improvement of roads in the country, while others insist that the lower weight averages shown at the various markets indicate that supplies in the country, particularly of heavy hogs, are reduced. The difference between lard and ribs has narrowed and at the close was onyl 32c. A condition in which lard is relatively stronger than ribs is a novel one.

Heavy Selling of Corn Futures.

Coarse grain ruled dull and easy, influenced by wheat's action mainly. Bartlett-Frazier sold about 400,000 bu September corn and Creighton about 250,000 bu. Gifford bought over 350,000 bu September. Seaboard clearances were enormous again at 1,177,000 bu. Receipts were meager at 94 cars, or 44 less than the light estimate, and 95 cars are expected today. With all these bullish considerations there was little buying enthusiasm. May closed easy at 24⅝c asked. Primary receipts were 341,000 bu; shipments, 236,000 bu. Sample offerings were so small that there was not much of a market, but the feeling was firm. There was some shipping inquiry from the seaboard, but supplies are so limited that it is impossible to make satisfactory terms now.

The only important transaction in oats futures was a purchase of 100,000 bu by Schwartz-Dupee. May rested at 17⅛@17¼c bid, or easy as compared with the previous day. Receipts were small at 96 cars, with 92 cars expected today. Samples were firm.

Sales on track and f. o. b. coarse grain included: Corn—No. 4 at 21c, No. 3 at 22@22½c, No. 3 yellow at 22½c, No. 2 yellow at 24½@25c, No. 3 white at 23c. Billed through: No grade at 20½c, No. 4 at 20@20½c, No. 3 at 21½c, No. 3 yellow at 21½c. Oats—No. 3 at 16½@19c, No. 3 white at 17¼@21c, No. 2 at 17½c, No. 2 white at 20¼@21½c. Billed through: No. 3 at 15⅝@18c, No. 3 white at 17½@20c, No. 2 at 16½c, No. 2 white at 20@21c.

Rye ruled slow and easy. No. 2 was nominally 33c and No. 3 32c. May sold at 34c and closed at 34c sellers. July was 35½c sellers. Barley was strong because scarce, with some sales to arrive. Feed was 23c and fair to choice malting 25@33c.

Flaxseed weakened on increased May offerings. It looked like longs realizing. Receipts were 6,380 bu, shipments, 7,549 bu. No. 1 Northwestern sold at 80½c and Southwestern at 77c. May declined from 78c to 77¼c, and July from 79⅝c to 78⅝c. September sold early at 81c and closed at 80c bid and 80¼c asked. Timothy seed was easier on the basis of $2.65 for March. Prime clover was quotably $8.25.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

The Board of Trade is on record as against pooling, and a majority of the grain men seem well pleased with the Supreme Court decision on traffic associations, though they have not formed any definite theory as to what the result will be. There is a feeling that before there can be any adjustment to new conditions a rate war will set in. It is also felt that no matter how the matter turns out Chicago's position may be improved and cannot be made any worse than it is at present. There is a feeling against the Central Traffic Association for discriminations against the lake in the movement in grain East and indirect connivance at the building up of grain trade by way of Southern ports at the expense of Chicago.

Private elevator stocks of grain in Chicago include 1,612,000 bu of wheat, 2,320,000 bu of corn, and 2,714,000 bu of oats.

The flour people say that the trade is one from hand to mouth and that business is dull. According to a St. Paul authority there were 118,000 brls of flour in Duluth ready to go out at the opening of navigation last year, but by the time navigation had fairly opened the supply had increased to 250,000 brls. This year the Duluth stock is only 30,000 brls and Minneapolis has no supply in store.

Puts on May wheat ranged at 72¼@72½c, and calls at 73⅝@73⅞c.

WHEAT.

	Closed Tuesday.	Price range yesterday.		Closed yester-day.	Closed Mch.25, 1896.
March	72⅛	71½@	72⅛	72	61⅛
May	73⅛	72⅜@	73⅛	72⅝	63
July	72⅛	71½@	72	71⅝	63¼
September	69⅞	69⅛@	69⅞	69⅜	.....
CORN.					
March	23⅝	23⅛@	23⅜	23⅜	28⅛
May	24⅝	24⅛@	24⅝	24⅝	29¾
July	25⅝	25⅛@	25⅝	25⅜	30⅛
September	26⅝	26⅛@	26⅝	26⅜	31½
OATS.					
March	16⅝	16⅛@	....	16⅝	19¼
May	17⅛	17⅛@	17¼	17⅛	19⅝
July	18⅛	18 @	18⅛	18⅛	20¾
MESS PORK.					
May	8.75	8.65	@8.80	8.77½	8.82½
July	8.80	8.75	@8.90	8.87½	9.00
LARD—PER 100 LBS.					
May	4.22½	4.20	@4.25	4.25	5.17½
July	4.32½	4.30	@4.35	4.35	5.32½
RIBS—BOXED 25C MORE THAN LOOSE.					
May	4.62½	4.60	@4.67½	4.67½	4.75
July	4.70	4.62½	@4.72½	4.72½	4.85

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Closing Quotations in Grain and Provisions at New York.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Grain—Wheat—Receipts, 4,625 bu; exports, 8,343 bu; spot, steady; No. 2 hard winter, 80c; options opened easier, following better crop news and unsatisfactory cables, was dull all day with steadiness at the close on a demand from exporters; closed ⅛@⅜c net lower; No. 2 red, March, 80¼@80⅜c; closed 80⅜c; May, 78⅝@79¼c; closed 79c.

Corn—Receipts, 28,275 bu; exports, 34,966 bu; spot, inactive; No. 2 new 29¼c, elevator; 30¼c, afloat; steamer mixed, 29c. Options opened lower with wheat, rallied later on covering, and closed fairly steady at unchanged prices to ⅛@¼c decline; March closed 29⅝c; May, 30 1-16@30⅛c; closed 30⅛c.

Oats—Receipts, 158,400 bu; exports, 10,447 bu; spot, steady; No. 2, 22¼c; options dull and ⅛c net lower than last night; May, 21⅝@21⅞c; closed 21⅝c.

Hay, steady; shipping, 50@55c; good to choice, 67½@75c. Hops, steady. Hides, firm. Leather, firm. Wool, firm; fleece, 16@21c; pulled, 15c.

Provisions—Beef, quiet. Cut meats, steady. Lard, steady; Western steam, $4.45; refined, steady. Pork, firm.

Tallow, firm. Cottonseed oil, steady; prime crude, 20@20¼c; do yellow, 23¼c asked. Petroleum, dull; refined, $6.45. Rosin, steady. Turpentine, steady, 29¼@29⅝c. Rice, steady. Molasses, quiet.

Pig iron, easy; Southern, $10.00@11.50; Northern, $10.50@12.50. Copper, quiet; brokers, $11.80; exchange, $11.80@12.00. Tin, easy; straits, $13.25@13.30; plates, easy; spelter, steady; domestic, $4.15@4.20. Lead has had the advantage of firm St. Louis advices, and closed steady with the exchange quoting $3.42½@3.47½, and brokers quoting $3.30.

Coffee options opened steady, 5 to 10 points higher in sympathy with European markets, which were firmer on light receipts at Brazilian ports. Local and foreign houses bought, prominent bears sold. Closed steady unchanged to 10 points net advance; sales, 13,250 bags, including March, 8.30c; May, 8.25@8.30c. Spot Rio, dull; No. 7, 8⅝c invoice; 9¼c jobbing; mild, steady; Cordova, 14½@15⅝c; sales, 1,500 bags Maracaibo, 400 bags Savanilla, and 250 bags Central American p. t.

Sugar, raw, firm; fair refining, 2 15-16c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3 5-16c; sales, 11,000 bags centrifugal at breakwater to Boston, 96 test, 3⅜c; refined, firm.

Eggs—The market was steady but dull at 10¼c for fancy marks, but with many of the Southwestern unsalable above 10c.

Cotton—At the outset the future delivery market was 2 points lower to 1 point higher, with trading small and almost entirely local. Later the market developed weakness and prices declined 10 points before 12 o'clock. Trading was more active at the reduction on cost. Subsequently a slightly better undertone was noticeable, closing at 8 points decline on this crop and 8@9 on next crop months from yesterday's final figures. Liverpool reported a moderate demand for spot cotton. Sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 500; American, 7,000; receipts, 5,000; American, 4,000. Middling upland, 4d. Futures steady and unchanged; closed quiet but steady, unchanged to ⅛ point net advance. Manchester—Yarns quiet; cloths, offers too low. Receipts at the ports today were 8,193 bales, against 7,451 this day last week and 11,206 last year. On the spot the market was quiet at 1-16c decline. Middling uplands, 7 5-16c and gulf 7 9-16c. Sales, 200 bales for export, 231 bales for consumption, and nil bales on contract. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.
March	300	7.01	6.93	6.93@6.94
April	5,700	7.02	6.93	6.93@6.94
May	49,400	7.01	6.96	6.97@6.98
June	7,400	7.03	7.01	7.01@7.02
July	5,800	7.14	7.04	7.05@7.06
August	34,900	7.15	7.04	7.06@7.07
September	200	6.80	6.79	6.79@6.80
October	2,100	6.76	6.67	6.67@6.68
November	1,700	6.70	6.67	6.68@6.69
December	700	6.81	6.71	6.72@6.73
January	300	6.84	6.76	6.76@6.78

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 24.—Spring wheat—Trading light but receipts very firm; No. 1 Northern, old, 81c; No. 2, 90c. Corn—Dull but firm; No. 2, 26¾@27c. Oats—Firmly held; No. 2 white, 22c. Barley—Unsettled; 4,800 bu fair sample Canada sold at 40c. Rye—Lower; No. 2 on track, 38¼c. Flour—Firm; good foreign inquiry in this market.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 24.—Wheat—Fairly active; not quotably changed; No. 2 hard, 75@77c; No. 3, 70@74c; No. 4, 63@65c; No. 2 red, 94@95c; No. 3, 91@92c; No. 4, 75@85c; No. 2 spring, 74@75c; No. 3, 70@73c. Corn—Rather scarce; steady and active; No. 2 mixed, 18¾@19c. Oats—Dull; about steady; No. 2 white, 19@21c. Rye—Firm; No. 2, 31c. Hay—Prices somewhat higher; choice selling at $5.50@6.00; choice timothy, $8.50@9.00. Butter—Firm; creamery, 16@17c; dairy, 10@13c. Eggs—Weak; receipts heavy; demand unimproved; quotable 7½c. Receipts—Wheat, 7,800 bu; corn, 42,900 bu; oats, 8,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 66,300 bu; oats, 5,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 24.—Wheat—Lower; No. 2 cash red, elevator, 94c bid; track, 96@98¼c; May, 98½c asked; July, 73⅜@73⅞c. Corn—Easy; No. 2, cash, 21½c; May, 22⅝c asked; July, 23⅝c asked. Oats—Higher; No. 2 cash, 18c bid; May, 19c asked; July, 18¼c. Rye—Firm; 34c bid. Flaxseed—Nominal; 75c. Pork—Steady; standard mess jobbing $8.50@9.10. Lard—Steady; prime steam, $4.05; choice, $4.10. Lead—Firm; $3.17½@3.22½ bid. Spelter—Firm; $3.90 bid. Chickens—Firm; young, 6@6½c. Turkeys—Weaker; 6½@9c. Ducks—Steady; 7½@8½c. Geese—Weak; 3@4c. Butter—Firm; creamery, 14@19½c; dairy, 8@15c. Eggs—Higher; 7½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 24.—The market opened with a showing of firmness, but this ground was not held; a decline of ⅝c followed soon after the opening with reaction that closed the market on a rally ⅝c lower than yesterday's close for May wheat. The market was featureless, and, on the whole, very slow. May opened at 71¼c, broke to 70⅝@70¾c, and closed at 71c; July opened at 71⅞c, sold at 72c, broke to 71½c, and closed at 71⅝@71¾c; September opened at 67⅝c and closed at 67⅝c. Flour—First patents, $3.95@4.10; second patents, $3.75@3.85; first clears, $3.20@3.40; second clears, $2.20@2.40.

PEORIA, Ill., March 24.—Corn—Firm; new No. 2, 22¾c. Oats—Firm; No. 2 white, 20@20½c. Rye—Dull, nominal. Whisky—Market steady; finished goods on the basis of $1.17 for highwines. Receipts—Corn, 65,900 bu; oats, 10,800 bu; rye, none; whisky, none; wheat, 1,200 bu. Shipments—Corn, 7,450 bu; oats, 13,400 bu; rye, none; whisky, 375 brls; wheat, 1,000 bu.

DULUTH, Minn., March 24.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 74⅝c; May, 75¼c; No. 2 Northern, 72⅝c; May, 73¼c bid; July, 73⅝c; September, 69½c bid; No. 2 Northern, ⅜ 70¼c. Rye—34c. No. 2 oats—17c. Flax—78½c; May, 79½c. Receipts—Wheat, 119,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu; oats, 12,700 bu; rye, 3,000 bu; barley, 19,400 bu; flax, 6,600 bu. Shipments—None.

TOLEDO, O., March 24.—Wheat—Lower, dull; No. 2 cash, 92½c; May, 93½c. Corn—Active, steady; No. 2 mixed, 24½c. Oats—Easy; No. 2 mixed, 17½c. Rye—Dull, lower; No. 2, cash, 37½c. Cloverseed—Active, easy; prime cash and March, $5.25. Oil—North Lima, 57c; South Lima and Indiana, 52c.

LIMA, O., March 24.—[Special.]—The price of Lima oil advanced 1c per barrel today, making North Lima 56c and South Lima and Indiana 52c. Competition of the Cudahys is thought to be the cause for advance by the Standard. Aiken-Redway Oil company, $150,000 capital, was incorporated to operate in this field.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 24.—Rosin—Firm; strained, $1.45; good, $1.50. Spirits—Steady; 26@26½c. Tar—Firm; 95c. Turpentine—Quiet; hard, $1.30; soft, $1.80.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Closing Quotations in Grain and Provisions at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, March 24.—Grain—Wheat—Spot quiet, demand poor; No. 2 red spring, 6s 2d; No. 1 California, 6s 3½d; futures opened quiet, with near and distant positions ½d higher; closed quiet, with May ¼d higher and other months unchanged; business about equally distributed; March, 6s ¾d; May, 6s 3¼d; July, 6s 2d. Corn—Spot quiet; American mixed, new, 2s 7¼d.

Provisions—Bacon steady, demand moderate; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs, 29s; short ribs, 20 to 24 lbs, 28s 6d; long clear light, 35 to 38 lbs, 27s 6d; long clear heavy, 40 to 45 lbs, 27s; short clear backs, light, 18 lbs, 27s; short clear middles, heavy, 45 to 50 lbs, 25s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, 29s 6d. Shoulders, square, 12 to 18 lbs, 24s. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, 43s. Tallow, fine North American, 18s 3d. Beef, extra India mess, 56s 3d; prime mess, 47s 6d. Pork, prime mess, Western, 50s; medium Western, 45s. Lard quiet; prime Western, 22s; refined in pails, 24s. Cheese firm, demand moderate; finest American white and colored, 57s 6d. Butter, finest U. S., 90s; good, 55s. Turpentine, spirits 21s. Resin, common, 5s. Cottonseed oil, Liverpool refined, 15s 3d. Linseed oil, 15s. Petroleum, refined, 6¼d. Naphtha, 6¼d. Refrigerator beef, forequarters, 4¼d; hindquarters, 6d. Bleaching powder, hardwood, f. o. b., Liverpool, £6 15s. Hops at London [Pacific coast], £3 15s.

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

General Rally in All Stocks Except Americans at London.

NEW YORK, March 24.—The Evening Post's London financial cablegram says:

Except for Americans there was a general rally in all the stocks here today, the reasons being shortness in stock and the ease of money at the settlement. There were vague rumors of a compromise of the Cretan difficulties, and a sharp spurt in English rails on good traffics.

Possibly the improvement may be only transient and the favorable political reports may prove to be overdone, but for the moment the tone is decidedly cheerful, and the bears are hastening to cover. Consols were 112⅛. The settlement certainly shows that in spite of politics bearholders are tenaciously clinging to all the good stocks.

Americans were flat and closed the lowest. Contangoes in Americans are about 3 per cent. The trust decision in the United States, the action of the Senate towards the arbitration treaty, and the liquidation of small stale bull accounts are the causes of the depression.

The market expects a reduction in the bank rate tomorrow or the following week, although the weakness of the continental exchanges must be remembered.

The Paris and Berlin markets were firm.

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Closing Quotations at New York, Boston, and San Francisco.

NEW YORK, March 24.—The following were the closing quotations in mining stocks here today:

Bulwer	17	Ontario	600
Chollar	110	Ophir	90
Crown Point	15	Plymouth	20
Con. Cal. and Va.	120	Quicksilver	100
Deadwood	125	Quicksilver pfd	1000
Gould and Currie	80	Sierra Nevada	40
Hale and Norcross	80	Standard	160
Homestake	2900	Union Con.	25
Iron Silver	35	Yellow Jacket	25
Mexican	20		

BOSTON, Mass., March 24.—The following were the closing quotations in mining stocks here today:

Allouez Min Co.	90	Franklin	10⅛
Atlantic	21	Kearsarge	16
Boston and Mont.	127½	Osceola	31
Butte and Boston	18½	Quincy	104
Calumet and Hecla	370	Tamarack	118½
Centennial	7⅛	Wolverines	9¼

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 24.—The closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows:

Alta	1	Gould & Currie	28
Alpha Con.	4	Hale & Norcross	83
Andes	16	Julia	4
Belcher	15	Kentuck Con.	4
Best & Belcher	66	Mexican	24
Bullion	10	Occidental Con.	15
Caledonia	9	Ophir	68
Challenge Con.	32	Overman	7
Chollar	115	Potosi	38
Confidence	72	Savage	29
Con. Cal. & Va.	115	Sierra Nevada	24
Con. Imperial	1	Silver Hill	1
Con. New York	1	Union Con.	27
Crown Point	13	Utah Con.	5
Exchequer	2	Yellow Jacket	4

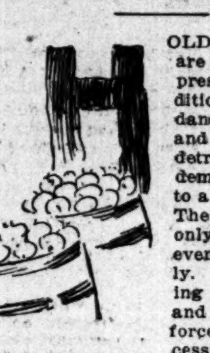
World's Halibut Record.

A steamer arrived in Vancouver the other day with 132,000 pounds of halibut. The same boat made a world's record by catching 110,000 pounds of halibut in a day.

APPLES NOT DOING WELL.

DEMAND CURTAILED BY EARLY VEGETABLES AND FRUIT.

Stocks in Cold Storage Not Turning Out as Well as Expected—Heavy Receipts of Strawberries from Louisiana—Georgia Reports an Average Crop of Watermelons with a Good Start—Frost in Texas Damages Tomatoes and Beans.



HOLDERS of apples are not pleased with present market conditions. The abundance of green stuff and strawberries is detracting from the demand for apples to a material extent. The choice varieties only are wanted and even those sell slowly. Buyers are asking for lower prices and merchants are forced to make concessions. Stocks in cold storage are not large, but they are not turning out as well as was expected. Most of the goods that went into cold storage this year were from the East and packed by farmers who did not use the best of care. Last year the fruit kept better because it was generally Western fruit packed by dealers. Fancy Baldwins in less than car lots are ranging from $1.50 to $1.75, Northern Spies from $1.75 to $2.25, and Ben Davis from $1.35 to $1.60 per brl. Receipts of oranges from California showed some increase, but the market is still firm. Lemons are slow and easy, with $3.00 as top for fancy Sicily fruit.

Fully 1,000 cases of strawberries arrived from Louisiana. Owing to too much rain in the South many of the cases were sandy.

Prices of Wholesale Produce.

The following prices on produce are quoted on wholesale lots from store:

Butter—Creamery: Extras, 18½c; firsts, 16@17c;

(Continued on twelfth page.)

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company:

Under an agreement between the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company and ourselves we make the following offer of exchange into **NEW 3½ PER CENT, 100-YEAR GOLD BONDS** to the holders of the existing issues mentioned below. We will receive from the date hereof **UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE** Bonds of such issues, both Registered and Coupon (the latter having attached thereto all Coupons maturing after June 1st, 1897), and thereafter new 3½ per cent Bonds at the price of 102½ will be delivered for the existing Bonds upon the computation, as of June 1st, 1897, of 3½ per cent annual interest, payable semi-annually, viz.:

For every $1,000 **BUFFALO & ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY 7 PER CENT MORTGAGE BOND**, due April 1st, 1898 (worth on a 3½ per cent interest basis, as of June 1st, 1897, $1,040.06), the holder will be entitled, at 102½, to $1,014.70 in the new 3½ per cent Bonds.

For every $1,000 **LAKE SHORE RAILWAY COMPANY 7 PER CENT MORTGAGE BOND**, due April 1, 1899 (worth on a 3½ per cent interest basis, as of June 1, 1897, $1,073.19), the holder will be entitled, at 102½, to $1,047.02 in the new 3½ per cent Bonds.

For every $1,000 **LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO. 7 PER CENT CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE AND SINKING FUND COUPON BOND**, due July 1, 1900 (worth on a 3½ per cent interest basis, as of June 1, 1897, $1,130.56), the holder will be entitled, at 102½, to $1,102.98 in the new 3½ per cent Bonds.

For every $1,000 of the same issue **REGISTERED BOND**, on which the April 1st, 1897, interest to the amount of 1¾ per cent will be collected by the registered owner directly from the Railway Company (worth $1,130.56, less $17.50—$1,113.06), the holder will be entitled, at 102½, to $1,085.91 in the new 3½ per cent Bonds.

For every $1,000 **LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO. 7 PER CENT SECOND MORTGAGE BOND** due December 1, 1903 (worth on a 3½ per cent interest basis, as of June 1, 1897, $1,201.91), the holder will be entitled, at 102½, to $1,172.59 in the new 3½ per cent Bonds.

We will receive Registered Bonds only when duly indorsed in blank; but all interest thereon payable on or before June 1, 1897, will be collected and be received by the registered owner directly from the Railway Company.

The exchange will be made as of the first day of June, 1897, from which date the new Bonds will bear interest.

The **NEW BONDS** to be delivered by us in exchange will be part of an issue for the aggregate principal sum of $50,000,000 to be made by the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, dated June 1st, 1897, and payable June 1st, 1997, with interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum, payable semi-annually; both principal and interest being payable in United States Gold Coin of the present standard of weight and fineness; and will be secured by a mortgage about to be made by the Railway Company.

The **MORTGAGE** will provide that all of the above issues of existing bonds are to be paid at maturity, so that thereafter the new 3½ per cent Bonds will be secured by a First Mortgage upon railroads, leasehold interests, equipment, franchises, and income now owned or hereafter acquired by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company. Until the complete satisfaction and discharge of each of the existing mortgages above mentioned, the bonds secured by such mortgage will be held by the Trustee of the new Mortgage and will be kept alive as additional security for the new Bonds to be issued thereunder.

Upon every exchange resulting in the right of the depositor to receive a fraction of a new Bond, we will buy such fraction at the price of 104, or, at the option of the depositor, we will sell to him at the same price the fraction necessary to complete a Bond for $1,000.

In exchange for each deposit of existing Bonds we will issue our **RECEIPT**, showing the description and amount of such bonds deposited and the amount of cash received from or paid to us with respect to any fraction of a Bond, and the amount of new Bonds to which the holder will be entitled.

The existing Bonds deposited with us will be lodged by us with the **CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY** of the City of New York, which will hold the same as Custodian under an agreement made with us for the protection of all parties in interest. Upon presentation of our Receipts to the said Trust Company on or after the day following the date thereof, it will stamp the same to the effect that it holds under its said agreement with us existing Bonds of the amount and description stated in such Receipts respectively.

The Trust Company will retain all existing Bonds so deposited with it (unless in case of re-exchange as thereinafter provided) until the same shall be exchanged for the new Bonds to be issued by the Railway Company; and after such new Bonds shall be received by it, will deliver the same to us upon our surrender of our Receipts calling for an equivalent amount.

As soon as the new Bonds are legally issued, according to our agreement with the Railway Company, due notice will be given thereof, and upon presentation and surrender of our Receipts at our office, the holders will be entitled to receive the said new 3½ per cent Gold Bonds, as stated therein.

If for any reason the Railway Company shall not have delivered the proposed new Bonds on or before the thirty-first day of July, 1897, then and in such event existing Bonds deposited with us of the amount and description stated in our Receipts will be returned through us to the holders, upon surrender thereof, repayment being made by the respective parties of the amount of cash received, as set forth in said receipt.

New York, March 20, 1897.

SPEYER & CO.,

30 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

To Capitalist OR Bank Official.

Responsible party with experience in chattel and collateral loans can use additional capital and would consider connection with private capitalist or bank. Have an established business and will show results. Can net high rates of interest. Communications confidential. Unquestionable references. Principals only. Address P 480, Tribune office.

$6,000,000.

WEST CHICAGO STREET RAILROAD CO.

5% FORTY YEAR CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS,

(Part of an Issue Limited to $12,500,000.) Principal Payable Nov. 1, 1936.

Interest May 1st and November 1st in New York or Chicago.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Coupon Bonds in denominations of $1,000 each, with registration provision. Secured by Mortgage to the Central Trust Company of New York and George Sherman, Trustees.

The West Chicago Street Railroad Company Makes the Following Statement.

WEST CHICAGO STREET RAILROAD COMPANY,

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT.

CHICAGO, ILL., February 12th, 1897.

Gentlemen: The West Chicago Street Railroad Company owns and operates, through leases, 259.02 miles of road, made up as follows:

OWNED.

West Chicago Street Railroad Company......72.70 miles

LEASED.

Chicago West Division Railway Company	96 miles
Chicago Passenger Railway Company	34 miles
Cicero and Proviso Street Railway Company	37.67 miles
Ogden Street Railway Company	18.65 miles
West Chicago Street Railroad Tunnel Company	
	259.02 miles

WHICH IS DIVIDED INTO

Cable	30.42 miles
Electric	222 miles
Horse	6.60 miles

The above corporations own real estate valued as follows:

	Value of Improvements.	Value of Lands.
West Chicago Street Railroad Company	$2,645,714.41	$ 905,015.00
Chicago Passenger Railway Company	58,478.75	146,625.00
Chicago West Division Railway Company	1,103,608.07	2,547,776.00
West Chicago Street Railroad Tunnel Company	1,945,661.85	728,822.68
	$5,753,463.08	$4,328,238.68

A portion of the above mentioned real estate was purchased by this company subject to mortgage liers of $210,000.

The real estate of the Cicero and Proviso Street Railway Company and Ogden Street Railway Company is not added to the foregoing for the reason that while the West Chicago Street Railroad Company guarantees the interest on the bonds of both of these companies in case of deficiency, the amount for which the West Chicago Street Railroad Company would be liable would be a lien against the property of these companies. The interest on the bonds of both companies is paid by the respective companies themselves.

The authorized issue of 5 per cent forty year Consolidated Gold Bonds is $12,500,000, of which about

$4,000,000 are to be held by the Trustee for the purpose of retiring an equal amount of First Mortgage Bonds, and the

$6,000,000 purchased by the syndicate recently are to be used for the purpose of retiring $2,700,000 outstanding 6 per cent Debenture Bonds and the floating debt, amounting to about $3,000,000.

$2,500,000 are reserved to be issued only for permanent improvements on the property, or for the acquirement or construction of new lines at a rate not to exceed 75 per cent of the cost of such additional acquisitions.

Since 1890 there has been spent on the property over $10,000,000. This amount was paid out of the net earnings and from the proceeds of sale of $3,189,000 stock, at par, and from Debenture Bonds and from borrowed money as stated above.

The authorized capital of the West Chicago Street Railroad Company is $20,000,000, of which there has been issued $13,189,000.

The amount of bonds issued is as follows:

		Fixed charges.
West Chicago Street Railroad Company First Mortgage 5 per cent bonds	$3,968,000	$ 198,400
West Chicago Street Railway Company 6 per cent Debenture bonds	2,700,000	162,000
		$ 360,400

The guarantees payable on account of leased roads are as follows:

35 per cent on $1,250,000 Chicago West Division Railway stock (leased line)	$ 437,000	
Guaranteed Expenses maintaining Corporate Organization of Chicago West Division Railway Company	3,000	
Chicago West Division Railway (leased line) $4,040,000 First Mortgage 4½ per cent bonds	181,800	
Chicago Passenger Railway (leased line) $600,000 6 per cent Consolidated bonds	36,000	
Chicago Passenger Railway $400,000 6 per cent First Mortgage bonds	24,000	
Chicago Passenger Railway dividend at 5 per cent on $1,000,000 stock, in accordance with terms of lease	50,000	
West Chicago Street Railroad Tunnel Company $1,500,000 First Mortgage bonds	75,000	806,800
		$1,167,200

From the above are to be deducted the following amounts:

5 per cent dividend on $730,000 Chicago Passenger Railway stock owned by the company	$ 37,500	
35 per cent dividend on 6,251 shares of Chicago West Division Railway Company stock owned by the company	218,785	256,285
Total amount of fixed charges		$ 910,915

The operations of the West Chicago system for the past five years have been as follows:

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Gross earnings	$4,620,225	$5,235,633	$4,181,235	$4,201,477	$4,018,948.45
Operaing expenses	2,687,310	2,892,982	2,518,624	2,267,195	2,138,378.55
Net earnings	$1,932,915	$2,342,651	$1,662,610	$1,934,281	$1,880,569.90
Fixed charges, including taxes	895,075	941,749	859,470	902,015	1,016,114.18
Surplus for the year	$1,037,840	$1,400,902	$ 803,140	$1,032,266	$ 864,455.72

Out of such surplus earnings dividends have been paid regularly on the capital stock.

Respectfully,

WEST CHICAGO STREET RAILROAD COMPANY.

By CHARLES T. YERKES, *President.*

TO THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK —AND— MESSRS. HALLGARTEN & CO., NEW YORK.

The undersigned will receive subscriptions for the above Bonds at 99½% and accrued interest to date of delivery.

The subscription list will be opened on Thursday, March 25th, 1897 at 10 o'clock a. m., and will be closed at 3 o'clock p. m. on March 29th, or earlier; the right being reserved to reject any application and to award a smaller amount than applied for.

Bonds awarded upon subscriptions are to be paid for on April 2d 1897, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York.

The subscriptions will be opened simultaneously

In Chicago by the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank,

And in Philadelphia by Messrs. George A. Huhn & Sons.

Interim Certificates will be issued by the Central Trust Company of New York and exchanged for engraved Bonds as soon as same are ready.

West Chicago Street Railroad Co. 6% Debentures will be received at par and interest in payment of subscriptions.

Application will be made to have the Bonds listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 WALL STREET.

HALLGARTEN & CO., 28 BROAD STREET.

New York, March 20th, 1897.

Foreman Bros. Banking Co. (UNDER STATE SUPERVISION), 128 and 130 Washington-st.

CAPITAL . . . $500,000
SURPLUS . . . $500,000

EDWIN G. FOREMAN, President.
OSCAR G. FOREMAN, Vice-President.
GEORGE N. NEISE, Cashier.

Transacts a General Banking Business.

Accounts of Firms and Individuals Solicited.

Money to Loan on Real Estate at LOWEST Market Rates.

STOCKS, GRAIN and PROVISIONS.

J. R. WILLARD & CO., BANKERS, BROKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS. 17 Board of Trade, Chicago; 56 and 1227 Broadway, New York; Ellicott Square Bldg., Buffalo; 1343 F-st., N. W., Washington, D. C. Chicago Board of Trade. MEMBERS:—New York Cons. Stock Exchange. New York Produce Exchange. Exclusive leased wires connect all our offices.

G. S. EVERINGHAM & CO., 40 Chicago Board of Trade. Grain, Provisions, Etc. Grain and Provisions bought and sold for cash or carried on 3c to 5c margins. Wheat in lots of 1,000 bushels and upward. Write for information. Market Letter and Reference Book. Sixteen years members Chicago Board of Trade.

EDWARD L. BREWSTER & CO., 209 LA SALLE-ST., DEALERS IN INVESTMENT SECURITIES, OFFER FOR SALE HIGH-GRADE First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds —VERY DESIRABLE.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 9, 1897.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis railway company will be held at the principal office of said company, Penn avenue and Tenth street, Pittsburg, Pa., on TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1897, At 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of receiving the annual report for 1896, the election of three directors to succeed a like number whose term expires on that date, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, March 31, and reopened on Wednesday, April 14, 1897. S. B. LIGGETT, Secretary.

Chicago Telephone Company, 203 Washington-st.

Operating upwards of Fifteen Thousand EXCHANGE TELEPHONES in Chicago and vicinity.

BRANCH EXCHANGES established in Factories and large Offices. Special connections and apparatus providing for LONG DISTANCE service.

For information address F. M. BUCK, Contract Agent.

F. G. LOGAN, 4 Board of Trade. MEMBERS New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges and Chicago Bd. of Trade. Bonds, Stocks, Investment Securities.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

The Ambition of Eva.

EVA NORRINGTON inserted her latch key into the keyhole of a Bedford Square boarding house, and entered. It was a dismal, windy, rainy November evening, and ever since lunch she had been paddling about London, climbing grimy stairs of newspaper offices, and talking to people who did not seem especially pleased to see her. Her skirts were wet, and a wisp of damp hair was tumbling over her eyes. On the hall table, disclosed by the flickering gasjet, were some letters.

"A year ago today!" said Eva to herself as she closed the door against the wind. "Has he written, or has he forgotten?"

He had not forgotten. Eva picked up the letter from the hall table, looked quickly round at the closed hall door, at the closed dining-room door, and at the baize door that led to the kitchen stairs—and kissed it. Then she went up-stairs to her bed-sitting-room with the letter in her hand and joy in her heart.

"Hateful little room!" she murmured to herself, as she struck a match and lit the gas. "But it's the last time, thank God!"

The room was not really bad; a bed in the corner, a wash-stand, a wardrobe, here and there a picture on the walls, and a table by the window, rather rickety, on which lay a heap of manuscript—a half-finished story.

"I will burn that before I go to bed to-night," said Eva, as she caught sight of it.

Then she took off her hat and cloak, drew the only easy-chair under the gasjet and sat down; fingering the letter—she did not open it at once. Now that happiness stretched in front of her it was pleasant to linger on the confines of misery, to look back on the life she was to leave.

"It is not every one," said Eva reflectively, "who can make experiments in life—without expense."

Eva Norrington had been the pride of the provincial town which gave her birth. At the high school no girl could stand against her. Her form governess, who now and then asked her favorite pupils to tea, even said she might be a head mistress one day. To Eva this seemed absurd. But when, at the age of 20, she gained a guinea prize for a story in a weekly paper she began to think that at least she might be a great novelist. At any rate she felt sure that somewhere ahead of her stretched a career; and as her 21st birthday approached she announced to her startled parents her intention of going to London in search of it. Thereupon ensued a series of domestic scenes such as have been common of late in the homes of England, wherein the parents play the part of the apprehensive hen, the daughter that of the adventurous duckling. The duckling invariably gains its point; and so it was with Eva Norrington. Having refuted argument and resisted persuasion for a certain number of weeks, Eva obtained a grudging consent to her departure. The townspeople knew not whether to admire or disapprove. But they had read in novels of young ladies who took their lives and latch-keys into their own hands, became famous, and married respectably after all. So during the weeks of preparation for her campaign Eva became something of a figure in local society, and more than one dinner party was given in her honor, as well as plentiful advice as to the necessary precautions against London guile, and many recipes for guarding against the colds induced by the fogs that infest the metropolis.

Eva was almost happy; for she had the hopefulness of youth and beauty, and all the exhilaration of taking her life into her hands and fashioning it as she would, with none to raise objections to the process. She would have been quite happy but for Allan Craig. For Allan Craig, whenever he heard that Eva was bent on going to London to make a name for herself, promptly offered her his own for a substitute. It was a good enough name, and at the foot of a check it was generally respected, as Allan Craig had lately stepped into his father's business as estate agent and was prospering. Eva was disturbed, but she turned not aside from her project. Eva had mapped out her life and Allan Craig was not included in the scheme.

As she sat fingering her letter in her bedroom, she went over the parting scene in her mind. The details of it would only increase the delight of the letter. For Eva had learned during the last year that happiness is so rare that it deserved to be rolled on the tongue and not swallowed in haste. It was at a dance on the night before her departure—her last dance, so she thought, before she started life in earnest. They were sitting out a dance together, for Eva was not disposed to think unkindly of Allan, though she might resent his intrusion into her scheme of life. She remembered how there had been silence between them for some moments, how Allan had leaned his elbows on his knees and dug the heel of his dancing shoe into the carpet.

"And so you are quite determined to leave us?" said Allan.

"Of course," replied Eva. "My boxes are all packed."

"Full of manuscript novels and other things?"

"One novel and several stories."

"I cannot understand why you want to go when——"

"I want to—well—to live a larger life."

"You mean you want to live in a bigger place?"

"Well, not exactly. I don't think you quite understand."

"I quite understand that there is not enough scope for you here, and that I am a selfish brute for trying to keep you from your ambition. Look here, Eva, can you honestly say that you don't love me a little bit?"

Allan had risen and was standing over her. Eva looked up at him. She could see him standing there now—big, comely, with something in his eyes that thrilled her, half with fear and half with pleasure. She rose and faced him.

"I shall be sorry to leave you—very sorry."

"Then why——?"

"Can't you see, Allan? I know I have it in me to do good work, and I must be where good work is wanted. Here I am hampered; in London——"

"You may fail," said Allan, with a note of hope in his voice. Then Eva spoke:

"I shall succeed—I know I shall."

"Will you write to me?"

Eva hesitated. She was half inclined to give in to that extent. Allan had mistaken her hesitation.

"No," he said. "There shall be no selfishness in my love for you. I will wait a year from tonight, and then, if London is no go, you know there will always be me. You can't expect me to pray for your success, can you?"

Eva, placed on her mettle, looked him in the face.

"I am bound to succeed," she said, and turned to go. The waltz had ceased in the room below, and a rustle of skirts and a ripple of tongues had taken its place.

"Eva—once—the last time, perhaps."

She turned again, laughing.

"Quick!" she said; "some one will come."

A woman may forget many things, but no woman ever forgets the first time a lover's arm was around her waist and a lover's lips upon her own. And as Eva sat in the corner of a third-class carriage in the London train next morning, looking forward to the career before her, the remembrance of the support of Allan's arm persisted in obtruding itself. Having got what she wanted she had already begun to doubt if she wanted what she had got. For a career, after all, is rather a lonesome sort of a thing.

Such small success as may come to the inexperienced girl upon her first incursion into literature came to Eva. She lived sparingly, worked hard, and never made the mistake of refusing invitations on the ground of work. She staid up a little later or got up a little earlier instead. A weekly column on "Health and Beauty" placed at her disposal by the youthful editor of a new woman's paper, who had met her at the Writers' club and thought her pretty, paid her weekly bill at the boarding-house. Her stories found frequent acceptance and occasional welcome in the minor periodicals, and a happy meeting with an editor at a dinner party paved the way to her appearance in a widely-read magazine. By the end of the year Eva Norrington had got so far towards the realization of her ambition that when people heard her name mentioned they wrinkled their brows and tried to remember where they had heard it before. At home, of course, her fame was great. The papers in which she wrote circulated freely in the town, her stories were discussed at afternoon teas, and townsfolk were glad to think that they participated to some extent in the literary work of the century.

All this time Eva was horribly lonely. She knew plenty of people and liked them; they were kind to her, some of them because they liked her for herself, others because they saw that she was marked for ultimate success. Having advanced a certain distance along the road she had longed to travel, she could judge better whither it would lead her. It would lead her to a place in the newspaper paragraphs, to a place on the bookstalls, to a place in the photographers' windows, and to a place at Bayswater or South Kensington. This, then, must be the end of the struggle and the turmoil of the fight. And how she hated the fight! A fight wherein victory would bring her no nearer to the actualities of life; for she had come to learn in the year's struggle that our social system by no means places women on an equality with men, and that whereas men can buy the coveted fruit of the tree of knowledge of good and evil by the pottle, women must buy the tree outright, and pay cash. It was terribly unfair. And the most unfair thing about the whole business was that, while success was almost within her grasp, success was not what she wanted. There is no fun in living your own life when that is precisely the life you do not want to lead.

It was not as though Allan Craig had never kissed Eva Norrington.

She opened the letter—cutting the envelope with her nail scissors. For some distinction must be made between your first love letter and your bootmaker's bill. She felt like one who has held his breath to feel what suffocation is like. The letter was long. Eva read quickly at first, then slowly, knitting her brows as she turned the pages, and came at last to the signature, "Ever your friend, Allan Craig."

The letter lay for some minutes in Eva's lap, while she looked vaguely round her room.

"He is afraid of spoiling my career—my success has put an insuperable barrier between us," she murmured. The phrases of the letter had burned themselves into her brain. "O, Allan! I wish I could tell you—or do you want to hear?"

When the dinner bell rang an hour afterwards Eva rose wearily from her writing table, where she had been toiling over her half-finished manuscript. She had not burned it.

Five years passed before she saw Allan Craig again, and then the meeting was unexpected—at the exit of the theater where Eva had gone to see the hundredth performance of her play. Allan was obviously proud of knowing her, and introduced his wife, to whom she gave graceful recognition. It was raining and Allan offered to see Eva to a cab. They stood for a moment on the steps to the entrance.

"Yes," said Allan, in answer to Eva's polite question, "all is going well. We have a little daughter—Eva—my wife's name, curiously enough."

He stood by the hansom as she entered, guarding her dress from the wheel. As she turned to give the address, he said:

"I ought to congratulate you on your success. It is very sweet to me. You know—you—owe it all to me. Are you grateful?"

"Yes; I owe it to you," she said, leaning forward as the apron closed upon her, and the attendant constable grew impatient. "Come and see me—Tuesdays."

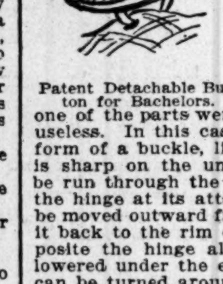
"I can't think why I should be so silly," said Eva to herself, as she stuffed her handkerchief back into her pocket and felt for her latch-key, when the cab drew up before the hall door of her flat in Kensington.—Black and White.

SHORT STORIES BY POPULAR AUTHORS, COMPLETE IN ONE INSTALLMENT, WILL BE PRINTED DAILY THROUGH THE WEEK.

BOON TO BUTTONLESS BACHELORS.

Newly Invented Detachable Button Can Be Affixed in a Second and Does Not Tear Cloth in Removing.

Some woman-hater is trying to encourage the bachelors to remain in their state of single blissfulness by inventing a detachable one-piece button for men's clothes, which can be instantly attached or detached, and when once attached stays where it is put until special effort is made by one who understands how it works. Usually buttons which have been made to be attached by the men themselves have been made separate from the fastener, and if one of the parts were lost the other became useless. In this case the fastener is in the form of a buckle, like a belt buckle, which is sharp on the unattached end, and can be run through the cloth as easily as a pin, the hinge at its attached end allowing it to be moved outward freely and again bringing it back to the rim of the button, a slot opposite the hinge allowing the point to be lowered under the edge of the rim, when it can be turned around until the point is securely fastened under the rim far from the slot. It is as easily removed if desired and does not show any marks on the cloth. This button is a gem for a man who cannot get any woman to have him, and therefore is reduced to the necessity of being his own mender, darner, and button-sewer. They are also a convenience for traveling men when on the road.



Patent Detachable Button for Bachelors.

HONORS FOR MRS. ADLAI STEVENSON.

Ex-Vice-President's Wife Chosen to Preside Over the Woman's Club of Bloomington.

Bloomington, Ill., March 24.—[Special.]—Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson has been elected President of the newly-organized Woman's club of Bloomington. The club is organized for mutual improvement and will consider and discuss questions affecting the general good of the community. The other officers elected are: First Vice-President, Mrs. Sue A. Sanders; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Joseph W. Fifer; Secretary, Mrs. Edward K. Morgan; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. A. B. Hoblit; Treasurer, Miss May Christian; Directors, Mrs. George P. Brown, Mrs. Clinton P. Soper, Mrs. John T. Lillard, Mrs. A. B. Funk, Mrs. George Perrin Davis, and Mrs. Charles L. Capen.

DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

The illustration represents a petticoat made by Mmes. Mayer and Morhange, of shot blue and sulphur taffetas, plain on the upper part to a depth of four centimeters, but trimmed round the bottom with a flounce of English lace, surmounted by a row of insertion. Above this is a wide frilling of the taffetas inlaid with English application insertion in zigzags. This frilling is headed with English point insertion in large chevrons.—New York Herald.



TAFFETAS PETTICOAT.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

AMONG THE NEW BOOKS.

OLIVE SCHREINER ON BRITISH METHODS IN AFRICA.

In "Trooper Peter Halket" She Flays Cecil Rhodes and Shows His Chartered Company in an Ugly Light—British in Africa Depicted as Cruel and Money-Greedy—Slender Story with a Heavy Moral—Christ One of the Characters.



Olive Schreiner.

It is not strange that the British political press is writhing visibly under the lash of Olive Schreiner's little book, "Trooper Peter Halket of Mashonaland" (Roberts). It is a scathing indictment of British methods in Africa, and especially of Cecil Rhodes, in whom Mrs. Schreiner sees all the existing evils personified. And though the whole thing is but a plea for the suffering natives and a tract against the murderous tyranny of the English lust for wealth, it contains no ranting. The tale enforces its own tremendous moral.

The author of the famous "Story of an African Farm" is nothing if not daring, and in "Trooper Peter Halket" she dares everything. It is a bold act to represent the embodied Christ as visiting the lost and lonely young English trooper by his watchfire on a koppje at night, and as drawing forth the soldier's unconscious self-indictment. But the effect—the blackness against the divine whiteness—is most striking. Nor can any save the most prudish object to it as sacrilegious, though it must be admitted that the author goes a little too far in one or two passages, as in this reference to the nail-prints in the feet of the crucified:

"You've been in the wars, too, I see," said Peter, bending forward a little and looking at the stranger's feet. "By God! Both of them! And right through! You must have had a bad time of it."

But no one can deny that Mrs. Schreiner has written in the true Christian spirit, and that the Christ she depicts is the nobler Christ of the coming religion. And so when she draws this picture of the rampant wealth-seeking type of so-called Christian methods the effect is startling:

"Have you seen Cecil Rhodes?" Peter asked.

"Yes; I have seen him," said the stranger.

"Now, he's death on niggers," said Peter Halket, warming his hands by the fire; "they say when he was Prime Minister down in the colony he tried to pass a law that would give masters and mistresses the right to have their servants flogged whenever they did anything they didn't like, but the other Englishmen wouldn't let him pass it."

"But here in Mashonaland he can do what he likes. That's the reason some fellows don't want him to be sent away. They say if we get the British Government here, they'll be giving the niggers land to live on, and let them have the vote, and get civilized and educated, and all that sort of thing, but Cecil Rhodes, he'll keep their noses to the grindstone. 'I prefer land to niggers,' he says.

"Now, there I'm with Rhodes. We don't come out here to work. It's all very well in England, but we've come here to make money, and how are we to make it unless you get niggers to work for you or start a syndicate? He's death on niggers, is Rhodes. They say if we had the British Government here and a nigger died while you were thrashing him there'd be an investigation and all that sort of thing. But with Cecil it's all right; you can do what you like with the niggers, provided you don't get him into trouble."

It is clearly Mrs. Schreiner's object to get Cecil and his chartered company into trouble, and the odds are in favor of her doing it. The book has made a sensation in London, and the fact that Mr. Rhodes is at present there in connection with the investigation of the Jameson raid is not wholly in his favor. A woman with talent has pitted herself squarely against a man and a company with enormous wealth. It will be interesting to see the ultimate result.

It is a fact that during the last four years of financial depression in America the money-making energies of the British have been concentrated upon Africa with deplorable effects. Mrs. Schreiner utters more than mere words when she says: "Why, if God Almighty came to this country, and hadn't half a million shares, they wouldn't think much of him." She has chosen to show up the dark side of the African boom, and she has probably done so with the necessary artistic exaggeration, but there is a crushing weight of truth in her thesis, and the chartered company itself can but secretly admit it.

When the gentle and mysterious stranger tells Peter Halket of the vast company in which he has had shares since the beginning of the world one feels again the spell of Olive Schreiner's first and greater book. It is a company made up of men and women of every religion—Buddhists, Mohammedans, Confucians, Free-Thinkers, Atheists, Christians, Jews. There is one sign by which the members all know each other—"in that ye love one another." The incidents with which the stranger illustrates his point are dramatic and convincing. One does not wonder that Peter is converted and joins the older chartered company.

The finale is as strong as the rest of the book. The trooper's fate, when he goes back to his camp and tries to save a wounded negro from being tortured and shot, is just natural enough to clinch the whole indictment of British brutality.

It is the world-old cry of mercy for the weaker races that Mrs. Schreiner has raised. If that be new proof of what has been called her atheism, then may the Christian races all profit by her example.

Fresh Literary Notes.

"In Kedar's Tents," Henry Seton Merriman's new novel, began its American serial career in the March number of the Bookman.

Henry M. Stanley, M. P., is writing an introduction to a new book of African travel entitled "From Cape Town to Uganda," by Lionel Decle.

Anthony Hope is writing a new story which is said to have a less fantastic plot than his recent books. It will probably be called "Born in the Purple."

Richard Henry Stoddard, the veteran poet and literary critic, is to receive the well-deserved tribute of a complimentary dinner from the Authors' club in New York on the evening of March 25.

H. D. Traill has for some time been engaged on a life of Lord Cromer, who represents English rule in Egypt. The work is soon to appear from the press of a London publisher in a large illustrated volume.

Mr. Gladstone's reply to the Pope's deliverance on Anglican orders is to appear in the first volume of his "Later Gleanings." This fact will add to the interest in the volume, which is expected to appear in London before Easter.

The autograph manuscript of the late William Morris' poem, "Mine and Thine," will shortly be put up to auction in a London sale room. Another interesting "lot" about to share a similar fate is an unpublished poem by Thackeray. This is entitled "An Old Story Retold."

Dr. G. E. Wire, Secretary of the fund for a memorial bust of the late W. F. Poole, reports that $380 of the needed $500 has been subscribed, and solicits further contributions. Dr. Wire's address is No. 1574 Judson avenue, Evanston, Ill.

London critics pronounce Miss Beatrice Harraden's "Hilda Stafford" to be inferior to her "Ships That Pass in the Night." But it has been exceedingly successful from the publisher's point of view. A seventh edition has already appeared.

The best-selling books of the moment in London are Nansen's "Farthest North" and Marie Corelli's "Ziska." Fifty thousand copies of "Ziska" have been issued. It has not yet reached this side of the Atlantic. Nansen's work has been in such demand that the booksellers have been unable to obtain sufficient copies for their orders.

The new volume of Justin McCarthy's "History of Our Own Times" will come right up to the present year. The precise period covered is indicated in the subtitle, which runs "From 1880 to the Diamond Jubilee." Needless to say, these years include the definite rise of Irish home rule as "practical politics." The volume, as a picture of recent days, is really complete in itself and so may be read.

AHEAD OF TIME.

"Gaswell is a very progressive man," remarked McSwilligen.

"I thought he was rather lazy," replied Squildig.

"That does not prevent him from being progressive enough to suffer several attacks of spring fever before winter is over."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

The Northwestern Limited

For St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Duluth, a superbly appointed train of compartment and standard sleepers, dining cars, and coaches, leaves Chicago daily at 6:30 p. m. via the Northwestern line. Office, 208 Clark-st.

LUNCHEON FOR BARON SCHLIPPENBACH

Consular Corps to Give Him a Farewell Reception at the Virginia—Other Social News.

The consular corps of Chicago, with Mr. Charles Henrotin as dean of the corps, will give a luncheon for Baron Schlippenbach, the Russian Consul-General, tomorrow at 1 o'clock at the Virginia Hotel. Baron Schlippenbach has lived in Chicago two years and a half, and now goes to New York to act as Consul-General there for the next six months.

The second annual concert of the Glee club of the Bankers' Athletic club will be given in Central Music Hall on Thursday evening, April 8. The assisting artists will be: Mr. George Ellsworth Holmes, baritone; Mr. Leo Stern, 'cellist; Mme. de Pasquale, soprano; Mrs. E. Deal-Howard, accompanist.

Mrs. Susan Gale Cook has issued invitations for an afternoon devoted to French in the reception room of the Columbus Safe Deposit company on Tuesday, March 30. M. A. Theise will read a paper.

The West End Woman's club, No. 542 Monroe street, will give a musicale under the auspices of the educational department this evening.

A musicale and recitations will be given at Oakland Music Hall, Fortieth street and Cottage Grove avenue, on Tuesday evening, March 30.

The Kenwood club will give a musicale tomorrow evening. The program has been arranged by Mrs. Frederic Ullman.

Mrs. C. M. Linington, No. 644 Washington boulevard, will give the fourth of a series of card parties on Tuesday, March 30.

The Kenwood club will give a dance on Friday, April 2.

* * *

Mrs. John Willard Northrup, No. 2926 Indiana avenue, gave a luncheon yesterday for Miss MacAdam of St. Louis, Mo.

Mrs. J. M. Beverley and Mrs. L. Manasse Jr. gave a euchre party yesterday afternoon. Sixty guests were present and a buffet luncheon was served.

Mrs. E. G. W. Rietz, No. 724 Washington boulevard, gave an afternoon party yesterday for Mrs. Degenfeld.

Mr. Benjamin B. Lamb, No. 3925 Michigan avenue, gave a dinner last evening.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lederer, No. 1335 Dunning street, have anounced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Annette Lederer, to Mr. H. J. Benjamin of this city. They will be "at home" on March 28, and on April 4 will receive at No. 4548 Oakenwald avenue.

* * *

Mrs. William G. McCormick is the guest of Mrs. Emmons Blaine, Rush and Erie streets. Mrs. McCormick will leave Chicago next Tuesday.

Mrs. Samuel H. Wheeler of Fairfield, Conn., is the guest of her mother, Mrs. J. S. Rumsey, No. 313 Huron street.

Mr. and Mrs. Z. Levy and family, No. 4223 Calumet avenue, will be "at home" the first and fourth Fridays in each month.

Mr. and Mrs. Caleb H. Marshall and Mr. B. H. Marshall, No. 4730 Drexel boulevard, have returned from California.

Mr. C. W. Brega is in New York City.

TO JOIN BARONESS VON BULOW.

Miss Amalie Hoefer Will Accompany the German Educational Worker on Her Tour.

Miss Amalie Hoefer of the Chicago Kindergarten Institute will leave on April 3 for New York to meet the Baroness von Bülow of Germany. Miss Hoefer is to accompany the Baroness on a tour of school and kindergarten inspection to the cities of importance in the United States and Canada. They expect to reach Chicago the latter part of April.

The Baroness has promised to deliver a lecture here before the child study congress, which convenes on April 27. She will also speak before the annual meeting of the International Kindergarten Union at St. Louis on April 21.

While in Chicago the Baroness von Bülow will be entertained by the Kindergarten Institute in Forty-seventh street. During her stay she will be the guest at a mass-meeting under the joint auspices of the four kindergarten training schools, and also at special meetings of several of the Woman's clubs.

WOMAN'S CLUB INDORSES TWO BILLS.

Favors State Protection for the Insane and Helpless Children and Will Act for the Birds.

Two bills at present before the State Legislature were indorsed by the Woman's club at its last meeting of the season, held yesterday afternoon. They are the lunacy bill, committing the care of the insane to the State, and the bill providing a home for dependent children.

A special meeting of the club will be held next Wednesday to protest against the killing of song birds. It is intended to give impetus to a movement against trimming hats with songsters' plumage.

The Nominating committee placed two tickets in the field for the annual election, April 28. One is headed by Mrs. Marie C. Remick for President and the other by Mrs. P. L. Sherman.

EXCELLENT WAYS OF USING RHUBARB.

Recipes for Making Pudding or Pies with Either One or Two Crusts.

There are many excellent ways of converting rhubarb into pies with either one or two crusts. A one-crust pie with meringue is made of one and one-half cupfuls of stewed rhubard, one cupful of sugar, yelks of two eggs, one tablespoonful of corn starch, and, if liked, a teaspoonful of lemon extract. Use the whites of the eggs for the meringue.

For a rhubard pudding, place a large spoonful of stewed and sweetened rhubarb in small baking-cups. Pour boiling water on one pint of bread crumbs; when softened, drain if necessary; add one beaten egg, one tablespoonful of sugar, a little nutmeg, and beat well.

Turn this upon the rhubarb in the cups and bake. Serve with any pudding sauce.—What to Eat.

FOR THEE.

Sometimes, when all the world is still,
And wailing winds blow strong and chill,
My heart calls out for thee—for thee,
With such a longing agony,
I wonder that thou dost not hear
And from thy grave make answer, dear.

Sometimes, when all the world's asleep,
And none but God can hear me weep,
I wonder that thou dost not say
Some little word to help me pray;
Some little word of comfort bring
To make me to the future cling.

Wouldst thou but tell me, "We shall meet—
Touch lip to lip in kisses sweet,"
As in the days before afar
Thou passed beyond the morning star,
I'd be content; nor moan in woe
Because I love and miss thee so.

But—tho' I list, I cannot hear;
Thou dost not come to answer, dear;
Thou dost not come, and still I long
For touch of hand, for voice of song;
For love-lit eyes, for footfall light,
For glad "Good morn," for sad "Good night."

And looking down the years alone
I face the unrevealed, unknown,
And from this human need of mine,
Forgetting faith in the Divine,
Cry up from heart of agony:
"Come back to me! Come back to me!"

ROSA PEARLE.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION.



—Life.

CHIKA SAKURAI AT WILLARD HALL.

Japanese Missionary Gives One of Her Characteristic Lectures Before the W. C. T. U.

Swaying her tiny body to and fro like a child and speaking in her characteristic tone, Mrs. Chika Sakurai, the Japanese missionary, talked to a large audience in Willard Hall yesterday at noon. Her lecture, which consisted of quaintly-told experiences in her own country and this one, was given under the auspices of the W. C. T. U.

She told how her lack of musical talent was instrumental in causing her to adopt the Christian religion. She could not learn to sing, so she was taught to read the English Bible. She then soberly declared the one way to keep young looking and beautiful is to look on the bright side of things.

Before making her appeal for money to help sustain the Bible Institute which she and her husband have founded in Tokio the speaker put her audience in a good humor by telling a humorous folklore tale of a wicked woman who gave her own son a long name because she wished him to have a long life. Upon her stepson, whom she hated, she bestowed a short name for the opposite reason. Then the son fell into a well, and it took so long to pronounce his name he was drowned before help arrived.

"E-et has one moral," concluded Mrs. Sakurai, naively. "If I undertake to say all our people need dey would not get the leetle help you may geef them."

Mrs. Sakurai carries with her a collection of native toys and curiosities, and from the sale of these her traveling expenses are defrayed.

In bruises, sprains, burns, wounds, rheumatism, hemorrhoids, use Sander's Eucalyptol.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECORD Wednesday, March 24, 1897:

Maple-av., n e cor. Lake-av., w f, 50x122, March 15 [A. Pahlke to C. Lang]	$1,500
Ellis-av., 70 ft. of 40th-st., e f, 30x200, March 3 [F. E. Barnard to J. O. Perley]	14,000
65th-st., 115 w of Kimbark-av., n f, 50x84, March 15 [N. C. Wheeler to M. C. Londelius]	5,000
Minerva-av., 205 n e of 65th-st., s e f, 26¼x120 m. or l., March 18 [M. C. Londelius to N. C. Wheeler]	9,000
50th-st., 104 w of Peoria, s f, 25x125, March 15 [T. A. Foley to F. R. Brusso]	5,000
Wellington-st., n e cor E. Ravenswood Park, s f, 50x125, March 22 [J. Sachsel to M. Kotz]	2,100
Artesian-av., 200 n of Potomac, e f, 25x126, Jan. 28 [W. Gentzen to E. Kering]	1,600
63d-st., 75 e of Justine-av., s f, 25x125, March 23 [L. Fell to C. M. Van Horne et al.]	2,000
Winthrop-av., 199¾ n of Berwyn, w f, 100x150, March 23 [M. in C. to B. M. Lange]	2,099
Justine-st., 216 s of 63d, e f, 25x124, March 22 [M. Van Horn to L. Fell]	2,000
Aberdeen-st., 221 n of 55th, w f, 25x124, Jan. 6 [F. Gaylor to W. McCullom]	1,000
Grace-st., 200 w of W. 51st, s f, 200x123, March 20 [A. J. Aubert to H. G. Zander]	2,000
Greenwood-av., 107 s of 92d-st., w f, 50x124, March 23 [E. B. Jennings to C. M. Boyden]	1,000
Page-st., 50 s of 46th, w f, 49½x124 7-10, March 19 [S. Marek to L. Johnson]	1,600
Haddon-st., 191¼ w of Robey, n f, 24x120, Feb. 23 [Est. of T. Suffern to G. J. Wenner]	1,300
Central Park-av., 100 s of Le Moyne-st., e f, 50x124, March 20 [C. C. F. Swartz to C. R. Taute]	3,000
Same property, March 22 [C. R. Taute to A. Schwartz]	3,000
Lexington-av., 270 n of 62d-st., e f, 25x170, March 6 [L. A. Hawthorne et al. to B. Barnet]	3,000
Bishop-st., 201 s of 63d-st., w f, 25x124, March 7 [J. J. Nichols to G. Melander]	1,050
71st-st., s w cor Robey, n f, 45x125, March 22 [H. K. Bornes to E. Morck]	1,800
Lowe-av., s w cor 44th-st., e f, 75x124 85-100, Nov. 13, 1896 [M. in C. to J. K. Chambers]	1,000
Humboldt-st., 375 n of 43d-st., e f, 25x129, March 15 [W. Pecher to P. Prechter]	2,500
Lawndale-av., 141 n of W. 22d-st., w f, 75x125, March 15 [J. M. Dunne to J. H. McNamara]	3,500
Dunning-av., 216 w of Southport, s f, 218x125, and other property, March 24 [S. Stein to B. Stein]	5,000
Gresham-st., 167 s w of Noble-av., s e f, 25x125, March 23 [A. Wisner to F. Malmowski]	1,000
Ashland-av., 275 s of Addison-st., w f, 25x123 74-100, March 1 [F. S. Kom to D. Reinken]	1,375
Douglas-blvd., 383 s of W. 13th-st., e f, 50x158, Sept. 24, 1896 [Est. of J. Munn to T. F. Sheridan]	5,000
Throop-st., 42 n of 106th, w f, 50 through to railroad, March 20 [L. Price to J. O'Connor]	1,000
Robey-st., n w cor Cornelia, e f, 24 9-10x103, March 24 [C. F. Hoere to M. Druckstein]	6,500
Alley lot, bet Sheffield-av. and Bissell-st., 220⅛ s of Diversey-av., w f, 50x25, Jan. 21 [E. Hunkler to D. H. Louderback]	1,100
Peoria-st., 125 s of 118th, e f, 25x125, Feb. 20 [H. A. Williams to G. F. Crisse]	1,400
Peoria-st., 329 s of 64th, e f, 31x124, March 24 [D. Klein to H. C. Klein]	1,488
Peoria-st., 298 s of 64th-st., e f, 25x124, and other property, March 26 [O. B. Green to D. Klein]	1,364
Clark-st., s e cor Wisconsin, n f, 265x125, and other property, Dec. 29, 1896 [H. D. Stringer to J. C. Farr]	20,000
Ridgeland-av., 48 n of Hastings-st., w f, 72x125, March 18 [L. A. Larson to F. M. Nichols]	3,500
40th-st., 277 e of Langley-av., n f, 28½x170, March 18 [F. F. Allan to A. A. Eaton]	25,000

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED by the Building Department yesterday:

Andrew Sundine, 1-story frame cottage, 1002 N. Francisco-st.	$1,200
R. C. Moore, 1-story frame cottage, 1022 N. Francisco-st.	1,200
G. Welmer, 3-story and basement brick flats, 300 Hadden-st.	4,200
Mary A. Dabbe, 2-story frame flats, 1225 Wrightwood-av.	2,500
John Franz, 2-story and basement brick flats, 1064 Avers-av.	6,000
D. Codd, 3-story and basement brick store and flats, 1824 W. 12th-st.	8,000
W. H. Bowman, 1-story cottage, 3750 Kedzie-av.	1,000
A. A. Imuel, 2-story and basement brick flats, 78 S. Sawyer-av.	3,000
E. Rich, 2-story frame residence, 323 W. 66th-st.	3,000
George T. Boroughs, 2-story frame residence, 4215 S. Maplewood	1,000
Mrs. Annie Gooll, 3-story and basement brick store and flats, 425 E. 26th-st.	3,000

NEW CORPORATIONS.

NEW INCORPORATIONS WERE LICENSED by the Secretary of State at Springfield yesterday as follows:

Rising Musical and Athletic club, at Chicago; without capital; social; incorporators, William Holeva, Edward J. Sheehan, Thomas Ories, Philip Gorski, and Peter Parker.

All Hell Bicycle club, at Chicago; without capital; social; incorporators, J. W. Krueger, Paul Seeler, Theodore Harbeck, and Alfred Schalek.

The Crawford County Teachers' and Citizens' Library Association, at Robinson; without capital; educational; incorporators, Marion N. Beeman, C. L. Heustis, F. E. Newlin, Arthur Hill, W. C. Kessler.

Spaulding Fuel company, at Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; mercantile; incorporators, Lorenzo C. Brooks, Emery D. Frazier, and Sidney N. Reeve.

Chicago Western Electric Street railway company, at Chicago, certified to a change of name to Chicago Western Elevated Electric railroad company; also enlargement of object of incorporation.

Joliet Bridge and Iron company, at Joliet, certified to an increase in capital stock from $10,000 to $50,000.

The Palmer Pneumatic Tire company, at Chicago, certified to an increase in directors from three to five.

Chicago Cycle company, at Chicago, certified to an increase in capital stock from $1,000 to $12,000.

Ottawa Creamery company, at Ottawa; capital, $4,000; creamery; incorporators, S. F. King, W. A. Crosiar, P. F. Slingsby, W. J. Butler, and A. Rinehart.

Hrvatska Vila No. 30, subassembly of the Croatin Society, at Chicago; without capital; social; incorporators, Annie Pinturn, Thomas Lackovic, and Anton Pinturn.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—WEDNESDAY MORNING ON ADAMS-st., gold watch, chain, and E. L. badge. Reward for return. 1106 Tacoma Building.

LOST—ST. BERNARD DOG; WHITE AND ORange marking; full grown; collar with name, F. A. Ingalls; liberal reward. 3305 Calumet-av.

LOST—GOLD WATCH, BETWEEN HOYNE-AV. and Brown School; open-face lady's; reward. 13 Hamilton-av.

LOST—BLACK COCKER SPANIEL. RETURN to 11 Ritchie-place and receive liberal reward.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—HARRY O.: LETTERS IN GENeral delivery for you. "ANNITA."

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—

A LARGE WHOLESALE JEWELRY FIRM WILL SELL DIAMONDS AND WATCHES ON WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS. NO SECURITY REQUIRED. GOODS DELIVERED ON FIRST PAYMENT. R. 801 COLUMBUS MEM. BLDG., 103 STATE.

PERSONAL—MADAME CALVE WRITES: COMTE C. DE SAINT-GERMAIN: "You have found most true and extraordinary facts in my hand." Studio: NATIONAL SCHOOL OF PALMISTRY, 42 Auditorium Building. Hand readings. Classes. Afternoons. Free sample lesson Thursday, 8 p. m. Write for invitation.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSIcian and Surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—SEND FOR "STATISTICS AND Trading." Contains valuable tables, Market dictionary; cipher code. Reference, 35 banks. Mailed free. The Equitable Produce and Stock Exchange, Consolidated Exchange Bldg., Chicago.

PERSONAL—KID GLOVES CLEANED, 5C; pants, 40c; dresses, $1. French Steam Dye Works, 110 Monroe-st., Columbia Theater.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES, ETC.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—B.-BALKE BILliard and pool tables, etc. Stag, 79 E. Van Buren.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT young man as bookkeeper or clerk; 6 years' experience; moderate salary; good references. Address P 432, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—THOROUGHLY COMpetent bookkeeper and office man of good habits, aged 35; have gilt-edge references; can furnish bond. Address O 210, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BOOKKEEPER; 7 years' experience; first-class references; bond if desired; no compensation required. Address O 250, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, 19 yrs. old, for general office work; moderate salary; fine penman; willing to work. Address P 449, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERT ACCOUNTant and auditor; books opened and closed; tangled accounts untangled; A1 references. LEO TUSKA, Suite 91, 10 Pacific-av, Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERT CREDIT man, for ten years with one of Chicago's largest concerns; skillful advertiser. P 472, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR WRITING UP books periodically; also opening, closing, or examining books. Address P 446, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—DRUGGIST, CITY OR country; best references. E. D., 878 Fulton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED bookkeeper or buyer; good ref. P 448, Tribune.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENGINEER BY A sober, reliable man; have had 25 years' experience steam shovel, dredge boat, steam boats, and stationary; can give as references former employers of 3, 5, and 8 years' service. P 428, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BICYCLE FACTORY manager, with large experience in up-to-date bicycle construction; first-class executive ability; open to engagement. E. Howe & Co., 271 Brd'y, N. Y.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS ALL-round cook, country hotel preferred; strictly sober. Address P 479, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY CHEF; MEAT AND pastry; hotel or private family. Address P 201, Tribune office.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT man; understand housework, barn, and all around work. S. 615 N. Claremont-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COMPEtent butler, strictly sober, in private family; good references. Address P 471, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE and steady young Swedish man as assistant coachman and for general work in private family; city or suburban; used to fine horses, carriages; can milk and tend to garden, grounds; sober and strictly reliable, with the best of city references. Address ARVID NELSON, 33 Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS coachman, 5 feet 9 inches tall, German, single, strictly sober, honest, reliable, steady, and competent to take care of horses, rigs, driving, furnace, and lawn on fine private residence. Address P 460, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY COMPETENT coachman in private family; city or country; good milker and gardener; thoroughly understands all kinds of work about gentleman's place; willing and obliging; first-class references. Address N G 43, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COACHMAN; THORoughly understands the care of horses and carriages; best of city references given; would like to work for old couple. Address P 425, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman, who thoroughly understands his business and can furnish first-class city reference. Address P 467, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY Swedish young man; sober and competent; willing around house. Address A H 474, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY competent and single man, with first-class references. Address Coachman, 3141 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY single man; 15 years' experience; best of references from last employer. P 458, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS COACHMAN; handy around the house; city or country; small wages; city references. Address P 461, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT and respectable young man to work in machine shop; have no experience, but want to learn the trade; expect no compensation at first, only decent treatment. Address GUST. PETERSON, 54-56 E. Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—STEADY POSITION in store, warehouse, or office building; can do anything; first-class city references; wages low. Address P 498, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS JANITOR OR ANY position of trust; best city references. Address P 499, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—MAN OF A1 EDUCAtion and ability, 28, must have work; references from last employer. Address P 437, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN; EXperienced collector and salesman; refs. and bond. C. R. B., 35 Evanston-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COLLECTOR OF rents or installments; security. P 431, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY, CASHier in restaurant or cigar stand; experienced; night work preferred. Address P 698, Tribune.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—COOK, COMPETENT, economical, European trained cook wishes situation; best of recommendations from hotel, resorts, and private families. MRS. STEINERE, 282 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS private family by a competent woman as cook; no objections to the country. Address C. S., 353 Orleans-st.

SITUATION WANTED — BY COMPETENT nurse of 30, for infant. Address, stating terms, or call 3806 Langley-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT American woman; any work except laundry; no boarding house. Address P 477, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND WORK IN private family by a good reliable colored girl. Address 360 27th-st., E. HAMILTON.

SITUATION WANTED—HOUSEWORK BY day by colored woman. 3628 Vernon-av., basement.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG IRISH girl; a place in a small family. Address 302 North Franklin-st., Flat 2.

SITUATION WANTED—BY NURSE; CAN SEW and make herself generally useful; colored. 3137 S. Canal-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK and laundress; reference. 3827 Cottage Grove-av., 1st flat.

SITUATION WANTED—ON SOUTHWEST SIDE by young Scotch widow as nurse. Call or address MRS. FLEMING, 767 Austin-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY TO do general housework, North Side preferred. Call 112 Hobbie-st., 2d floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG SWEDE to do general housework. Address A. G., 42 Wendel-st., B 3d floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED French first cook. 3007 South Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GIRL for general housework. 4209 Langley-av.

SITUATION WANTED—SECOND OR GENERAL housework; good city refs. 6305 Carpenter-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COOK AND LAUNdress; private family. 2128 La Salle-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD RELIABLE German girl; second work. 4428 La Salle-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE GIRL; fond of children. 1140 Milwaukee-av., shoe store.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL for housework; good refs. Call 325 Root-st., rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL, GENERAL housework. Call 860 Tolman-av. tomorrow a. m.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT DRESSmaker wishes a few more customers; $1.50 per day. 6401 Wright-st.

SITUATION WANTED — A STYLISH DRESSmaker will make engagements; spring work; $3 a day. Address D P 328, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—NEW YORK FASHionable dressmaker, work by day; $1.50. 3843 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—DRESSMAKING BY the day; $1.50; experienced. 3000 Indiana-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED — BY COMPETENT woman as housekeeper; good manager. 1338 Wrightwood-av.; Lincoln-av. car.

SITUATION WANTED — BY MANAGING housekeeper in private family. P 429, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY OWNing machine wishes typewriting part of each day at home or in office; terms reasonable. Address P 441, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED young lady stenographer; $6 per week. Address P 436, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—GOOD, BY A THORoughly competent stenographer; references. Address O 248, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY STEnographer; four years' experience; Caligraph. Address P 473, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY stenographer; A1 refs.; salary moderate. 1171 S. Whipple.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY STEnographer; experienced in law and insurance; 3 yrs. experience. Address P 456, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERT STENOGrapher [employed] wants half day work; literary or law; Remington. P 464, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED stenographer and Rem. operator; knowledge of bookkeeping. Address P 465, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A1 STENOGRAPHER and d.-e. bookkeeper; references. P 443, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GOVERNESS BY young English lady; capable of teaching French, Latin, and music; graduate of the London College of Preceptors; has had experience as governess. Address MISS WILLIAMS, 4325 Berkeley-av., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY DEsires office or other work after 12 o'clock noon daily; would work all day Saturday. Address P 451, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT NURSE wishes care of infant; hospital training. Salary $5 per week. Address O 251, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

ACCOUNTANT—FIRST-CLASS—AS TRAVELing auditor; must be well up on credits and collections; state references, experience, age, and salary wanted. Address P 494, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—EXPERIENCED, TO TEACH gentleman evenings; private; give terms. Address P 479, Tribune office.

ACCOUNTANT AND CORRESPONDENT—POSsessing executive ability in general retail merchandising; applicants requested to give review of their past engagements and other information pertaining to their efficiency and remuneration desired, to insure the consideration of their application. Address P 496, Tribune office.

DRUG CLERK—REGISTERED ASSISTANT. 3987 Cottage Grove-av.

DRUGGIST—REGISTERED; ALSO ASSISTANT, down-town; give references. P 435, Tribune.

ENTRY CLERK—MANUFACTURING; STATE age, experience, salary expected. Answer in own handwriting. Address P 402, Tribune office.

OFFICE MAN—EXPERIENCED, OF WIDE business experience; good dresser. Apply 15 N. May-st., between 5 and 6.

PHARMACIST — REGISTERED, TO TAKE charge of store; also assistant to run soda fountain. Address N W 38, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

MAN—YOUNG MAN, STEADY, OF GOOD APpearance, well dressed, living with parents, on North Side, to take charge of sample room of bicycle factory; must be good talker, and have qualifications of a salesman; no racers wanted. Answer in own handwriting, giving experience, with whom last employed, and salary expected. Address A Z 432, Tribune office.

MAN—TO INTERVIEW PHYSICIANS AND sell to the drug trade; must be thoroughly posted in pharmaceuticals; give references and experience. Address P 478, Tribune office.

MEN—EXPERIENCED INDUSTRIAL INSURance men; special work; salary. P 469, Tribune.

SALESMAN—A MAN TO SELL FLAVORING extracts, spices, and baking powder in Nebraska; must be experienced and furnish first-class reference as to character and salesmanship. Address P 490, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—A YOUNG MAN, CAPABLE, ENergetic, neat in appearance, and thoroughly trustworthy, to call on established trade among Chicago physicians; state particulars and give references. Address P 484, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—EXPERIENCED, SPECIALTY, to devote exclusive attention to our line, on commissions; must have money for expenses until ability is demonstrated. Apply, with references, P. O. Box 814, Chicago.

SALESMAN—WEDDING ENVELOPES, CARDS and box papers, papeteries; commission at first and if satisfactory salary and commission. Address Papeteries, 120 William-st., rear, New York, N. Y.

SALESMAN—EXPERIENCED, TO MAKE SPEcific calls; recommendations required; position permanent; commission basis, better than $40 per week; full answer or no reply. P 468, Tribune.

SALESMAN—WITH LARGE ACQUAINTANCE; references required; salary. 905 Association Bldg.

SALESMEN—SIDE LINE, VERY LIGHT, NEcessity for the trade; no curiosity-seekers entertained; must be good dresser; do not call unless now traveling or about to travel. Call before 2 p. m., 306 Inter Ocean Building.

SALESMEN—EVERYWHERE TO SELL DIrect to the retail trade, saving "dealers'" profits; send references. Spaulding Nursery [600 acres—40th year], Spaulding, Ill.

SALESMEN—TO SELL CIGARS TO DEALERS; $100 per month and expenses; experience unnecessary. Peerless Cigar Co., St. Louis, Mo.

SOLICITOR—OF ABILITY AND GOOD ADdress for Illinois; exceptional opportunity and permanent position; reference required. Address P 444, Tribune office.

SOLICITORS — BY BICYCLE PROTECTIVE company; big money. 1111 Manhattan Bldg.

Trades.

CARPENTER—CARPENTER WORK; PAY IN rent of shop. Owner, 175 Dearborn, R. 83.

CARPENTERS—PAY IN MEAL TICKETS. 86 STATE-ST.

Boys.

BOY—WELL-MANNERED, ABOUT 17, LIVING with parents on West Side, to deliver newspapers by wagon and care for horse. Daily Racing Form, 126 5th-av.

House Servants.

BUTLER—A FIRST-CLASS MAN; MUST CARE first floor. Apply to MRS. E. MANDEL, 3400 Michigan-av.

MAN AND WIFE—FOR COOKING AND DINing-room work. 1200 Michigan-av.

Employment Agencies.

CLERK—EXPERIENCED WALL PAPER stock and order clerk, young man preferred. 269 Dearborn-st., Room 204.

MEN TO LEARN THE BARBER TRADE; ONly 8 weeks required; constant practice; expert instruction given; tools donated graduates. Catalogue mailed free. Moler's Barber School, 283 S. Clark-st.

PERMANENT POSITIONS FURNISHED COMpetent people with leading business houses. Commission Exchange, 934 Unity Building, 79 Dearborn-st.

Miscellaneous.

ACTIVE MEN NEED NOT BE OUT OF WORK—We can employ 25 more men if application is made at once; steady employment; good wages; your money every night; references required; if impossible to call, write. L. T. M. SLOCUM, 209 State-st., third floor.

AN IDEA—WRITE JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., patent attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offered inventors.

ARTISTS—25, FOR OILS; NONE BUT FIRST-class need apply; no commercial work. 1545 Michigan-av., 4th floor.

MAN—TO DO GENERAL WORK ABOUT MY place in the suburbs; one competent to take care of four horses, cow, and furnace, also grounds, which are quite large, during the season; married man preferred; comfortable quarters in the buildings; should wish man's wife to do the washing and ironing for the household, for which extra price will be paid; wages $30 per month and house rent. Address E. W. DAKIN, 58 Lake-st.

MANAGER—BY NEW YORK COMPANY TO handle Chicago business; dust proof gear case for bicycles; fits any wheel; big seller and good business; must be able to command $5,000 and be a worker. Address P 486, Tribune office.

MAN—GOOD, STEADY, TO CLEAN WINDOWS and take general care of office; North Side. Address A Z 431, Tribune office.

PRACTICAL EXPERT FOR METAL STAMPing business of cheap fancy articles; state full particulars. Address P 439, Tribune office.

SECOND TRIMMER—FOR MILLINERY; ONE with Chicago experience preferred. Apply Supt.'s office, A. M. ROTHSCHILD & CO.

WE CAN GIVE A HUSTLING YOUNG MAN A good opening as local or State manager at a yearly salary of $1,200 and share of the income if he can satisfy us of his ability and can put from $600 to $800 into stock of merchandise to be carried at his headquarters. Address P 797, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

GIRLS—IN LARGE WHOLESALE HOUSE—copy bills and address envelopes; state age, experience, and salary expected. Address P 491, Tribune office.

SALESLADIES—FIRST-CLASS, MILLINERY; State-st. experience preferred. Apply this morning, from 8:30 to 9:30, The Emporium, 152 State-st.

SALESLADIES—FOR MILLINERY DEPARTment. EVAN LLOYD, 136 State-st.

Domestics.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS — FIRST-CLASS, Protestant, private family; good references required. 3971 Ellis-av.

GIRL—DINING-ROOM. OAKDALE HOTEL, Austin, Ill.

GIRL—YOUNG GIRL, LIGHT HOUSEWORK. Flat B, 437 47th-st.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in family of three adults; must be good cook and laundress. Apply between 9 and 12 a. m., to 169 Buena-av.

HOUSEWORK—EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR general housework; family of two; refs. Apply 4520 Ellis-av.

HOUSEWORK—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 3222 Calumet-av.

HOUSEWORK—GOOD GERMAN GIRL FOR general housework, cooking; refs. 277 E. 40th-st.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; $5; private family. 5318 Greenwood-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; family of three. 1813 Wabash-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL WORK; references required. 3528 Vernon-av.

NURSE—WOMAN, FOR BABY; REFERENCES required. 568 Congress-st.

SECOND GIRL—COMPETENT—TO GO TO Highland Park. Apply at Room 206, 6 East Madison-st.

Employment Agencies.

COMMISSION EXCHANGE, 934 UNITY BUILDing, furnish ladies positions in business houses.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—DESKROOM AND USE OF S. P. machine given for a few hours' service daily; chance for outside work. Address P 488, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—TO GIVE PART TIME IN exchange for use of office, typewriter, and mimeograph. R. 1110, 356 Dearborn.

Miscellaneous.

CANVASSERS—A1 LADY CANVASSERS FOR Bicycle Protection Co. 1111 Manhattan Bldg.

GIRLS—TO LEARN HAIR DRESSERS' TRADE. HULL'S Hair Store, 1395 West Madison-st.

LADIES — FOR EMBROIDERY AND CROchet; work at home; light, easy work for odd hours year around; materials furnished and instructions when needed. SHEAN, 148 State-st.

NURSE—TO TAKE CARE OF CONVALESCENT lady for long time; must be cheerful, willing, and active. Address P 462, Tribune office.

YOUNG LADIES—TWO, TO LEARN TREATment of invalids and go traveling with patients; $12 per week and expenses after learning; also few young ladies for summer resorts and hot springs. Call personally all week at the hospital, 547 W. Diversey-st., opposite Logan Square.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENT—MUST BE HONEST, OF GOOD ADdress, intelligent, energetic, and furnish two or more satisfactory references; he should have a little capital, enough to enable him to properly canvass his territory and get quick and large returns for his work; to one who can give his entire attention to the work exclusive control of meritorious goods will be given; the demand has been created, sales are quick, profits large. Address HARLAN PAGE, 235 Race-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

EDISON POCKET KINETOSCOPE; THE BIG Corbett and Fitz fight and other subjects; living motion photographs; sample 10c; doz., 50c; 100, $3. DEXTER & CO., 199 Madison-st.

BARTER AND EXCHANGE.

WILL SELL, TRADE, OR EXCHANGE 25 TO 29 first-class draft horses for equity in real estate. Will pay some cash and also assume. Address P 407, Tribune office.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—8-ROOM FURNISHED HOUSE cheap. Address P 489, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ADAM SCHAAF—
MANUFACTURER OF PIANOFORTES.

Buy a good piano. Please note the following prices. Easy terms of payment to suit customers. Every piano is in good condition and warranted to be as represented. Established 1873.

$125—Vose & Sons upright, 7 1-3 octaves.
$125—Schaff Bros. upright.
$140—Dunham upright.
$125—Ernest Gabler pianos, 7 1-3 octaves.
$140—Jacob Bros., 7 1-3 octaves, uprights.
$100—George Steck & Co., 7-octave piano.
$115—Smith & Barnes, cabinet grand.
$125—New England uprights.
$100—Chickering upright piano, 7 octaves.
$185—Adam Schaaf upright piano.
$180—Chase large upright.
$155—Decker & Son cabinet grand pianos.
$135—Walnut case uprights, 7 1-3 octaves.

Square pianos at $25, $45, $65 each.
200 new pianos to rent at $3, $4, $5 per month.

One year's rental allowed if purchased.

Pianos tuned, repaired, stored, and exchanged.

Organs, all makes, $20 to $50 each.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

ESTEY & CAMP. ESTABLISHED 1868.
BARGAINS.
BARGAINS.
BARGAINS.

DECKER BROS. PIANOS.
DECKER BROS. PIANOS.
DECKER BROS. PIANOS.
ORGANS. ESTEY. ORGANS.
ORGANS. ESTEY. ORGANS.
ORGANS. ESTEY. ORGANS.

FOR
TWO WEEKS
TWO WEEKS
TWO WEEKS
CASH OR EASY TERMS.

In all the natural woods and the latest improvements. Pianos to rent at $4 and $5 monthly. All rent applied if purchased. SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS OFFERED FOR CASH.
ESTEY & CAMP,
233 State-st. 49, 51, 53 Jackson.

FROM START TO FINISH—
The most scrutinizing attention is given to the smallest detail in the construction of
KIMBALL PIANOS.
Skilled artisans, under the personal supervision of men who have achieved marked distinction at home and abroad in their respective branches, unite with rare intelligence in creating these instruments.

At the COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, in competition with the world's famous makers, KIMBALL PIANOS were given the award of "SUPERLATIVE MERIT and HIGHEST STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE," an honor not accorded any other manufacturer.

ONE PRICE TO ALL—PLAIN FIGURES.
EASY PAYMENTS.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Wabash-av., south of Jackson-st.

LYON, POTTER & CO., 17 VAN BUREN-ST., STEINWAY HALL.

Great inducements to buyers.
Slightly used upright and grand pianos at much below real value.
Installments or cash.
Expert tuning. Pianos for rent.

General representatives for
STEINWAY, STEINWAY,
A. B. CHASE, HAZLETON,
STERLING AND HUNTINGTON PIANOS.

Don't miss this sale of second-hand pianos.
LYON, POTTER & CO.,
17 Van Buren-st. Steinway Hall.

ECONOMY IN MAKING, ECONOMY IN SELLING, brings the FAULTLESS HALLET & DAVIS PIANOS to the people at a cost only slightly in advance of ordinary pianos. They are the RECOGNIZED FAVORITE for BEAUTY, INGENUITY, FINISH, and DURABILITY. In constant service for almost sixty years. Their reputation is above reproach. Visit us and investigate our statements. Sold by the MAKERS ONLY. Easy terms. Odd styles and second-hand pianos and organs at bargain prices. Renting at lowest rates. HALLET & DAVIS CO., Wabash and Jackson, Chicago. Factory, Boston. Established 1839.

DON'T BUY A PIANO
Until you have investigated the merits of the
MASON & HAMLIN,
VOSE & SONS,
SMITH & BARNES.
This is the strongest piano "triple alliance" in Chicago.
Prices and terms to your liking.
Catalogues mailed upon application; also handsome souvenir.
J. A. NORRIS CO.,
250-252 Wabash-av., Chicago.

RECEIVER SALE OF PIANOS—
Only once in a lifetime do you have an equal opportunity to buy a piano [high-grade] at the prices. These goods are new and the finest the market affords. Don't think of buying until you have seen them. CHICAGO MUSIC CO., 195-197 Wabash-av.
Platt P. Gibbs, Receiver.

SPECIAL SALE—100 PIANOS—
Slightly used, shop-worn, and second-hand, at
GREAT BARGAINS;
$75 AND UPWARD.
DON'T BUY A PIANO ANYWHERE
until you have examined these bargains; no extra charge for time payments.
EMERSON PIANO CO., 215-217 Wabash-av.
JOHN W. NORTHROP, Manager.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE THESE BARGAINS—
Twenty-five upright pianos, only slightly used, all makes, from $75 to $150. Fully guaranteed. Easy payments. Pianos to rent. Rent allowed one year if purchased.
CHASE BROTHERS PIANO COMPANY,
N. w. cor. Wabash-av. and Congress-st.,
Opposite Auditorium.

BAUER PIANOS— SOLD AND RENTED
BAUER PIANOS— by the
BAUER PIANOS— manufacturers direct.
BAUER PIANOS— 226-228 Wabash-av.

$80—UPRIGHT PIANO—$80—
$80 buys a second-hand upright, in good order; easy payments. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

$125 BUYS A KNABE UPRIGHT PIANO; $245 buys a Steinway upright piano; 3 uprights at $90 each; all on easy payments. STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—HANDSOME ebony Haines upright piano. MRS. DRAPER, 213 Wabash-av. No dealers wanted.

BEAUTIFUL UPRIGHT PIANO, $175; $8 monthly; Steinway; bargain. WISSNER, 22 Van Buren-st.

EXCELLENT UPRIGHT PIANO, FINE CONDITION, $140; $6 monthly; Knabe; bargain. WISSNER, 22 Van Buren-st.

AM COMPELLED TO SACRIFICE MY BEAUTIFUL high-grade upright piano, in use but a short time; a great bargain. 4136 Lake-av.

$145 BUYS A CHICKERING UPRIGHT PIANO, in excellent condition; $5 monthly payments. STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st.

MUST GET MONEY; SACRIFICE BEAUTIFUL upright piano; $150. Call today. 6329 Greenwood-av.

THE LARGEST SELECTION OF NEW AND second-hand musical instruments in the U. S.; call and see them. FLOWER'S, 86 W. Madison.

$4 PER MONTH WILL RENT A GOOD PIANO; one year's rent allowed if purchased. THE JOHN CHURCH CO., 200 Wabash-av.

WANTED—UPRIGHT AND SQUARE PIANOS; will pay cash. SCHULTZ, 243 W. Madison-st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

A LARGE WHOLESALE JEWELRY FIRM will sell diamonds and watches on weekly or monthly payments; no security required; goods delivered on first payment. Room 801 Columbus Memorial Bldg., 103 State-st.

CLAPP & COWL, JEWELERS, 68 WASHINGTON-st.—Full value paid for diamonds, old gold, and duplicate wedding presents.

A RESPONSIBLE WHOLESALE JEWELRY firm will sell diamonds and watches on long time to responsible parties. Address V V 5, Tribune.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND DIAMONDS. BREDT & CO., Room 803 Columbus Building.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

STOVES—
We carry a full line of the "Reliable" Gas Ranges, Stoves, and Hot Plates. Also coal oil heaters. Come and figure with us. We are still headquarters for the celebrated "Alaska" Refrigerators.
ORR & LOCKETT HARDWARE CO.,
50 State and 71 Randolph-sts.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE IN LARGE lots; hotels and dealers' stocks. T. P. WALLS, 235 W. Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CONTENTS OF A FINELY FURnished 12-room house, at private sale. 2338 Vernon-av.

STORAGE.

AMERICAN STORAGE AND WAREHOUSE Company, 359 and 361 W. Madison-st. New building. Moving and storage of furniture a specialty. Vans for moving; 100 private rooms; $2 and up. Packing and shipping. Tel. West 239 for estimates. S. E. BARR, Mgr.

GEORGE PARRY—WAREHOUSES FOR STORage of furniture, pianos, etc.; established 1871; furniture moved, packed, and shipped. 350 and 352 Wabash-av.; Tel. Main 1,543.

CLOTHING.

A. B. 474 N. CLARK-ST., 2D FLAT, PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

MRS. BELL PAYS HIGHEST PRICES FOR LAdies', gents' and children's cast-off clothing. 97 Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—FIELD GLASS, $10; ORIGINALLY cost $30; very powerful and nearly new; will send it for examination. Address Box 392, Cincinnati, O.

FOR SALE—HALL CLOCK; NEW, ELEGANT, 7½ ft.; English oak; polished weights; beveled glass doors; only $38; worth much more. Address P 450, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

PROF. LEANDER LEON, THE MARVELOUS White Mahatma, the King of all Clairvoyants; consult on all affairs and gives absolute satisfaction. Fee $1. 1415 Michigan-av.

FORTUNE TELLER AND CLAIRVOYANT—250 W. North-av. Price 50 cents to $1.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—$2,500, PART TIME; estimate; $20,000 yearly profit; investigation invited. Address N G 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH CAPITAL; GOOD opportunity; established mfg. business. Address P 433, Tribune office.

STAMPS, COINS, PICTURES, ETC.

STAMP COLLECTING—50 DIFFERENT, 10c; 100, 15c; 125, 25c; 200, 50c; albums, 30c up. W. WOLSIEFFER, 201 Clark-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

1604 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED FRONT rooms, with unexceptionable board, walking distance.

3000 INDIANA-AV.—THE NORWOOD, 17; steam, elevator; good table; $4 up; no May moving.

North Side.

WIDOW, LIVING SHORT DISTANCE ON North Side, offers good home to a party of 3 to 5 gentlemen. Address V E 33, Tribune office.

246 E. OHIO—ELEGANT ROOMS WITH BOARD, $5, $5.50, and $6 weekly; steam heat.

361 DEARBORN-AV.—HANDSOME LARGE, also single room, with board; central; reasonable.

745½ N. PARK-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR one or two, with board.

TO RENT—349 DEARBORN-AV., WELL FURnished second story front room, with board.

212 DEARBORN-AV.—FIRST-CLASS DINING-room, home cooking; table boarders solicited.

Hotels.

THE RUGIA, 473 DEARBORN-AV.—ROOMS single and en suite; elegant new furniture, first-class in all respects; porcelain bathtubs, electric lights, hot water heat, hardwood floors, stationary wash stands; table d'hote dinner; European plan.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM, BY A YOUNG LADY; home comforts; South Side; reference required. Address P 440, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN PRIVATE PROTESTANT FAMILY on West or South Side by gentleman; state terms. Address P 497, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM; PRIVILEGE OF PIANO, by young lady employed; convenient to trains; reasonable; state particulars. 746 63d-ct.

BOARD—IN PRIVATE FAMILY, NEAR 60TH and Wallace, by man working night. Address R. P., 6058 S. Halsted-st.

BOARD—AND LODGING BY 2 YOUNG MEN; two adjoining rooms convenient to Alley L; state terms. Address O 279, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—227 MICHIGAN-AV.—ALCOVE AND other rooms, steam, electric light, no moving May.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOM and kitchen; north of North-av., near Halsted. Address P 475, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 ROOMS, FURnished complete for light housekeeping; must be strictly first-class. Address P 445, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURN. ROOM; WALKing distance; price and location must accompany answer. Address P 203, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—4805 LANGLEY-AV., HANDSOME new modern 8-room private residence, finished in antique oak throughout; a cozy, pleasant, light, healthy home; furnished or unfurnished; only $50 per month. Inquire on the premises. Possession any time between now and May 1.

TO RENT—
5545 MADISON-AV.,
10-room new brick residence; hardwood, open plumbing; complete and desirable.
FRED. K. ROOT, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A MODERN DETACHED RESIdence of eleven rooms completely furnished for the summer in choice neighborhood in Hyde Park; convenient to trains; private family only. Address P 489, Tribune office.

TO RENT—DREXEL-BLVD., A BEAUTIFUL new $60,000 house, for 2, 3, or 5 years, at $3,000 per year; will rent furnished if desired; owner going to Europe for 3 years. MATSON HILL, 607 Home Insurance Bldg.

TO RENT—MODERN 3-STORY BROWN STONE front house; hardwood floors and finish. 3439 Michigan-av., 12 rooms and bath; $83.33. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—3228 AND 3230 WABASH-AV., TWO brown-stone houses, 12 rooms each; good order; convenient cable and L trains. Inquire B. D. SLOCUM, 104 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—FINE 7-ROOM DETACHED HOUSE, large lot, corner 55th-blvd. and Prairie-av.; new and nice; near "L" station; only $32.50. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE, 2416 SOUTH PARK-AV., 14 rooms; would make first-class boarding-house; $60 mo. Apply 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE, 2949 INDIANA-AV., 9 rooms; $45; will put in first-class condition. Apply 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 2327 MICHIgan-av., 12 rooms; all modern improvements; fine stable. Inquire 2325 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—1516 MICHIGAN-AV., ELEGANT detached 15-room residence, $75 per month. HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—508 53D-ST., 10-R. NEW MODERN. 6126 Monroe-av., 10-r. new modern. L. D. CORTRIGHT, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—3151 PRAIRIE-AV., 3-STORY stone detached, 10 rooms, 2 baths; console, hall-tree, libraries, sideboard. Inquire 3157 Prairie.

TO RENT—IN KENWOOD, NICE 8-ROOM house, near Ill. Central, location A1; owner on premises. Address P 487, Tribune office.

TO RENT—3328 WABASH-AV., FINE MODERN 11-room residence, with barn. Apply to C. F. A. SPENCER, 7 Rush-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, MODERN, steam heat, hot water free. 1452 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—3046 CALUMET-AV., HOUSE, 8 rooms; 4 large bedrooms.

TO RENT—MODERN, 10-ROOM, STONE FRONT house. 3728 Forest-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—HOUSES FROM MAY 1, 1897—
$17 per month, 2-story brick, 1169 Grenshaw-st.
$15 per month, brick cottage, 1156 W. Taylor-st.
$13 per month, cottage, 514 Campbell-av.
$15 per month, brick cottage, 1153 Fillmore-st.
$16 per month, brick cottage, 1169 Fillmore-st.
$15 per month, brick cottage, 1183 Grenshaw-st.
Inquire 1138 Harvard-st.

TO RENT—FINE MODERN 3-STORY AND cellar brick and brown stone; 9 large, light rooms; price reasonable. 889 Adams-st.; keys at 891.

TO RENT—$32 PER MO., ELEGANT 10-ROOM house, all modern improvements, 591 W. Van Buren-st. Inquire 133 Dearborn-st., in bank.

North Side.

TO RENT—ONE BLOCK FROM SOUTH END OF Lincoln Park and N. S. cable trains, modern houses; gas range, hot water, screens, etc. 161 Eugenie-st., 9 rooms; 167 Eugenie-st., 11 rooms; 743 N. Park-av., 9 rooms; possession at once. Owner, Room 30, 88 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—491 LA SALLE-AV., VERY FAVORable terms; owner would board. Inquire Room 35, 161 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—194 DEARBORN-AV., NICE 10-room house in first-class order.

TO RENT—174 RACINE-AV., HOUSE, BARN, and acre ground. GALT, 804 Opera-House.

Suburban.

TO RENT—AT LA GRANGE, NEW 13-ROOM house; modern improvements, bath, furnace, electric light, hydrant, and cistern water; lot 91x186; good shade trees. Owner, TURNER, 243 Emerson-av., city.

TO RENT—AT WINNETKA, FURNISHED 8-room house, one block from lake; fine grounds, with exceptionally large trees; well and cistern; $75 per month. Address SAML. SHACKFORD, Winnetka.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES ON SOUTH Side; our demand for houses this spring is unprecedented; owners call and see us; special department. DRAPER & KRAMER, 167 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES AND FLATS of every description; we are having a greater demand than we can supply. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 86 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR SUMMER, FURnished house in Elmhurst. O 209, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—"THE TUDOR," S. W. COR. ELLIS-av. and 43d-st.; the handsomest fireproof flat building on the South Side; 6, 7, and 8 room flats, overlooking beautiful private grounds; passenger elevator, steam heat, hot water, telephone, gas ranges, sideboards, ice boxes, polished floors, artesian well water; possession now or May 1. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS—
THE ROCHESTER,
Cor. South Park-av. and 23d-st.
3, 4, 5, and 6 rooms; $21 to $36.
Steam heat, elevator, all conveniences; best kept building on South Side.
LOUIS A. SEEBERGER, 115 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—4500 VINCENNES-AV., 6 TO 8 ROOM flats; steam heat, hot water, telephone, etc.; $27.50 up.
Cor. Calumet and 47th-st., 6 and 7 rooms; fireproof; steam heat, hardwood floors, etc.; $35 up.
DRAPER & KRAMER, 167 Dearborn-st.
Branch office, 47th and Grand-blvd.

TO RENT — IN HIGHLAND BUILDING, 4465 and 4467 Oakenwald-av., 7-room apartments; steam heat, hot water, etc.; private balconies overlooking the lake. Apply to janitor on premises or to J. R. GEARY, 1214 Chamber of Commerce Building.

TO RENT—FLATS—
2722 to 2732 South Park-av.; fine apartments, 6 and 7 rooms, with all first-class improvements; steam heat, electric light and gas, hot water, janitor, etc. M. PETRIE, 172 Washington-st.

TO RENT—$25 TO $35, 6 AND 7 ROOM FLATS IN Kenwood, near Illinois Central, Board Trade, and cable cars; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, open plumbing, fine bldg., great bargain.
HUBBELL & CO., 118 E. 43d-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLATS, ROSALIE BUILDing, corner 57th-st. and Lake-av., steam heat, $25; some now, some from May 1.
CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—4632 VINCENNES-AV., "THE MArie," elegant 7-room corner apartment; all light, steam heat, hot water all year; $40. HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—8 FLATS; WILL DECORATE TO suit tenant; rent free to May 1st; steam heat, gas ranges; 1½ blocks from 33d-st. Alley L station. Room 414, 167 Dearborn.

TO RENT—STEAM HEAT, HOT WATER, bath, gas range, shades, screens, etc. 3, 4, and 6-room flats; $13 to $23. 3535 Cottage Grove-av. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—IN HODGE'S BUILDING, 3 AND 4-room flats; steam heat, hot water, fuel gas ranges, elevator. 90 E. 22d-st.

TO RENT—6048 MONROE-AV., NEAR ILL. C.; two 7-room flats, only $25.
C. C. LANDT & CO., 113 Adams-st.

TO RENT—5032 PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR WASHington Park and elevated, second flat, 7 rooms; $25. CHAS. R. CALKINS, 209 Opera-House.

TO RENT—4 AND 5 ROOMS AND BATH, $20 up; 7 rooms, $25; steam heat, hot water, elevator; strictly modern. 3106 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—THE KENYON, 3903 MICHIGAN-av., 6 and 7 room steam-heated flats, $27.50 to $30. LOUIS A. SEEBERGER, 115 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—
ELEGANT 4-ROOM APARTMENTS.
$22.50 to $32.50.

"THE FLEUR DE LIS," 3606 WABASH-AV.—The most modern and desirable apartments in the city; new, clean, light, and tastefully decorated; stone front, no dark rooms; polished hardwood mantels, sideboards, and floors; M. & D. best gas ranges, Monitor refrigerators, fine baths with porcelain tubs, nickel plumbing, and tile floors; velvet carpet on halls and stairs; steam heat, hot water day and night, electric light, and splendid janitor service; secure one now or for occupancy May 1, while they last.

"MINNETONKA," 3244-46 Wabash-av.—One splendid 7-room flat; large outside rooms; hardwood floors, steam heat, hot water, gas range, and janitor service; $35.

"NAVARRO," 6318-22 Drexel-av.—Handsome stone front building, near elevated and Cottage Grove-av. cable; 7-room flats; steam heat, hot water, gas range, mantels; all outside rooms; only $25; inquire third flat, 6320 Drexel-av.

"WESTMINSTER," corner Langley-av. and 61st-st.—7 rooms; handsome building on fine residence street, overlooking park; near Chicago University; large outside rooms; beautifully decorated; three blocks from "L" station at Cottage Grove-av.; one block west of cable cars; hardwood finish; steam heat, hot water; only $25.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM BRICK FLAT, 125 24TH-st., near Indiana-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—FLATS—
$8 per month, flat, 497 S. Western-av.
$10 per month, 6-room flat, 505 S. Western-av.
$10 per month, 523 S. Western-av.
$8 per month, flat, 527 S. Western-av.
$12 per month, 6-room flat with bath, 551 S. Western-av.
$10 per month, 6-room flat with bath, 557 S. Western-av.
$11 per month, 5 rooms, 1161 W. Taylor-st.
$11 per month, 5 rooms, 1165 W. Taylor-st.
$8 per month, 4-room flat, 498 S. Campbell-av.
$8 per month, 4-room flat, 1174 Fillmore-st.
$5 per month, 3 rooms, 1174 Fillmore-st.
$11 per month, 5-room flat, 1182 Fillmore-st.
$7 per month, 3-room flat, 1183 Fillmore-st.
$8 per month, 4-room flat, 1187 Fillmore-st.
$10 per month, 4-room flat, 1136 Harvard-st.
$12 per month, 6-room flat, 1143 Harvard-st.
$9 per month, 3-room flat, 1152 Harvard-st.
$11 per month, 5-room flat, 1176 Harvard-st.
$9 per month, 3-room flat, 1188 Harvard-st.
Inquire 1138 Harvard-st.

TO RENT—N. E. CORNER N. CLARK AND ST. James, 8 rooms; hot water, steam heat, etc.; $50. Apply second flat.

TO RENT—STANLEY, 4 AND 5 ROOMS; steam heat, janitor, gas range. 1017 Van Buren.

TO RENT—FLATS—7-ROOM, 2D FLOORS, 622 and 1172 Washington-blvd., also at 17 Ashland-blvd., with steam, hot water, janitor.

North Side.

TO RENT—
ELEGANT APARTMENTS
of five, six, and seven rooms
—IN—
THE MAJESTIC,
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
52 and 54 Walton-pl., cor. Rush-st., with passenger and freight elevators, telephone, letter chute, and every conceivable modern convenience. For terms and particulars inquire of superintendent at building or apply to G. F. FISCHER, 1220 Stock Exchange Building.

TO RENT—
SIX-ROOM APARTMENTS IN
THE SHERIDAN,
FIREPROOF.
576 to 582 La Salle-av., cor. Carl-st., near Lincoln Park; steam heat, elevators, telephone, and every modern convenience; elegant light, large rooms; rentals, $40 and $50. For further particulars inquire of janitor at building or apply to G. F. FISCHER, 1220 Stock Exchange Building.

TO RENT—
200 Ontario-st., 1st flat, 8 rooms.
296 Rush-st., 2d flat, 6 rooms.
331 Wells-st., 3d flat, 8 rooms.
20 Germania-pl., 1st flat, 6 rooms.
75 North Clark-st., 3d flat, 8 rooms.
M. PETRIE, 172 Washington-st.

TO RENT—DEVONSHIRE AND NORMANDY—376 DEARBORN-AV., NR. LINCOLN PARK, the most luxurious 9, 10, and 12 room flats in the city; more comfort and elegance than a mansion; steam heat, electric light, and every modern improvement. Open for inspection. See janitor or call on Owner, L. B. MANTONYA, 181 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—"THE CLAREMONT," DEMINGct. and Clark-st., very elegant 6 and 7-room flats, overlooking a 50-foot private lawn; good transportation; near Lincoln Park and the lake; every convenience; possession May 1; rents $45 to $75. Apply to janitor, or plans and prices at our office. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NEW FLATS, ONE BLOCK FROM Lincoln Park; 6 and 7 rooms; electric light, steam heat, and hot water furnished free; $35 to $40; other flats same neighborhood, $20 to $30. Apply 147 Eugenie-st., 1st flat, or 204, 167 Dearborn.

TO RENT—35 PEARSON-ST., TO PRIVATE family only, 12-room modern apartment; steam heat, hot and cold water, gas range, shades, screens, etc. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—224 RUSH-ST., BEAUTIFUL 7-ROOM flat, steam heat, hot water, and all modern improvements.
O. F. FULLER, 220 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FINEST, NEW, LIGHT, MODERN 6-room flat on N. S. for $15. 1964 N. Ashland-av. A. S. TERRILL, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—232 RUSH-ST., BEAUTIFUL 5-ROOM flat, steam heat, hot water, etc.
O. F. FULLER, 220 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—N. E. CORNER N. CLARK AND ST. James, 8 rooms; hot water, steam heat, etc.; $50. Apply second flat.

TO RENT—176 OHIO AND 203 N. CLARK, SIX-room flats, $18. GALT, 804 Opera-House.

TO RENT—NICE 5-ROOM FLAT, 29 RUSH-ST., only $16. D. W. STORRS, 175 Dearborn, R. 83.

TO RENT—FLATS, FURNISHED AND UNFURnished, near the lake. Call at 18 Bellevue-pl.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—BEST BUSINESS CORNER AT Stock-Yards; busiest part of Chicago; most money in circulation; 66 ft. plate-glass frontage; fine location for clothing or general merchandise; liberal lease. E. J. PRESTON, 140 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
85 Washington-st.
STORES.
83 E. Randolph-st., store and basement; also lofts above; rent reasonable.

TO RENT—239-241 EAST 55TH-ST., 2 LARGE steam-heated stores; finest business center in Hyde Park; rent $40; will date lease from May 1st. W. K. YOUNG & BRO., 204 Dearborn.

TO RENT—THAT ELEGANT STORE, WITH large workshop in rear, and steam-heated flat, 2132 Michigan-av.; rents low.

TO RENT—84 E. 22D-ST.—25X60 FEET, HIGH ceiling, steam heat. Apply at 90 E. 22d-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—
The fine saloon corner, with or without billiard-room, n. w. cor. Ashland-av. and W. Lake-st., is for rent; has made a fortune for one tenant; four street car lines pass the doors in all directions; elevated station at door; fine building; no bonus.
E. W. ZANDER & CO.,
155 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE—
$16 per month, fine store with living rooms in rear, 453 S. Western-av.
$18 per month, fine store with living rooms in rear, 576 Ogden-av.
$32.50 per month, flour and feed store, old stand, 582 Ogden-av.

TO RENT—STORE CORNER MADISON AND Honore. JOHN SHERWOOD, 530 Monroe-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—LARGE STORE IN WEST GROSSdale Opera-House; finest location in Cook Co. for grocery and market; 376 families to supply; no department store competition; rent with living rooms $20; if you want a good stand see this. S. E. GROSS, 604 Masonic Temple.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—
OFFICES IN THE ADAMS EXPRESS BLDG.,
183 and 189 Dearborn-st.
Choice location, rapid elevator service, light offices, and reasonable rent.
JOHN C. McCORD, Room 40.

TO RENT—SUITE OFFICES IN ATWOOD Bldg.; $30 per month; hot and cold water; vault. Apply janitor Atwood Bldg. or R. 76, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—DESIRABLE OFFICES for manufacturers' agents; modern improvements. Gardner Bldg., 171 Randolph-st.

TO RENT — HALF PRICE — LARGE MAIN floor and other fine offices at 169 Washington-st.

Lofts.

TO RENT—N. W. COR. HARRISON AND CLINton, in new steel constructed bldg., 2d and 4th floors, 50x100; would divide; power, freight and passenger elevators; all modern conveniences; plate glass all round; reasonable rent.
PLACE, DUTTON & PECK, 145 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HOTELS.

TO RENT—THE SOUTHERN HOTEL, 2130 TO 2134 Wabash-av.; 51 single rooms and 15 suites, large office, billiard-room, dining-room, kitchen, servants' rooms, etc.; store and telegraph office can be sublet if desired; will lease to a responsible party on very favorable terms.
The Equitable Trust Company,
185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—N. E. CORNER VAN BUREN AND Franklin-sts.; light on all sides; part or entire building; steam heat and elevator service.
L. H. PRENTICE CO.,
203-205 Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—FLOORS, WITH POWER, IN THE building Nos. 21-23-25 Plymouth-pl.; 6,300 square feet per floor; suitable for printing or light manufacturing. SHANKLIN & KING, 160 Washington-st.

TO RENT—71 AND 73 W. ADAMS-ST., 1ST floor and basement, 16,000 sq. ft.; will divide. 135 S. Clinton-st., stores, rooms, and floors; all with power, heat, elevators, etc.; new buildings. JAMES A. MILLER, 129 S. Clinton-st.

TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, BUILDing 48 and 50 Wabash-av., 5 stories and basement, 40x100, with steam heat and power; will remodel to suit tenant. Apply to
A. A. POLKA, 185 Adams-st.

TO RENT—STATE-ST., N. E. COR. ADAMS, third floor, 73x142; light on three sides; freight and pass. elevator service; will divide.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—153-155 W. JACKSON-ST., LARGE light floors for manufacturing; steam heat, power, freight, passenger elevators; see engineer.

TO RENT—FLATS, HOUSES, STORES, AND buildings on North and South Divisions.
M. PETRIE, 172 Washington-st.

TO RENT—BUILDINGS, STORES, AND FLOORS in all parts of the city.
WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 168 La Salle-st.

WANTED—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

WANTED—TO RENT—LIST YOUR PROPERTY to rent with W. L. BRENT & CO., 84 Washington-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
BARGAINS IN HOUSES ON SOUTH SIDE.

3627 GRAND-BLVD.
Modern stone-front house of 12 rooms; open plumbing, hardwood finish, stone steps, etc.; elegant neighborhood; lot 80x132 feet. Examine and make offer.

14 ALDINE SQUARE.
Two-story and basement stone-front house of 10 rooms; in nice order; owner moved from city; make offer.

SPECIAL PRICE, $4,500.
WABASH-AV., near 36th-st., modern two-story brick house of 8 rooms; inc. $3,000; will sell equity for $1,500 (former price $6,000).

VERNON- AV., 100 FEET SOUTH 43D, E. F., new marble front house, 10 rooms; hardwood finish, oak floors, stone steps, open plumbing, large rooms; only one left; will sell it below cost; make offer; easy payments.
MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE—

—CHEAP—	—CHEAP—	—CHEAP—
$4,800.	$4,800.	$4,800.

$4,800. $4,800. $4,800. $4,800. $4,800.

3611, 3615, 3617, 3618, 3619 CALUMET-AV.
Stone front, 18 feet wide, new, 8-room; hardwood finish; modern homes. Owner must have money. These houses were built to sell for $7,000. While they last, $4,800.

$4,800. $4,800. $4,800. $4,800.

DUNLAP SMITH & CO., Exclusive Agents,
170 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
4736 GRAND-BLVD.
A new palatial brown stone residence of 12 LARGE, LIGHT, SUNNY ROOMS, elegant interior finish, original in design, superior in construction, BUILT WITH THE GREATEST CARE FOR OWNER'S HOME; the finest and most elegant residence ever built, on a 25-foot lot; cannot be duplicated at price offered. Open Sunday and during the week.
EDWARD MENDEL, owner, on premises.

FOR SALE—
ELLIS-AV., bet. 39th and 40th-sts., e. f., finest lot in OAKLAND to improve with a house or flat building; lot 40x185 ft.; make offer.
PRAIRIE-AV., bet. 57th and 58th-sts., all special improvements paid; lot 50x170 ft.; price $85.
LEXINGTON-AV., e. f., bet. 61st and 62d-sts., lot 50x167 ft.; price $80.
MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, 607 HOME INS. Bldg., 205 La Salle, cor. Adams-st. Tel., 5170.
DREXEL-BLVD., elegant brown-stone house, 3 years old, beautiful and costly interior; no more attractive, "up-to-date" home on South Side; lot 54x180 ft. to alley, with extra barn lot across alley. Owner going to reside in Europe for several years. Interior cabinet work by Carsley & East.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—
CALUMET-AV., near 51st-st., w. f.
Three story stone front flat building, detached one side; rented for $105 per month; will exchange equity for a good lot on South Side north of 63d-st; price $11,500; inc. $6,000.
MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN — 4402 MICHIGAN-blvd., elegant modern residence, 12 rooms; elegantly decorated; hardwood floors throughout; open for inspection. ALBERT MENDEL, 4348 Ellis-av.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—DOCK PROPERTY on South Branch Chicago River; railroad connections; several choice locations.
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
S. w. cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—3-STORY BRICK STORE AND flat building, east front, State-st., near 38th-st., renting now at $83 per mo., at extremely low price of $9,500, worth $15,000.
KINNEY & STANDISH, 108 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NEW 9-ROOM SEMI-DETACHED houses, cor. Woodlawn-av. and 65th-st.; steam heat; $5,800 to $7,500; easy terms; open every day. W. H. COLVIN, 716 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—4757 AND 4759 CHAMPLAIN-AV., 2-story brown stone front, new and modern; price $7,500, on easy terms or vacant. G. O. GORDON, Owner, 4742 Champlain-av.

FOR SALE—INCOME MODERN 6-FLAT BUILDing; great sacrifice; owner must have money quick. SILVER, WILLIAMS & CO., 145 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—25, 50, OR 75 FEET, E. F., ON Michigan-av., near 41st-st.; $175 per foot. Address O 203, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NEW STONE FRONT STEAM heated 3-flat bldg.; very fine; near Alley L; only $8,700. W. H. STEWART, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MODERN DWELLING, LARGE lot, South Side avenue, $25,000, for smaller dwelling and cash. Address P 466, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—50 FT., ONE BLOCK NORTH OF Douglas monument in Groveland Park; fine location for flats or dwelling; owner. P 463, Tribune.

FOR SALE—50-FOOT CORNER, SOUTH SIDE avenue; cash bargain. P 466, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NEW STONE FRONT HOUSES, 1665 and 1667 Fulton-st., one block from Homan-av. depot, on Lake-st. L; eight large rooms; butler's pantry, bath, large laundry with stationary tubs, furnace, hot water heater, large closets in every room; oak finish.
These houses are modern in every respect and can be sold on a small cash payment and balance monthly; open every day.
MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOOK! LOOK!! HERE IS YOUR CHANCE—WANT IMMEDIATE OFFERS—
705 Monroe, near Lincoln, 2-story stone front house, 11 rooms; fine condition; 2-story frame barn.
839 Adams, near Leavitt, 2-story, basement, and attic brick house, 10 rooms.
See these. You can't afford to miss them if you intend buying.
H. A. OSBORN,
177 La Salle-st., R. 6.

FOR SALE—COME QUICK—
I own 80 lots on Milwaukee and Belmont-avs.; sewer, water, and gas in on Milwaukee-av.; are only a short distance from Logan Square; this land is worth $30,000; I will sell for $15,000. Apply to owner, JAMES S. JACKSON, 386 W. Madison-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—EDGEWATER HOUSES—
$ 4,000 $ 5,850
6,500 8,000
12,000 31,000
EASY TERMS.
EDGEWATER ELECTRIC CARS CONNECT WITH NORTH SIDE CABLE LIMITS CARS. RAPID TRANSIT BY C., M. & ST. P. R. R. AND NORTHWESTERN ELEVATED—SOON TO BE RUNNING.
INSPECTION INVITED.
J. L. COCHRAN,
722 CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.

FOR SALE—NEW 4-FLAT BLDG., STONE front, Dearborn-av.; steam heat, etc.; 10 large, light rooms in each flat; rental $4,000; want some cash, balance time. Address J L 122, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—467 LA SALLE-AV., THREE-story stone front, newly decorated throughout; first-class condition; bargain price; easy terms. W. DICKINSON, 96 Board of Trade.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$3.00 PER WEEK
WILL BUY 3 AND 4 ACRE PLOTS AT
BEAUTIFUL GLEN ELLYN—
Suitable for fruits, vegetable, and poultry farms, or investment purposes; 5 minutes' walk from new $18,000 depot, C. & N. W. R. R.; 39 minutes from Wells-st. station; 208 feet above Chicago; 2½ miles from Chicago Golf club. Beautiful scenery, farm prices. For particulars call or write
E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
S. E. GROSS' FREE EXCURSION
TO WEST GROSSDALE
From Union Depot, Canal and Adams-sts.
EVERY WEEK DAY AT 1:30 AND 3:15 P. M.
AND EVERY SUNDAY AT 2:10 P. M.,
STOPPING AT 16TH-ST. AND WESTERN-AV.
Free tickets at my main office and at all stations named ten minutes before train time.
S. E. GROSS, 6th floor Masonic Temple,
State and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—THREE HOUSES IN EVANSTON; we want 3 families who are now acquainted to buy together; the houses are modern and will be sold on trial for one year; payments to be "rental" and applied on purchase price at the end of the year. CHARLES G. FRENCH, Room 18, 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE — EASY PAYMENTS — 7-ROOM houses, bath, hot and cold water; 7-ft. basement; sewer, macadam; street improved and paid for; $2,500 to $3,200; easy terms; 45 trains daily; 7c fare; also electric road. CHARLES H. WORCESTER, R. 330, 187 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—DESIRABLE HOMES in Evanston and other north shore suburbs; also lots and acre property.
RICE & CREIGTON, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK—309 ERIE-ST., MODern 8-room house; lot 50x175; $5,100; $500 cash, balance easy payments. Apply to owner, 332 Wisconsin-av., Oak Park.

FOR SALE—BERWYN—10-R. HOUSE; OAK floors and trim.; furnace, bath; only $4,500. ANDREWS & PIPER, 1242 Stock Exchange.

FOR SALE—DOWNER'S GROVE—HOMES AND lots; easy payments; free tickets. Call for plats. E. H. PRINCE & CO., 612, 95 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK, RIVER FOREST PROPerty; fare 5c. WEAGE & TUCKER, Tacoma Bld.

FOR SALE—WHEATON HOUSES—
E. J. LEWIS, 1205, 114 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT, ALL MODERN improvements, near Garfield Park; will pay $2,500 cash, balance two years; do not answer without giving full particulars; no agents. Address P 453, Tribune office.

WANTED—WE HAVE $150,000 TRUST FUND to invest in central property showing income or in fee under 99-year lease; from owner only. FESSENDER & HIGH, 83 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO BUY NEW MODERN RESIdence, North Side, or north suburban; 10 to 12 rooms, in good neighborhood; must be bargain. Address P 430, Tribune office.

WANTED—MODERN HOUSE OR FLAT BUILDing, South Side, on minimum monthly payments; $50. Address P 640, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—$2,000 WORTH OF GOOD, clear lots in Evanston for equity in residence in Englewood, Woodlawn, or Oak Park; will assume $2,000. EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 101 Washington-st.

EXCHANGE—FRUIT FARM, ONE MILE FROM a city hall, population 11,000, 50 miles from Chicago, clear, good improvements; want two flat building, S. Side, worth $6,500. E. J. PRESTON, 140 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—EQUITY IN CENTRAL HYDE Park brick residence, near Ill. C., for clear lots or lands; snap; $7,500; mtg. $3,500.
C. C. LANDT & CO., 113 Adams-st.

TO EXCHANGE—UNINCUMBERED REAL estate, house or office furniture. M 313, Tribune.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR 36TH-st., modern brick house of ten rooms; will take improved or unimproved for equity; no objection to suburbs; price $13,500; inc. $7,000.
MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

I WANT INTERVIEW WITH OWNER OF ONE or more Chicago income equities worth $50,000, with moderate incumbrance, who will exchange for clear improved in good city of 20,000 people.
J. H. McFARLAND, 407, 153 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

MONEY WITHOUT COMMISSION, AT 6 PER cent; also 5 and 5½ per cent money on terms to be arranged; will consider applications from Evanston to South Chicago; will grant privileges of prepayment in sums not less than $500; building loans a specialty. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate at current rates in sums of $500 and over; no delay, as we pass on the securities.
6 PER CENT GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE.
CANNELL & McCLUER, 107 Dearborn-st.
Lake View office, Clark-st., near Roscoe.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

A SPECIAL FUND OF $500,000 TO LOAN ON improved Chicago real estate in sums to suit borrowers; 5, 5½, and 6 per cent.
J. GRAFTON PARKER & CO.,
701, 100 Washington-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
83 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

DO YOU WANT TO BUILD? MONEY TO LOAN without delay.
PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO.,
164 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED IN ANY AMOUNT ON CHIcago property.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO.,
95 Dearborn-st., Main Floor.

TO LOAN—$100,000 AT 5 AND 6 PER CENT; small sums, $500 to $1,000, 6 and 7 per cent.
F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 97 Washington-st.

C. H. GOODYKOONTZ & CO., 917 CHAM. COM., loan money on Chicago improved and choice vacant real estate. Tel. Main 3012.

SPECIAL SUMS OF $500, $1,000, AND $1,500 TO loan on vacant or improved real estate.
E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

MEAD & COE, 100 WASHINGTON-ST.—MONEY to loan at lowest market rates on Chicago real estate security; first mortgages for sale.

A. L. HOWARD & BRO., 101 WASHINGTON-st.—Building loans on choice city property at lowest rates our specialty; money ready; no delay.

MONEY TO LOAN—WE LOAN MONEY ON real estate at lowest market rates; no delay. WINSTON & CO., 88 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE VALUATIONS FURNISHED by expert valuator; charges $3 to $25. C. L. WOOD, 418 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—WILL BUY 1ST OR 2D MORTGAGE paper on good improved or vacant.
EDWIN WYNN & CO., 132 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED AND VAcant; $500 and upwards, in sums to suit. BODDIE & HEATON, Suite 137 Hartford Block.

WESTERN STATE BANK, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loans money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; no delay.

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS ON CHICAGO REAL estate at lowest rates; also building loans. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest current rates.
KOZMINSKI & CO., 164 Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE—WILL buy second mortgages and purchase money notes. G. W. McLESTER & CO., 88 Washington-st.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate, Chicago, Evanston, and suburbs, 6, 6½, and 7 per cent. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle.

HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL estate in sums to suit; mortgages for sale.
F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 108 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—$5,000 ON INTEREST IN LARGE estate; 8 per cent interest; monthly income assigned. Address P 482, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MORTGAGES; $2,000 CHICAGO IMproved; $10,000 vacant, due in two years; liberal discount. Address P 466, Tribune office.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st.; loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest rates; 1st mortgages for sale.

$1,000 TO $250,000 (EASTERN CAPITAL) TO loan on improved Chicago realty; market rates. E. J. PRESTON & CO., 140 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—REASONABLE TERMS ON VACANT or improved real estate in amounts of $500 to $1,000. Address N A 65, Tribune office.

LOANS IN ANY AMOUNT AT VERY LOWEST rates on improved Chicago real estate.
BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

TO LOAN—$2,000 TO $50,000 1ST MORTGAGE; Chicago money; no delay; no other business.
WILL H. MOORE, bank floor, 204 Dearborn.

5 AND 5½ PER CENT MONEY TO LOAN ON improved city real estate.
Union Trust Co. Bank, 133 Dearborn-st.

WILLIAM A BOND & CO., 115 DEARBORN-ST., make loans on real estate.

FINANCIAL.

ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.
Loans money on easy terms on furniture and pianos, warehouse receipts, etc., without removal. You have the use of the property and also of the money.
Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly, without publicity.
No charges taken out in advance. You get the full amount of the loan in cash.
You can deal with me quickly, privately, satisfactorily, and confidentially.
It has been a pleasure to me to notice that my old customers always come back to me when again in need of money. CALL AND SEE ME.
ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER,
100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 Dearborn-st., Rooms 18 and 19.
Makes loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very lowest rates; loans can be paid at any time. If you need a loan please call on us.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 18 AND 19,
OR HAYMARKET THEATER BUILDING,
161 W. MADISON-ST., ROOM 14.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
94 WASHINGTON-ST., 1ST FLOOR, ROOM 8, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN.
351 W. 63D-ST., COR. OF YALE, ENGLEWOOD, AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV. (ROOM 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK), SOUTH CHICAGO.
Loans on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, etc., without removal.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNIture, pianos, horses, carriages, without removal, at lowest rates. If you want money and a friend, too, call on me. Live and let live is my motto. Time and payment to suit the borrower. A. H. WILLIAMS, Banker, 69 Dearborn-st., R. 28.

MONEY ADVANCED SALARIED PEOPLE holding good positions, without any security, sums to suit; easy payments; cheapest rates. Mercantile Discount Association, Room 802, 134 Monroe-st.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED and loaned upon; National Bank of Illinois claims bought. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle, R. 617.

I LOAN TO HONORABLE PEOPLE ON HOUSEhold effects. If you are in a position to pay weekly or monthly please cut this out and call on S. RICHARDSON, 139 E. Madison-st., Suite 25.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE ON their own names by private party quietly and quickly; easy payments. 939 Marquette Bldg.

YOUNG MAN, 19, EMPLOYED BY RESPONsible party, wants loan of $15 for 3 months; no security. Address P 485, Tribune office.

LIFE INS. POLICIES PURCHASED; LOANS ON same; legal interest. John V. Fox, 108 Dearborn.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

FOR SALE—$50 CASH BUYS A COLUMBIA BIcycle; practically new, having been ridden less than 200 miles; 1896 model. Address P 483, Tribune office.

SURE PROTECTION—FAIR TREATMENT—New bicycle free if one is stolen; annual cost $2; few agents wanted. Union Wheelmen's Protective Company, 1111 Manhattan Bldg.

EVERY BOY AND GIRL IN CHICAGO CAN have fine bicycle by little work after school during next two months. Call 1111 Manhattan Bldg.

FOR SALE—'95 THISTLE, GENT; '96 SARAcen, lady's; must sell; $55 for two. 241 N. Franklin-st.

WANTED — SECOND-HAND DIAMOND frame bicycle; must be in good order; state lowest cash price. J. D. AMBROSE, Oak Park, Ill.

GUARANTEED BICYCLES AT LESS THAN department store prices. Vim Cycle Co., 331-333 Wabash-av.

AGENTS FOR CLEVELAND BICYCLES—
WANTED—Old wheels for CASH.
THE BROWN-LEWIS CYCLE CO., 293 Wabash.

WANTED—50 SECOND-HAND BICYCLES AT once; highest cash prices; bring wheel or send your address. Mead Cycle Co., 287 Wabash-av.

NEW BICYCLES FROM $30 UP; SECOND-hand, $10 up. Nothing but high grade. 271 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—COLUMBIA; BRAND NEW; Brown saddle, stand, lamp, lock, etc., at a bargain. 248 West Lake-st.

WILL SELL MY NEW HIGH GRADE WHEEL for $30 cash. Address N W 91, Tribune office.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 70 DEARBORN-ST., cor. Randolph, Chicago's successful specialists in diseases peculiar to men and women. Letters answered. Consultation free.

DR. W. CARROLL, OLDEST ESTABLISHED and only expert specialist in city treating special and nervous diseases, physical decay, etc.; advice free; med. $1. Call or write. 182 State-st.

DR. EMMA HELLEWIG, 351 WELLS-ST., graduate physician, formerly Berlin, Paris, female diseases and irregularities; private home.

MRS. DR. YANNE—SKILLFUL TREATMENT of all diseases of women; elegant private home for patients. 2623 Wabash-av.

MRS. DR. BELLE HANNA, SKILLFUL TREATment of all diseases of women; elegant private home for patients. 3118 Wabash-av.

DR. IDA VON SCHULTZ, 104 WELLS-ST., SPEcialist in all special and delicate diseases of women; 22 years' practice; private home.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE BIDS for the uncollected accounts due Holbrook Company, insolvent, as per list attached to petition filed in County Court March 24th, 1897, all bids to be opened in court April 6th, at 10 a. m.
L. E. SAUTER, Assignee, 84 La Salle-st.

NOTICE—BARTHOLOMAEUS, NAMED JOHN, Muehlhaeuser, from Wuertemberg, is requested to write at once to Julius Schreskranz & Sons, Bankers, 379 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., regarding important matters of inheritance.

MINES AND MINING.

WANTED—TO INTEREST CAPITAL IN LEGITimate gold-mining enterprise. C. M. HUMPHREYS, 607 Wells-st.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—310 OGDEN-AV., HIGH-CLASS undertaking; city and all suburbs. Telephone.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—
THE BENNETT ELEVATOR,
Buffalo, N. Y.
This elevator has a storage capacity of 800,000 bushels. It is most favorably situated on the Buffalo River at the junction of the Evans Ship Canal. It has excellent facilities for unloading vessels on the river front by means of two marine legs, one stationary and one movable. The frontage on the river is about 240 feet, with the privilege to vessels unloading at the elevator to overlap the adjoining dock.
On the canal side it has excellent facilities for loading canal boats without interfering with vessels lying on the river side. The canal front is about 125 feet. It has railroad connections to the East through the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, with all the modern facilities for loading cars. It is in good running condition, and has been operated continuously throughout the season.
Full particulars as to price and terms can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
SPENCER CLINTON, Executor,
89 Erie Co. Savings Bank Bldg.,
Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR SALE—BANKRUPT STOCK OF FURNIture consisting of parlor and chamber sets, tables, chairs, springs, ice boxes, baby carriages, mirrors, etc., etc.; cost us $1,586; will sell for spot cash at 60 cents on the cost, or $951.60. Address P 451, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—PLANING MILL; lots, buildings, and machinery; on switch tracks in a live town of 10,000; 30,000 square feet of floor space; 70 horse-power engine; 32 machines for molding, sash, doors, blinds, and general mill work; all in perfect running order. At a bargain for cash. J. C. AYRES, Dixon, Ill.

FOR RENT—CLOAK, SHOE, AND SEVERAL other depts. in one of the largest and best established dept. stores in Milwaukee, over 100 feet front on Wisconsin-st., corner Broadway. For terms and particulars apply H. HEYN, Milwaukee, Wis.

FOR SALE—THE BEST REAL ESTATE OFfice and business on West Side; location first-class; good office, well furnished, plenty of business; satisfactory reason for selling; will stand investigation. Address P 442, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A 100-ROOM MODERN FURnished hotel, well located, to care for trans-Mississippi guests for sale at Council Bluffs, Ia., by DAY & HESS.

PARTIES CONTEMPLATING GOING INTO SAloon business will consult their interest by calling on O'Donnell & Duer Bavarian Brewing Co., 40th and Wallace-sts. Several good corners for rent.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—LIVERY OUTfit, stock, and good will; brick building, with long lease; also three furniture wagons. Address N A 97, Tribune office.

AM TAKING $400 WORTH SECURED CONtracts per week; profitable interest in same to party with cash to pay agents' commission. E. B. CARRICK, 1110, 356 Dearborn.

A BRASS SHOP FULL OF MACHINERY FOR sale at your own price.
D. HYMES, 36 Clark-st.

WANTED—STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE, ANY size; city or country. KEYES & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

MORTGAGE SALE OF FINE RESTAURANT, all complete, at 239 and 241 West Van Buren-st., today, at 2 p. m. sharp.

$600 BUYS 17-ROOM HOUSE, MICHIGAN-AV., walking distance, full of boarders; leaving city. Bargain. Address P 495, Tribune office.

THE BIG NASHVILLE EXPOSITION OPENS May 1; fine lot to rent cheap, near grounds.
D. W. STORRS, 175 Dearborn-st., R. 83.

FOR SALE—PLUMBING SHOP, STOCK, tools, horse, wagon; cheap. P 452, Tribune.

CASH FOR SHOE STOCKS; QUICK ACTION. Address B. SCHLESER, 127 Market-st.

INSTRUCTION.

VIENNA SYSTEM OF DRESS CUTTING, FITting, and making taught; system used exclusively by Altman W. McCreery of New York City; classes now forming. 309 Michigan-av.

ARMOUR INSTITUTE; COURSES IN SHORThand, bookkeeping, and correspondence; day and night; write for full information.

BOOKKEEPING TAUGHT PRIVATELY BY A professional accountant; proficiency guaranteed in ten lessons. Address P 202, Tribune office.

ROOFING.

FORD'S A B C ROOFING WILL LAST 50 years; old felt and gravel roofs recoated and repaired. The Ford Roofing Co., 731-3 S. Ashland-av.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

AMERICAN LINE—
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.
at 10 a. m.
New York.......March 31 | St. Paul........April 14
Paris..........April 7 | St. Louis........April 21
Shortest and most convenient route to London.
PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Pennland.......March 27 | Waesland.......April 3
RED STAR LINE—
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Every Wednesday.
Southwark.......March 31 | Friesland.......April 14
Noordland.......April 7 | Kensington.......April 21
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Tel. Main 188. 143 La Salle-st.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE—TWIN-SCREW express line from New York to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg.
Columbia......March 25 | Columbia.......May 13
F. Bismarck......April 8 | F. Bismarck.......May 27
Normannia......April 29 | Normannia.......June 3
Hamburg Service by Twin Screw Mail S. S.
Palatia.......March 27 | Pennsylvania.......April 10
First cab., $60 up; intermediate, $40; steerage, $30.

TO THE LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN. Cruises to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS S. S. FROM NEW YORK JUNE 17 and JULY 22.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
N. W. Cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD—
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Trave, Tu., Mch. 30, 10am | Spree, Tu., Apr. 20, 10 am
Lahn, Tu., Apr. 6, 10 am | Trave, Tu., Apr. 27, 10am
Havel, Tu., Apr. 13, 10 am | Lahn, Tu., May 4, 10 am
Twin screw passenger steamers Konigin Luise, Thursday, April 8; Friedrich der Grosse, Thursday, April 22.
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Kaiser, March 27....10 am | Fulda, April 24....10 am
Ems, April 10.......10 am | Kaiser, May 8......10 am
Werra, April 17.....10 am | Ems, May 15.......10 am
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

WHITE STAR LINE—
NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL.
EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 12 NOON.
Special vestibule train, Liverpool to London, in 3¾ hours.

"Britannic"	March 31	April 28	May 26
"Majestic"	April 7	May 5	June 2
"Germanic"	April 14	May 12	June 9
"Teutonic"	April 21	May 19	June 16

First cabin, $60 upward, very superior second cabin, $45 upward; steerage at low rates.
S. TENNEY FRENCH,
General Western Agent.
Telephone Exp. 139. 244 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMSHIPS—
NEW YORK, GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY, LIVERPOOL.
EVERY SATURDAY AT NOON.
Anchoria.......April 3 | Ethiopia.......April 17
Furnessia.......April 10 | Circassia.......April 24
Secure berths now for summer sailings.

NEW YORK, GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Olympia......March 27 Scindia..........April 10
For passage tickets or drafts for any amount apply direct to ANCHOR LINE OFFICE.
Tel. Main 1,505. 176 Jackson-st.

COOK'S TOURS TO EUROPE—
Arrangements suited to all. New routes, best accommodations.
High-class select parties, leaving March 27, May 8, 29, June 9, 12, 16, 26. Also
GRAND SUMMER CRUISE OF S. S. OHIO,
70 days for $475 up, leaving June 26.
Special programme of lower priced
VACATION TOURS TO EUROPE.
THOS. COOK & SON,
234 South Clark-st., Chicago.

DE POTTER'S FIRST-CLASS EXCURSIONS sail in May, June, and July for
EUROPE
EUROPE
Gibraltar, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, France, Norway, North Cape, Russia, British Isles, Holland, etc., etc. Perfected itineraries. Superior leadership. Unequaled arrangements. Old World Guide, illustrated, free. Established 1879. Steamship and circular railway tickets.
A. DE POTTER, 1466 Broadway, New York.

CUNARD LINE— TEL. M. 2051.
Established 1840 and never lost a passenger.
"CAMPANIA" AND "LUCANIA."
New twin-screw steamships, 620 feet long, 12,950 tons; largest, fastest, most magnificent in the world.
UMBRIA, ETRURIA, SERVIA, AURANIA,
520 feet long, 8,500 tons. Sailings every Saturday from New York, Boston, and Liverpool via Queenstown. All records broken—5 ds. 7 hrs. 23 min.
F. G. WHITING, Mgr., Clark and Randolph-sts.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE—FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS EVERY SATURDAY.
Fleet composed entirely of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel. Celebrated cuisine. Parlor seat and buffet special train from alongside docks at Havre to Paris in four hours.
M. W. KOZMINSKI, G. W. Agt., 166 Randolph-st.

JAPAN-CHINA—Pacific Mail S. S. Co., Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co. Stmrs. leave San Francisco:
COPTIC, via Honolulu............April 1, 1 p. m.
RIO DE JANEIRO, via Honolulu..April 10, 1 p. m.
GAELIC ....April 21, 1 p. m.
For freight and passage rates and general information apply at the company's office, 238 Clark-st. W. G. NEIMYER, Agent.

WARREN LINE—BOSTON TO QUEENSTOWN and Liverpool. New twin-screw SS. Canada, 515 feet long, 9,000 tons, sails March 19, April 23, May 28, July 2. First cabin, $75 and upwards; second cabin, $40; steerage at low rates. 220 S. Clark-st.

TO BRAZIL AND THE ARGENTINE REpublic—Lamport and Holt steamers sail semi-monthly from N. Y. Circulars free. 220 S. Clark.

"GAZE'S TOURS" TO EUROPE [EST. 1844.]—Escorted parties monthly; ocean tickets, best lines; travel tickets, all routes. 220 S. Clark-st.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RY.—Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison..	† 7:52 am	† 5:58 pm
Pekin Express....	† 1:00 pm	†12:25 pm
Joliet and Streator....	* 1:00 pm	* 3:38 am
Lemont, Lockport & Joliet..	† 5:08 pm	† 8:42 am
Kan. City, Colo., Utah & Tex..	* 6:00 pm	* 9:43 am
Kan. City, Calif. & Mexico..	*10:25 pm	*10:00 pm

The California Limited leaves Wednesdays and Saturdays at 6 p. m.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices 182 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, and Dearborn Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute & Evansville...	† 8:00 am	† 5:40 pm
Chicago & Nashville Limited*	7:00 pm	* 8:53 am
Terre Haute & Evansville...	*11:24 pm	* 6:55 am
St. Elmo & Marion....	*11:24 pm	* 6:55 am

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—MAPLE Leaf Route. Grand Central Station, 5th-av. and Harrison-st. Office 115 Adams-st. Phone 2380 Main.

*Daily †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Dubuque, Kansas City, St.	† 5:45 am	†10:00 pm
	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Joe, Des M's & Marsh'n.	*11:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Sycamore and Byron Local.	* 5:10 pm	*10:23 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 208 Clark-st. [Phone, Express 721], Oakley-av. and depot, cor. Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Sioux City	* 6:00 pm	*9:30 am
Salt Lake, San Francisco.	*10:30 pm	*7:45 am
Denver, Portland, D. Moines	†11:15 pm	c7:05 am
Black Hills and Deadwood....	*10:30 pm	*7:45 am
Sterling, Clinton, Cedar R....	†12:35 pm	†2:15 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth	* 6:30 pm	*9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Mad'n.	† 8:15 am	c8:10 am
Eau Claire	*10:15 pm	*9:55 am
Winona, La Crosse, Madison.	† 8:15 am	†6:15 pm
Winona, La Cross & Western Minnesota	† 3:00 am	†9:55 am
	*10:15 pm	
Iowa and Dakotas	* 6:00 pm	c9:30 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, Green Bay	†11:30 am	*6:15 pm
	† 5:00 pm	†1:15 pm
Green Bay and Menominee....	† 3:00 pm	†4:00 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood, and Rhinelander	† 3:00 am	c7:30 am
	† 5:00 pm	*9:30 am
Oshkosh, Gr. R., Menominee	a 3:00 am	†9:30 pm
Marquette, and L. Superior	*10:30 pm	*7:30 am

Rockford and Freeport—Lv. †7:20 a.m., s8:30 a. m., †10:40 a.m., †4:25 p.m., *6:30 p.m., †11:30 p.m. Rockford—Lv. *3 a. m., *5:15 a. m., †6:30 p. m. Milwaukee—Lv. †3 a. m., *4 a. m., †7:00 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2 p. m., *3 p. m., *5 p. m., *8 p. m., *10:30 p. m. *Daily, †Ex. Sun. sSunday. cEx. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. aDaily to Menominee.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park-row. Trains for the South (except N. O. Fast Mail) can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, and 63d-st. stations. Tickets at city ticket office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans & Memphis Lim..	* 4:00 pm	*11:15 am
Monticello and Decatur....	* 4:00 pm	*11:15 am
St. Louis Diamond Special..	* 9:10 pm	* 7:35 am
St. Louis Daylight Special..	*10:25 am	* 4:35 pm
Springfield and Decatur....	*10:25 am	* 4:35 pm
Cairo Day Train....	† 8:30 am	† 7:00 pm
Springfield and Decatur....	* 9:10 pm	* 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail....	* 2:50 am	*12:50 am
Bloomington & Chatsworth..	† 4:00 pm	†11:15 am
Chicago & New Orleans Ex..	* 8:40 pm	* 7:00 am
Gilman and Kankakee....	* 4:35 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C. & Sioux Falls Fast Line....	* 3:00 pm	*10:05 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C.	*11:35 pm	* 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger....	† 3:10 pm	*10:20 am
Rockford and Dubuque Ex..	†10:30 am	† 1:00 pm
Rockford and Freeport Ex..	† 5:00 pm	
Dubuque and Rockford Ex..	....	† 7:20 pm

‡On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RY.—Passenger Station, Van Buren, near Clark-st. City ticket office, cor. Adams and Dearborn-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines....	* 5:00 am	* 7:20 pm
Omaha, Ill., and Iowa Mail..	† 9:00 am	† 1:45 pm
Peoria	† 9:00 am	† 1:45 pm
Joliet Express	*11:45 am	* 3:45 pm
Joliet Accommodation....	† 4:05 pm	*10:10 am
St. Paul, M'pls & S'x Falls..	* 4:15 pm	*11:00 am
Peoria	† 4:15 pm	* 4:15 pm
Peru Accommodation....	† 5:00 pm	† 8:50 am
Omaha and C. Bluffs Flyer..	* 5:45 pm	* 1:45 pm
Kansas City, St. J., L'worth, Colorado, and Texas Ex....	* 5:45 pm	* 9:40 am
Big Five to Denver, C. Sprs., Pueblo, Omaha, & Lincoln.	*10:00 pm	* 8:10 am
Omaha, St. Paul & Colorado.	†10:10 pm	c 7:10 am
Peoria, La Salle & R. Island.	*11:30 pm	c 7:10 am
Peoria, La Salle & R. Island.	*11:30 pm	* 7:10 am
Kansas City and Texas Ex..	*11:30 pm	c 7:10 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. cEx. Mon. oMon. only. Fast flyer for Omaha daily 5:45 p. m. Connects at Missouri River with U. P. flyer next morning.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	† 8:30 am	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee	† 8:30 am	†11:30 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West.	†11:30 am	† 3:45 pm
Cedar Rapids, Kas. City, Dub.	† 2:00 pm	† 7:45 pm
Green Bay	† 3:00 pm	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee—Madison	† 3:00 pm	† 6:15 pm
Milwaukee—Portage	† 3:00 pm	† 1:10 pm
Milwaukee	3:00 pm	e 1:45 pm
Milwaukee	† 5:00 pm	e 6:30 pm
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Sioux City	* 6:00 pm	* 9:25 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak.	† 6:00 pm	c 9:25 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	† 6:30 pm	o 9:30 am
Green Bay & Mich. Peninsula	†10:15 pm	* 7:00 am
Madison, P. du Chien & West	†10:15 pm	o 7:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	†10:15 pm	o 7:00 am
Cedar Rapids—Kansas City.	†10:25 pm	o 7:15 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak.	†10:25 pm	o 7:15 am
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Sioux City	†10:25 pm	o 7:15 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. oEx. Mon. eSun. only.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C., B. & Q. RAILROAD. Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local to Galesburg, Ill....	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Ottawa, Streator, & La Salle.	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Rochelle, Rockford, Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 2:10 pm
Local points in Ill. and Iowa.	*11:30 am	† 2:10 pm
Galesburg and Quincy....	*11:30 am	* 2:10 pm
Clinton, Moline, Rock Island.	*11:30 am	* 2:10 pm
Fort Madison and Keokuk....	*11:30 am	* 7:00 am
Ottawa and Streator....	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Sterling, Rochelle, Rockford.	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Kas. City, St. Jo, Leavenworth.	* 5:30 pm	* 9:25 am
Fort Worth, Dallas, Houston.	* 5:30 pm	* 9:25 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Nebraska..	* 5:50 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis....	* 6:30 pm	* 9:25 am
Kas. City, St. Jo, Leavenworth.	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Omaha, Keokuk, Quincy....	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Denver, Cripple Creek, Colo..	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Salt Lake, Ogden, California.	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Deadwood, Hot Springs, S. D..	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis....	‡11:20 pm	†10:25 pm

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

WABASH RAILROAD—DEPOT DEARBORN Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 97 Adams-st. and 221 Michigan-av.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited.	*11:00 am	*4:50 pm
St. Louis & Kansas City Ex..	† 2:00 pm	*1:20 pm
St. Louis Limited Express....	* 9:15 pm	*7:30 am
Peoria and Texas Limited....	*11:00 am	*4:50 pm
Peoria and Texas Express....	* 9:15 pm	*7:30 am
Forrest Accommodation....	† 3:20 pm	†5:42 pm
Forrest Accommodation....	* 5:00 pm	*9:20 am
Detroit, N. Falls & N. Y. Ex..	* 3:00 pm	*7:55 am
Detroit, Boston & Can. Ex..	*11:25 pm	*9:45 pm
Detroit Day Express....	† 8:55 am	†4:55 pm
Toronto, Montreal & Can. Ex..	* 3:00 pm	*7:55 am

CHICAGO AND ALTON, UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office, 101 Adams-st.

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express..	‡ 3:00 pm	2:00 pm
Kas. City, Denver, California.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:25 am
Kas. City, Colorado, and Utah.	* 9:00 pm	* 9:25 am
Sp'g'f'd & St. Louis Day Local.	* 8:00 am	* 9:10 pm
St. Louis Limited....	*11:08 am	* 4:36 pm
St. Louis Palace Express....	* 9:00 pm	* 7:30 am
St. Louis Midnight Special....	*11:30 pm	* 8:00 am
Peoria Limited....	†11:08 am	* 4:36 pm
Peoria Fast Mail....	* 8:00 am	* 9:10 pm
Peoria Night Express....	*11:30 pm	* 7:30 am
Joliet & Dwight Accommod'n.	* 5:00 pm	10:55 am

WISCONSIN CENTRAL—CITY OFFICE, 204 Clark-st. Depot, Harrison and Fifth-av. Phone Main 4585. *Daily. †Ex. Sun.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Mpls, Oshkosh, Eau Claire, Ashland, Ironwood, and Pacific Coast	† 2:00 am	* 9:45 am
	* 6:25 pm	*10:45 am
Duluth and Superiors....	* 6:25 pm	* 9:45 am
Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah....	†10:35 am	† 1:10 pm
	† 5:25 pm	† 6:30 pm
Chippewa Falls & Eau Claire.	† 5:25 pm	† 8:30 pm
Waukesha Local....	† 4:05 pm	†10:15 am

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS 12TH-ST. AND Park row, and 22d, 39th, and 63d-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati and Louisville....	* 9:00 am	* 5:45 pm
Washington Express....	* 9:00 am	† 9:00 pm
Cincinnati and Louisville....	* 8:30 pm	* 7:20 am

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES — CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 South Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago to	Leave.	Arrive.
Mansfield and Pittsburg....	† 7:20 am	*8:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville..	*10:00 am	*5:00 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati....	*10:00 am	*5:00 pm
The Keystone Express....	*11:00 am	*4:50 pm
Columbus and the East....	*11:00 am	*4:50 pm
Baltimore and Washington..	*11:00 am	*4:50 pm
Philadelphia and New York..	*11:00 am	*4:50 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburg....	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington..	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York..	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited....	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Pittsburg and Washington....	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York..	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville..	* 9:00 pm	*7:15 am
Dayton and Cincinnati....	* 9:00 pm	*7:15 am
Columbus and the East....	* 9:00 pm	*7:15 am
Youngstown and Newcastle..	*11:30 pm	*9:00 pm
Pittsburg and the East....	*11:30 pm	*9:00 pm

*Daily. ‡Except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R., AND B. & A. R. R.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket office, 119 Adams-st., and station, 12th-st. and Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, 53d-st. Nov. 29, 1896.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Express....	† 6:50 am	† 6:35 pm
Grand Rapids through car..	† 7:20 am	† 7:20 pm
New York & Boston Special..	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
North Shore Limited....		* 4:30 pm
Fast Eastern Express....	* 3:00 pm	* 9:05 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation..	† 4:15 pm	†11:10 am
Grand Rapids Parlor Car....	† 5:00 pm	† 6:50 pm
Detroit Night Express....	* 9:40 pm	* 6:30 am
Atlantic Express....	*11:30 pm	* 7:50 am
Saginaw & Bay City Sleeper.	‡11:30 pm	c 6:30 am
Gd. Rapids & Musk. Sleeper.	‡11:30 pm	c 6:30 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Sat. cEx. Monday.
CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RAILWAY. See Michigan Central time table.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO—DEPOT, GRAND Central Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark-st.
No extra fares charged on the B. and O. limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	† 6:40 pm
New York, Washington, and Vestibuled Express....	*10:15 am	* 9:00 pm
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled....	* 3:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling, and Columbus Ex....	* 7:00 pm	* 7:00 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHern Ry., N. Y. C. & H. R., and B. & A. Rys. Depot, Van Buren-st., one block from the Board of Trade, and 22d-st. City ticket office, 180 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express....	† 7:00 am	† 8:00 pm
Limited Fast Mail....	* 8:00 am	* 8:00 pm
New York and Boston Special.	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
Eastern Express....	* 3:00 pm	* 6:00 pm
Elkhart Accommodation....		†10:14 am
New York Central Limited....	* 5:30 pm	
New York & Boston Express.	* 8:45 pm	* 7:35 am
Special Mail....	* 2:45 am	*11:30 pm

MONON ROUTE (LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago Ry.). Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

Trains. All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
The Fast Mail for Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Dayton.	2:45 am	12:00 noon
Washington and Baltimore....	2:45 am	12:00 noon
Lafayette, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Dayton.	8:20 am	6:00 pm
Indianapolis, Cin., Dayton....	11:50 am	5:30 pm
Lafayette Accommodation....	3:30 pm	10:45 am
Indianapolis, Cin., Dayton....	8:58 pm	7:20 am
Lafayette and Louisville....	8:58 pm	7:20 am

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel, Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts.

*Daily, ‡Daily except Sun.	Leave	Arrive
Marion Local....	‡7:30 am	6:43 pm
New York and Boston....	*2:55 pm	5:00 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo....	*2:55 pm	5:00 pm
North Judson Accommodation.	*4:10 pm	9:50 am
New York and Boston....	*8:15 pm	7:35 am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va....	*8:15 pm	7:35 am

NICKEL-PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st.

*Daily. ‡Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Cleveland Mail..	‡8:00 am	1:50 pm
New York and Boston Ex....	*2:30 pm	9:35 pm
New York and Boston Ex....	*9:20 pm	7:40 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 111 Adams-st., Chicago, Ill. Telephone Main 389.

BOOM THE OMAHA FAIR.

CHICAGO CITIZENS PLEDGE AID TO TRANS-MISSISSIPPI EXPOSITION.

World's Fair Representatives Meet the Visiting Delegation at a Luncheon at the Union League Given by H. N. Higinbotham—Scope and Prospects of the Exhibition of 1898 Canvassed—State Appropriation and Private Subscriptions.

Citizens of Omaha, representing the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition enterprise of 1898, and citizens of Chicago representing the Board of Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 and the pulpit, press, and business interests of Chicago, exchanged greetings and helpful ideas at a luncheon given in one of the upper dining-rooms of the Union League club yesterday noon by Harlow N. Higinbotham.

The result of the meeting was that the Chicago citizens present pledged their efforts to secure not only a suitable State appropriation for the representation of Illinois at the exposition, but also to become active missionaries in securing stock contributions from Chicago in order that the capital of the Western fair might be increased, and that Chicago, in return for what it should give, might also receive benefit from the greater opportunities afforded by the exposition of the industrial resources of the West.

Guests at the Luncheon.

The guests from Omaha and Council Bluffs were:

Edward Rosewater,	Daniel Farrell,
C. W. Lyman,	Lucius Wells.
W. S. Poppleton,	

Those from Chicago were:

Wm. Penn Nixon,	H. D. Estabrook,
Robert A. Waller,	Rev. Frank Crane,
T. J. Lefens,	Samuel S. Rogers,
W. J. Chalmers,	D. R. Forgan,
Adolph Nathan,	F. D. Higbee,
E. F. Lawrence,	Moses P. Handy.
Edwin Walker,	

Mr. Higinbotham, in welcoming his guests, said:

"I cannot refrain from expressing to our visiting neighbors and friends the kindly feeling we entertain toward them and the enterprise they represent—for we remember the generous treatment extended to the emissaries of our exposition by neighboring Commonwealths and by foreign nations. It is not probable that we will ever have a chance to pay back or give even a low rate of interest on the principal sum, but Chicago will do the best it can to pay what it owes."

Edward Rosewater for the Visitors.

Editor Rosewater of the Omaha Bee then gave a summary of what had already been done for the exposition, and announced that $1,500,000 was now raised by contributions and appropriations, and that not yet had bonds been issued based on gate receipts as security. This is more than was the foundation capital of any fair held in America since the World's Columbian Exposition.

"Chicago triumphed gloriously over great adversities," he said, "and we shall now humbly look to Chicago to see how it was done.

"The exposition at Omaha is not for the purpose of giving that city a boom in real estate, or helping Nebraska to recover from the effects of disastrous years of poor crops. It is for the purpose of aiding to open up the great West—of calling attention to resources and natural conditions which are unrivaled throughout the world. Every State west of the Mississippi is deeply interested, and is doing all that it can. And all that is done for this exposition will inure to the benefit of Chicago, which is the market and metropolis of the West."

Maj. Handy's Remarks.

Maj. M. P. Handy then spoke of what "promotion and publicity" had accomplished for Chicago, and could also do for Omaha in its exposition work.

"Chicago," he said, "was handicapped by the jealousy of New York, which bit its nose off to spite its face; but Omaha will be strengthened by the friendship of Chicago, which has a sensible realization of the common bonds of interest. The Chicago Exposition people had a maze ahead of them when they started. They triumphed where they thought they were weak, and what they have thought out and achieved will be the free heritage of future expositions."

W. S. Poppleton of Omaha said that the best assurance that had yet been received of the success of the trans-Mississippi exposition was that which was contained in the sympathy already received from Chicago, which carried luck with it.

Other speakers were H. D. Estabrook, the Rev. Frank Crane, C. W. Lyman, and Edwin Walker, who introduced the resolutions relative to the coöperation of Chicago which were unanimously adopted.

Edwin Walker promised that at the annual May meeting of the World's Fair Directors' Association that that body would appoint a committee which would coöperate with the Omaha people, give such information for their guidance as was gained from their own experience in exposition work, and agree to raise a nice lump sum toward the capital stock of the exposition.

Delegation Goes to Springfield.

After leaving this city the Omaha delegation will go to Springfield, and with F. D. Higbee of Chicago will speak in favor of the State appropriation measure now pending before the General Assembly.

The Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition will open on June 1 and close on Nov. 1, 1898. Temporary buildings will be erected as at the World's Fair, and also a permanent auditorium. A Midway will be included, with no end of novelties, and a woman's department has also been organized. Golden trophies will be given for the exhibition of the best systems of irrigation, of electric light service, and of best sugar manufacture. The system of classification is broad, and applications for space are reported to be pouring in.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

The case of the Connecticut and foreign companies to test the right of the South Town Collector to collect the personal tax on their net receipts will be argued before the Supreme Court at Ottawa, beginning today. The case was instituted before Judge Freeman of the Superior Court in January. It was held by the court that the Town Collector had no right to collect this tax, even though it had been reported by the Assessor, and an injunction was issued restraining him from insisting on the payment of the amount due under the returns. The reports to the Assessor were made by the companies under protest, with the idea of testing the matter in the courts. Thirty-two companies united in the suit and the prayer for an injunction. Judge Freeman held that the section of the general insurance law which provided for this tax was repealed by the "2 per cent act" passed in 1895.

The case was appealed by the counsel for the South Town and by special arrangement, as the question of the constitutionality of the law was involved, was carried directly to the Supreme Court.

The amount in dispute is approximately $12,000.

* * *

Goodwin, Hall & Henshaw will place the line on the New York Life Building this year. It amounts to $400,000, and the necessary forms have already been issued. The line will be written for three years at 1 per cent.

* * *

Changes in agencies in La Salle street continue numerous. W. P. Wurts has given up his office in the Woman's Temple, and is now connected with the firm of Cummings & Darrow.

* * *

The local agency of the Eureka Insurance company of Cincinnati has been transferred from Lewis & Parker to Napier & Dalmar, who also have been appointed sole agents for Cook County of the Home of Baltimore.

* * *

Two charters, representing the assets of the Merchants' and the Washington Insurance companies of Indiana, were sold at Hammond yesterday to a company of Chicago, Hammond, and Indianapolis companies, represented by A. E. Knotts of Hammond. The companies will be reorganized with a capital stock of $400,000.

* * *

John W. Logan of Athens, O., asks the Circuit Court to appoint a receiver to take charge of and disburse the assets of the Travelers' Preferred Accident Association, which, he says, is insolvent. Logan is a judgment creditor of the association, but failed to satisfy his judgment by execution. It is charged that Charles H. Marshall, who was President of the company in September last, has in his possession securities belonging to the association which he withholds.

* * *

Cleveland, O., March 24.—[Special.]—Attorney-General Monnett began taking depositions today in his effort to break up the insurance pool said to exist in this State. A dozen prominent lawyers, representing the companies against which these quo warranto proceedings were recently brought, were present.

APPLES NOT DOING WELL.

(Continued from ninth page.)

seconds, 14@15c. Dairies: Cooley's, 16c; firsts, 14@15c.

Cheese—Twins, 10@10¾c; Young Americas, 10@11c; Swiss, 8½@10c; limburger, 5¼@6c; brick, 7½@8½c.

Dressed poultry—Turkeys, 11@13c; spring chickens, 7½@8c; ducks, 10½@12c; geese, 7½@8½c.

Eggs—Firsts, loss off, cases included, 9¼c.

Fresh fish—Black bass, 10@10½c; pike, 5@6c; pickerel, 4@5c; German carp, 4@5c.

Game—Jacksnipes, $1.50 per doz; plover, $1.25@1.50 per doz; mallard ducks, $2.50 ped doz; jack-rabbits, $1.75@2.00 per doz.

Green fruits—Apples, $1.15@3.00 per brl; grapes, $2.00@2.25 per 15-basket crate; lemons, $2.00@3.00 per box; bananas, $1.00@1.25 per bunch; oranges, navals, $3.00@3.75; seedlings, $1.75@2.25; pineapples, $2.00@3.00 per doz; strawberries, 15@25c per quart; cranberries, 80c@$1.25 per bu.

High proof spirits—Steady on the basis of $1.17 for finished goods.

Potatoes—Old: Burbanks, 23@25c per bu; rose, 20@22c; Hebrons, 20@23c; Michigans, 19@21c. Sweet potatoes, $1.00@1.25 per brl.

Vegetables—Asparagus, $1.75@2.25 per 1-3 bu box; beets, 25@30c per doz; cucumbers, $1.25@1.60 per doz; cabbages, new, $1.10@1.50 per crate; cauliflower, $2.25 per crate; celery, 60c@$1.00 per doz; egg plant, $1.50@1.50 per doz; green onions, $1.25@1.60 per 2-3 bu; lettuce, $2.50@3.50 per brl; new carrots, 30@35c per brl; new turnips, 30@35c ped doz; new potatoes, $6.00@7.00 per brl; old onions, $3.00@3.25 per brl; pie plant, 30@40c doz; parsley, 35@40c per doz; parsnips, 80@90c per brl; radishes, 25@35c per doz; string beans, $3.00@3.50 per bu; spinach, 45@65c per bu; tomatoes, $1.75@2.50 per case; turnips, 17@19c per bu; watercress, 15@25c per doz.

Valdosta, Ga., March 24.—[Special.]—The crop of watermelons in this vicinity is about an average one. The developement already attained is unusually early, but the fruit is doing well, and barring frosts the melons will be of fine quality. Although some early lots may be shipped in May, the shipments will not begin to cut much figure till June 1, and the heaviest bulk of the crop from this section will move between that date and June 15.

Alvin, Tex., March 24.—[Special.]—The frost here last night has damaged the early bean and tomato crop here at least 50 per cent. The acreage here is the largest ever known.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prices of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep—Receipts and Shipments.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, March 22...	17,451	114	21,885	18,984
Tuesday, March 23...	2,773	913	10,981	11,617
Wednesday, March 24.	13,000	400	18,500	8,000
Totals	33,224	1,427	51,366	38,601
Same period last wk..	29,632	1,880	72,289	45,332
Same period 1896.....	30,660	2,175	75,799	48,828
Shipments—				
Monday, March 22...	3,999	1	5,884	5,326
Tuesday, March 23...	1,248	...	3,952	1,565
Wednesday, March 24.	3,500	...	3,000	1,500
Totals	8,747	1	12,836	8,391
Same period last wk..	8,388	28	14,179	10,104
Same period 1896.....	7,966	2	24,366	2,924

Today's receipts are estimated at 9,000 cattle, 20,000 hogs, and 13,000 sheep.

"Droves" of 220@270-lb packing hogs cost $4.12@4.15, and 150@170-lb sorts $4.05@4.07½. Packers bought 13,200, and shippers only 3,000. Armour secured 3,000; Anglo-American, 600; Boyd & Lunham, 800; Continental, 1,800; Hammond, 600; International, 1,000; Lipton, 500; Morris, 1,000; Swift, 2,200; Viles & Robbins, 700, and butchers, 1,000.

Cattle—Trade was active and values opened strong to 10c higher, but the market closed rather weak at Tuesday's prices. A good clearance was made. Only 300 Texas number among the arrivals. Strictly choice native cattle were scarce again, but the general quality was good. Steers averaging 850@1,620 lbs sold at $3.70@5.25, bulk $4.35@5.00; fancy 1,450@1,600-lb beeves quotable at $3.35@5.60; Texas steers averaging 915@1,151 lbs sold at $4.15@4.45; native heifers, $2.60@4.30; cows, $1.90@4.25; stags and oxen, $2.60@4.75; bulls, $2.50@4.00; veal calves, $3.40@6.00, and stockers and feeders, $3.20@4.30.

Hogs—About 19,000 arrived, against 27,341 a week ago, 35,012 a month ago, and 32,697 the corresponding day last year, yet arrivals reached general expectations, but the quality was unimproved, being rather poorer than last week, with the proportion of common light weights increasing. The market opened a shade higher than Tuesday's closing, or at best prices of that day, but late in the day the feeling weakened some and 4,500 remained in the pens. Heavy sold at $3.75@4.22½, bulk $4.05@4.17½; mixed, $3.95@4.20, bulk $4.10@4.15; light, $3.90@4.15, bulk $4.05@4.10; pigs, $3.25@4.10, bulk $3.75@4.05.

Sheep—Trade was active and values strong to 10c higher. Lambs sold at $3.40@5.50, bulk $4.60@5.25; Western lambs sold at $4.50@5.35; Mexicans, $4.25@4.75, and shorn natives averaging 80@85 lbs, $4.50@4.90. Native sheep sold at $3.00@4.50; Westerns, $3.75@4.50, and 80@92-lb Texas, $4.25.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Beeves—Receipts, 507; market quiet, generally steady; best steers, little firmer; native steers, $4.00@5.20; stags and oxen, $3.00@4.00; bulls, $2.65@3.25; dry cows, $1.60@3.60. Cables quote American steers at 11@12c; sheep at 11@12c; refrigerator beef at 9@10c. Exports, 5,048 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 2,415; market quiet, ¼@½c lower; veals, $4.00@5.75. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 7,635; quiet, but slightly firmer; sheep, $3.25@4.90; lambs, $4.87½@6.25. Hogs—Receipts, 7,330; steady at $4.10@4.50.

OMAHA, Neb., March 24.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,400; market stronger; native beef steers, $3.85@4.85; Western steers, $3.50@4.50; Texas steers, $3.25@4.10; cows and heifers, $3.00@3.90; canners, $2.00@2.80; stockers and feeders, $3.50@4.50; calves, $3.50@5.50; bulls, stags, etc., $2.25@3.50. Hogs—Receipts, 4,900; market stronger; heavy, $3.90@3.95; mixed, $3.90@3.95; light, $3.95@4.00; bulk, $3.90@3.95. Sheep—Receipts, 3,500; market strong; fair to choice natives, $3.50@4.25; do Westerns, $3.30@4.15; common and stock sheep, $2.50@3.50; lambs, $3.50@5.00.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 24.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,000; shipments, 2,500; market about steady; Texas steers, $3.25@4.15; Texas cows, $3.15@3.70; native steers, $3.50@5.00; native cows and heifers, $1.50@4.00; stockers and feeders, $2.25@4.70; bulls, $1.75@3.50. Hogs—Receipts, 10,000; shipments, 400; market opened weak, closed strong; bulk of sales, $3.90@4.00; heavy, $3.90@4.05; packers, $3.80@3.95; mixed, $3.85@4.05; light, $3.70@3.90; Yorkers, $3.90@3.95; pigs, $3.35@3.65. Sheep—Receipts, 3,000; shipments, 600; market steady; lambs, $4.10@4.90; muttons, $3.25@4.50.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., March 24.—Cattle steady; prime, $4.80@5.00; feeders, $3.60@4.00; bulls, stags, and cows, $1.75@3.50. Hogs—Slow; prime, medium weights, $4.15@4.20; best Yorkers, $4.50@4.75; pigs and common to fair Yorkers, $3.90@4.00; heavy, $4.10@4.20; roughs, $2.75@3.75. Sheep—Active; Ohio fed Westerns, $4.30@4.60; natives, $4.65@4.75; common, $2.75@3.50; choice lambs, $5.40@5.75.

WILSON AT SECRET WORK

PUTS WEST PARK BOARD UNDER DETECTIVE SURVEILLANCE.

President Asserts He Has Discovered Waste of Funds at the Rate of Over $50,000 a Year—Intends to Make a Definite and Presumably Sensational Statement in a Few Days—Colleagues Make Charges of Disappointed Political Ambition.

President William J. Wilson of the new West Park Board has had detectives at work for several weeks to collect evidence in support of his belief that park employés are wasting public funds at the rate of over $50,000 annually.

Mr. Wilson says he is fighting a single-handed battle, in interest of the taxpayers of Chicago, against the combined strength of the remaining members of the board and the managers of the Republican organization. He says the result of his investigation has disclosed a sensational state of affairs, and that he expects to lose his official head as a result of his fight "against political ringsters."

At the present time, the President says, public funds are being wasted at the rate of nearly $200 a day in wages alone, and scores of political favorites are being paid for doing nothing. Within a few days—certainly before election—Mr. Wilson says he will "turn his guns on the enemy's camp." He predicts a first-class sensation and "a fight to the finish" with the other board members, who, he says, are "ruled by the Lorimer-Hertz-Pease combination."

Tells of Attempts at Reform.

Mr. Wilson says he has been trying in vain for the last two months to institute certain reforms, but his every move in that direction has been blocked by unseen powers.

The President admits having secret agents at work, and it is believed the promised sensation will come in the form of a report from detectives.

The members opposed to Mr. Wilson say his term of office expired on March 9 and that the majority of the board members do not expect to reëlect him at the postponed election, which will be held on April 13.

Several members of the board deny or discredit the most sensational part of Mr. Wilson's charges. They freely admit, however, that the business of the board has been practically tied up and all appointments postponed until after the election. It is also admitted that Mr. Wilson is alone in his fight, and the other members of the board are standing together.

Other Side of the Question.

One of the board members gave the following version of the case yesterday:

"Mr. Wilson's attack is due to his disappointment in failing to secure reëlection to the office of President. He was appointed, with the other members of the new board, early in February. His term of office as President expired on March 9, but the board voted to postpone the annual election until April 13. There is a tacit agreement among the board members that no new appointments shall be made until the new President is elected.

"Mr. Wilson, who says he knows nothing about politics and don't care for patronage, served early notice on the board members that he wished to name the appointees for the five best jobs in the gift of the board.

"It is true that the business of the board has been somewhat neglected, owing to this trouble, but I predict that there will be no hitch in the proceedings after April 13. A new President will be elected, appointments will be made, and the work of the board will be carried on in a business-like manner."

What President Wilson Says.

Mr. Wilson said yesterday:

"I do not care to discuss the matter in detail at present. Neither do I care for the criticism of the other board members. When I get fairly into the fight I will use cannon, not firecrackers.

"When I accepted this appointment I was told I would have full management of the West park system. I would not have accepted under any other conditions. Since I took the office I have been ignored and treated as a nonentity.

"My first action was to take a trip to Springfield and consult Gov. Tanner. He agreed with me in my plans and told me to go ahead.

"My idea was to run the parks in a businesslike manner. When I attempted to institute certain reforms I found my hands tied. At every meeting of the board there was an unseen influence present which prevented the transaction of business.

Mentions an Invisible Trio.

"The law says that the board shall be composed of seven members. I am satisfied there are at least ten members in the present board. The extra three are invisible harlequins, and I think their names are Lorimer, Hertz, and Pease.

"I prefer to keep still for a few days, but I won't delay the climax until after election."

AMERICA'S MOST PROGRESSIVE RAILWAY

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY



FREIGHT AND PASSENGER OFFICE 115 ADAMS STREET.

DEPOT: HARRISON ST. & FIFTH AVE. CHICAGO.

MARSHALL FIELD & Co.

Oiwng to the inclemency of the weather on Tuesday, we announce a continuation, today, of our

Opening of High-Class Millinery and Wraps, Costumes, Etc.

An exquisite exposition of preferred modes for Spring, 1897.

CARSON, PIRIE, SCOTT & CO.

Today at The Satisfactory Shop.

Those 75c Dress Stuffs caused quite as much of a commotion among you as we expected. No surprise to us tho'—ours was when we secured them. Honestly—were there ever such values? Here's today's supply as we promised.

At 75c

Dress Goods that cost 80c to import at wholesale and have been the quickest sellers at $1.25—1,200 yards of them, fine Scotch Mixtures, 52-in. width, in every new spring shading—46-in. Mohair Novelty Suitings, in the rough effects—Bicycle Suitings, in mixtures of wine and green, new blue, navy, brown, gray and tan, 52 inch width and worth $1.25 or not a penny. All the above will be on sale in Center Dress Goods Aisle tomorrow at 75c, and not a yard worth less than $1.25.

At 50c

SPECIAL—We have just received a new lot of 46-inch All-Wool Albatross Cloth, in a dozen new shadings, which will also be included in the Center Aisle selling tomorrow at 50c.

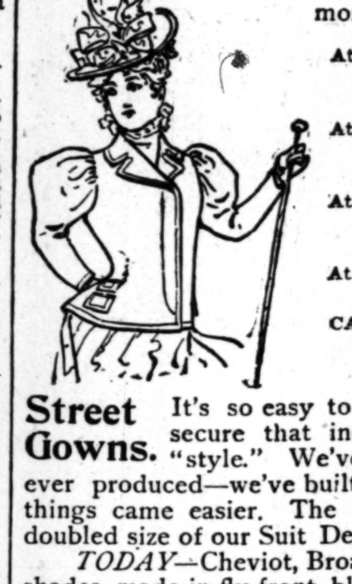
A Silk Happening. One of the most important consignments of Silks that has come to us this season. It includes the finer qualities of Faconne Taffetas, Broche Stripes, Dainty Polka Dots, Chameleon Effects, etc., etc. The designs are exclusively our own, and we think them charming.

We imported them expressly for the higher-class Silk selling during this Spring season. The tardiness in delivery brings with it a recompense in the shape of lowered prices from the weavers—that means, in bargain talk, that these Silks, made to sell at $1.75, $2.00 and $2.50, await you today in all their freshness—

At $1.25 yd.

On account of the extraordinary beauty of the designs and colorings we believe you will enjoy looking at the collection, whether you've a present silk need or not. We would be glad to show them to you while the assortment is at its best, without regard to possible purchases—as it is altogether unlikely that for excellence of design and beauty of color blending, such a gathering will again be displayed for you this season.

Spring Coats. With the opening of spring comes the desire for new outer garments. If you're fond of shopping, we'd suggest looking elsewhere first, settle on what you like best, visit our third floor, see all you have seen before and many more—and save the price difference.



At $7.50—We've stylish Short Fly-Front Coats, silk lined throughout and correct in every detail of style, fit and finish.

At $10—22-in. Fly-Front Coats, in kersey and covert cloths—lined throughout with colored taffeta silk, the newest sleeves and backs, in every popular coloring.

At $12.50—Stylish Fly-Front Jackets, with notched coat collars, leg o' mutton sleeves, new coat backs, silk lined througnout, in the newest materials and shadings.

At $15.00—We've even better ones, direct reproductions of London and Paris models.

CAPES—Both imported and domestic, will be shown in best assortment tomorrow, of differing lengths and various materials, in a price range of from $7.50 to $100.

Street Gowns. It's so easy to waste good materials in them—so hard to secure that indefinable grace and fitness that folks call "style." We've studied the "hang" of every model we ever produced—we've built a pleasant record of successes—but many things came easier. The effort accounts for the doubled sales and doubled size of our Suit Department.

TODAY—Cheviot, Broadcloth and Serge Suits in all the new spring shades, made in fly front, blazer and Eton jacket styles—the Etons are handsomely trimmed with Brandenburg braid—*both skirt and jackets are lined throughout with heavy changeable taffeta silk*—$16.50.

We will close out broken lines of new 1897 Jacket Suits in both fly front and blazer styles—made of stylish fancy mixtures and black and blue cheviots and serges—not all sizes of all kinds—former prices were $18.00, $16.50, and $13.50—to close at $10.50 and $7.50.

Blazer and Fly Front Jacket Suits, in stylish mixtures; also in plain black cheviots—jackets are all silk lined, skirts latest styles, at $10.50.

Black Cheviot Fly Front Jacket Suits, latest cut, high-class material, both skirt and jacket lined throughout with heavy black taffeta silk—$16.50.

Bicycle Suits. A complete showing today of the newest of the Spring's bicycle costumes—new divided skirts can be used on both diamond and drop frame bicycles, new ideas in hats and caps, and a special value in a costume of all-wool melton cloth, complete in 5 pieces, Eton jacket, skirt, knickerbockers, leggings and quilled Tam O'Shanter hat, colors navy blue and brown—$5.00.

Leather-Trimmed Bicycle Suits of fancy tan and blue, all-wool mixtures, 5 pieces, blazer jacket, skirt, knickerbockers, leggings, and Tam O'Shanter, leather trimmed throughout, at $9.75.

Wash Wrappers. Fresh arrivals have added new styles to our already large stock of print, lawn, dimity and organdy Wrappers—twenty styles, including the new Eton and bolero effects, full skirt and trimmed waists, beautiful patterns in both dark and light shades, at 98c. Others at $1.50, $2.50, $3.00 and $3.75.

Silk Waists. We've 50 Silk Waists for you, made of striped taffetas, three shades and three patterns, well lined throughout, newest style shirred blouse front, Marie back and tight sleeves—$2.75.

Another lot of 12 different shades and patterns of fancy silk, including the new blues, greens, tans, and browns. We finished them yesterday, you'll finish them tomorrow—$3.95.

The $3.95 Dress Skirts. We've 100 more of them for Friday—all-wool black storm serge, cut after the latest model, good percaline lining and velveteen binding, well stiffened around the bottom—the real value of this skirt, according to other folks' standards, is no less than $6.50—we'll sell them Friday at $3.95, and alter to fit if it's necessary.

We will also have a special Skirt to show you, made to go with our new Jersey Waists—black figured etamine in beautiful patterns, well and stylishly cut, stiffened and lined with best percaline and velveteen bound—$5.00.

New Footwear. The coming of spring never meant so much to Shoedom as this year. Have you seen the new prettiness? No—of course not—unless yesterday, perhaps. Well, they're better than we can tell you—attractive enough to come just to look at—alluring enough to buy when you only meant to look—and dependable enough to buy over again after they've served you honestly—

We particularly recommend our present line of shoes at $3.00—they've more shoe-goodness than was ever squeezed into that price.

Second floor.

Millinery. The well-known superiority of our Millinery conceptions makes it unnecessary to say more than that the spring ideas are now ready in their choicest and most complete variety, and to mention an unexpected trifle, at once seasonable and to be made the most of. 1,200 doz. Parma Violets of great beauty to be sold at 25c per bunch of 6 doz.

Kid Gloves. In all our glove selling (and we've been the leaders for *many* years) these values have not been excelled.



At 50c—850 pairs Men's Street Gloves, over seam, spear point backs, light weight kid in the correct browns, tans, and reds, sizes 6¾ to 10, unequaled anywhere at such a price.

At 50c—SPECIAL—Women's Foster Lacing Gloves, 600 dozens, large hook and new self-embroidery, in the newest spring shades, sizes 5½ to 8.

At 75c—100 dozen Women's 4-Button Gloves, plain and embroidered backs, broken sizes of much-higher priced qualities.

At $1.00—Women's Foster Lacing Gloves, both large and small hooks, self-stitching, in the most sought-after shadings, specially reduced in price for Thursday's selling.

At $1.00—Men's One-Clasp Kid Gloves, full out seam, spear point backs, in craven tans—all sizes—an exceptional chance.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co

BROWNING KING & Co.

WABASH AND MADISON.

"Spring Overcoats"

—the Chesterfield
—the Covert
—the English Top Coat

The dressiest, handsomest specimens of light weight "Spring Overcoats" we have ever shown—a forcible statement, when our efforts of past years are recalled. Perfectly dressed men show a preference for the above styles and in the order in which they are mentioned. A remarked feature is their rich linings and exquisite tailoring.

They are shown in a full complement of sizes in

"Fancy Coatings,"	*"Vicunas,"*
"Whipcords,"	*"Covert Cloths,"*
"English Twills,"	*"Black Llama,"*
"Scotch Tweeds,"	*"Worsteds."*

$12, $15, $18, $20, up to $30.

Notice that these prices range lowest in Chicago—Comparing highest qualities elsewhere with these.



When You Think Of It.

MEN WHO SIT DOWN MUCH are usually troubled with indigestion, dyspepsia or ailments that follow—such as kidney complaints, nervous disorders, lazy liver, constipation, etc. The Waters of and

Carlsbad Sprudel Salts

are medicines prepared by nature. They cure! Your druggist is nearer than Carlsbad, and the medical fraternity of Europe and America recommend, for such troubles as yours, *the genuine* Carlsbad Sprudel Salt and the Waters of Carlsbad. Write for pamphlets.

EISNER & MENDELSON Co., Sole Agents, 152 Franklin Street, - New York.

THE TRIBUNE'S

READY REFERENCE DIRECTORY.

ACCOUNTANTS.
G. L. MARCHAND & CO., 516, 112 S. Clark-st.
DAFOE, WILLIAM H., 312 Chamber of Commerce. M. 1315.
H. CHARLES ALDIS, 1002, 134 Monroe. M. 2864.
SIDNEY H. STEWART, 91 Dearborn. Tel. M. 1862.

ACETYLENE GENERATORS.
WILSON, F. C., & CO., 239-241 Lake.

ADDRESSING AND DISTRIBUTING.
CHICAGO ADDRESSING CO., 40 Dearborn-st.

ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS & ASSAYERS.
YOUNG, J. D., 1760 Monadnock. Har. 792.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.
ROWLEY, McVicker's TheaterBldg., 78-84Madison
SHARP & SMITH, 73 Randolph-st. M. 2288.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.
ABBOTT, A. H., & CO., 50 Madison-st. M. 2429.
THAYER & CHANDLER, 46 Madison-st.

ASSAYERS AND REFINERS.
DICKMAN & MACKENZIE, 1224 Rookery. H. 198.
GOLDSMITH BROS., 63 Washington-st. Bullion bought & sold. Prompt & accurate assays of ore.

BELT AND GARTER MANUFACTURERS
J. FLOERSHEIM, K. & CO., cor. Jackson & Market

BEST DAY AND NIGHT SCHOOL.
CHICAGO ATHENÆUM, 18 to 26 Van Buren-st.

BILL POSTING.
CHICAGO BILL POSTING CO., 895-897 W. Harrison. Com'l and theatrical posting a specialty.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
THAYER & JACKSON. Sta-n-ry Co., 71 Monroe.

BREWING, DISTILLING, STARCH MCHY
KAESTNER CO., CHAS., 245 S. Jefferson-st.

BROOMCORN AND MFRS.' SUPPLIES.
GROSS, J. P., & CO., 249-251 Kinzie-st.

BUYERS OF OLD GOLD AND SILVER.
LIPMAN, 99 Madison. Cash for all precious metals.
LOGUE CO., McVicker's Bldg. Take elevator.

CANDIES.
GUNTHER, C. F., Fine Bonbons and chocolates. Send for catalogue. 212 State-st.

CLEANERS AND DYERS.
COOK & McLAIN, 80 Dearborn. M. 3049. Oak. 539.
SCHWARZ, AUG., Ladies' and Gents' Garments. 3 stores: 158 Illinois, 126 Dearborn, 505 W. Mad.

CIRCULAR LETTERS.
IMITATION Typewriting Co., 40 Dearb'n. M. 4209.

DESKS: OFFICE AND SCHOOL.
ANDREWS CO THE A. H., 300 Wabash-av.

FRUIT SHIPPERS.
BARNETT BROS. [on orders]. 159 Water-st.

GAS AND ELECTRICAL FIXTURES.
WILMARTH CO., T. W., 225 and 227 State-st.

GROCERS—WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
JOHN SEXTON & CO., 20 State-st. Price list free.

HAIR GROWER.
DR. WHITE'S New Treatment grows hair on any bald head on the green earth. Cures all forms of scalp troubles. Treatise on the hair sent free. Laboratory, 754 W. Van Buren-st., Chicago.

HORSES.
KLEE, ABE & SON, 272 N. Center-av. M. 4238. Largest stock, best quality, for all purposes.

INSTALLMENT HOUSES.
SHOWERS, E. & CO., 217 and 219 State-st., Dress Goods, Cloaks, Clothing, and House Furnishings on special credit at cash prices.

INSTRUCTION.
WALTZING AND STAGE DANCING TAUGHT. Prof. Roach, 161 W. Madison, Haymarket Bldg.

LABELS AND WATERPROOF SIGNS.
KEHM, FIETSCH & MILLER CO., 209 S. Clinton.

LOAN OFFICES.
LIPMAN, ABE, 99 E. Madison-st.

LAUNDRIES.
MUNGERS, Also at St. Louis, Kansas City. {2408-10 Indiana-av. Tel. S. 117. 518-520 W. Madison. Tel. W. 8. 5203-5 Lake-av. Tel. Oak. 4.}

MEDALS, CLUB PINS, BADGES, LAPEL Buttons. HYLEN, A., engraver, 53 Dearborn-st.

MERCHANT TAILORING.
BRAITHWAITE, R., 406, 167 Dearborn. Fashionable tailoring on credit at moderate prices.

METAL CEILINGS.
KINNEAR & GAGER CO., R. 911 Chi. O.-H. Bldg.

OPTICIANS.
BEEK, 22 Washington. Free test. Artificial eyes.
BOERLIN CO., LOUIS, 84 Washington. Est. 1862.
BORSCH, HENRY, scientific optician, 103 Adams.
COE, ALMER, eyeglasses and artificial eyes. Retail 65 State-st., Central Music Hall Block.
MANASSE, L., Tribune Building, 88 Madison-st.

PARQUET FLOORS.
CHICAGO FLOOR CO., 46 Congress. Tel. H. 362.
MOORE, E. B. & CO., 48 Randolph-st.

PATENT LAWYERS.
ELLIOTT & HOPKINS, 1027 Monadnock. T. Har. 25
LOTZ, R. W., 163 Randolph-st. Pamphlet free.
THOMASON, F. D., 1208, 100 Washington. M. 4508.

PHYSICIANS.
DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 70 Dearborn-st., Chicago's expert physicians and specialists in delicate diseases peculiar to man and woman kind.

PICTURE FRAMES.
F. A. Bryden & Co., 255 Wabash. Wholesale & retail.
MUGLER, GEO. A., 106 Wabash-av. To order.

PHOTOGRAPH DEVELOPERS.
BOSTON PHOTO FIN. CO., 608-9 Champlain Bld.

PLATERS—GOLD AND SILVER.
ALLEN, C. A., 102 Madison. Silverware repaired.

PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
RYAN & HART CO., 22 and 24 Custom House-pl.

RELIABLE SAVINGS BANK.
HIBERNIAN BANKING ASSOCIATION. Est. 1867

ROOFERS.
ATLAS ROOFING CO., 651 Madison. Tel. W. 934.

RUBBER STAMPS AND SEALS.
MARTIN & CO., A. W., 148 Monroe-st. Main 5265.

SAFES.
CORLISS MOSLER SAFE CO., 207 Wabash-av.

SHEET MUSIC.
THE THOMPSON MUSIC CO., 231 Wabash-av.

SILVER AND CUT GLASS.
PAIRPOINT MFG. CO., 224 Wabash-av.

STENCILS, INKS, AND BRUSHES.
S. D. CHILDS & CO., 140 AND 142 MONROE-ST.

STORAGE.
HEBARD NEW STORAGE WAREHOUSE, Winchester and Ogden--avs. Tel. West. 283.

TRUNKS AND SUIT CASES.
C. A. TAYLOR TRUNK WORKS, 130 W. Madison.

TRUSSES, DEFORMITY APPARATUS.
SHARP & SMITH, 73 Randolph-st. M. 2288.
C. TRUAX, GREEN & CO., 75 and 77 Wabash.
DR. WOLFERTZ, 60 5th-av. Ruptures positively cured with my new improved truss. Trusses from $2 to $15. Elastic stockings, etc. Catalogue.

UNIFORMS, MILITARY, SOCIETY GOODS
FOSTER, G. F., SON & CO., 184 E. Madison-st.

AUCTION. Special and Unreserved.

CATALOGUE SALE of Superior ...ORIGINAL WATER COLOR...

PAINTINGS.

The entire collection of the works of F. M. BELL-SMITH, R. C. A., and C. M. MANLEY, A. R. C. A., recently exhibited at Thurber's Galleries, will be sold without reserve at

2 P. M. TODAY AND SAME HOUR TOMORROW.

FLERSHEIM, BARKER & SEVERN, 186 Wabash-Av.

AT 10 O'CLOCK

this morning we sell entire contents of house,

45 THIRD-AV.

Good Carpets, Chamber Sets, a fine lot of Draperies, Leather Covered Furniture, Mattresses, Etc., Etc.

FLERSHEIM, BARKER & SEVERN, Auctioneers.

L. Manasse, Optician, 88 Madison-st. Tribune Bldg. Spectacles and Eyeglasses scientifically adjusted Eyes tested free. Artificial Eyes, &c.

WESTERN SALVAGE WRECKING AGENCY SAMUEL GANS, MANAGER.

Today at 10 a. m. Continuation Sale at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

For account Fire Underwriters.

At Salvage Salesrooms, 126 to 132 Market-st., Chicago, Ill., of entire salvage of

WELLS & BRIGGS CO., Madison, Wis., WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Consisting of

$60,000 worth of Canned Goods, Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Pickles, Mason Jars, Dried Fruits, Tobacco, Cigars, etc.

SAMUEL GANS, Manager, Western Salvage Wrecking Agency.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

NEW-SCALE POPULAR PEASE PIANOS 248 Unexcelled for Exquisite Tone, Beautiful Casings and Durability. Moderate Prices. Easy Terms. One Price. EVERY DAY A BARGAIN DAY.